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Chaitra 18, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eighth Session

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXVII Contains No. 31 to 40)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 8, 1982/Chaitra 18, 1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at four minutes past Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Again, we are late by four minutes today; this is the second day.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाल्दर जी, ऐसा लगता है कि आज आप छुट्टी के मूड में हैं। कहिए तो सत्रावसान करवा दूं।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER . . . . . You are always welcome to my permanent residence at Burdwan.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, नियम 388 के अन्तर्गत मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत ओलावृष्टि हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ओलावृष्टि से तो वैसे भी सभी चिन्तित है। प्रकृति का यह प्रकोप है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : सरकार को इसको रोकना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको भेजेंगे वरुण के पास इसको रोकने के लिए।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं मजाक में यह बात नहीं कहता हूं। आज किसान रो रहा है और उसके घर में चूल्हा नहीं जल रहा है। कल डिप्टी कमिश्नर के यहां औरतें . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से सहमत हूं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : कम से कम सदन में यह चर्चा तो चले।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चर्चा कब नहीं चलती है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : उन लोगों को यह पता चले कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों के साथ सदन की हमदर्दी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कब नहीं चलती अगर उनके बारे में चर्चा नहीं चलती तो किसी के बारे में चर्चा नहीं चलेगी। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : किसान इस वक्त शोक में है। उसकी चर्चा तो कम से कम सदन में होनी चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखवाकर भिजवा दीजिए। हम ने तीन-चार दफा चर्चा की है, अगर जरुरत पड़ी तो फिर बात करेंगे।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आपने कहा था कि ओला वृष्टि के बारे में मुआवजा मिलेगा, लेकिन मुआवजा कोई नहीं मिल रहा है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिए। फिर बैठगे, अगर जरुरत हुई तो फिर करवा देंगे। अब आप बैठ जाइये।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिए । मैं क वा दूंगा । आप बैठ जाइये ।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

U.K. Imposing restrictions of Indian Artists going for festival of India

*650 SHRI M. M A. KHAN:
SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of press reports that leading Indian artists being sent to U.K. to participate in the Festival of India programmes will be asked to apply for work permits by the U.K. authorities; and

(b) if so, what is the Government's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While work permits are essential under British legislation, special arrangements have been made to ensure that this legal formality is complied without causing any inconvenience to the travelling artists as the Festival of India is being organised jointly by the Government of India and the Government of United Kingdom.

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं सरकार को बधाई दूंगा कि एक साल तक चलने वाला ऐसा कल्चरल प्रोगग्राम वहां चालू किया किया गया है । मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो अपने स्पेशल अरेंजमेंटस बताये हैं वे क्या क्या हैं ? क्या आर्टिस्ट्स को वहां जाने के परमिटों की कोई फीस देनी पड़ती है ? क्या उनके जाने पर वहां रेस्ट्रिक्शंस हैं ? यदि हैं तो क्या क्या ? उन्हें कौन-कौन सी फोरमेलिटीज से गुजरना पड़ता है ? क्या मे फारमेलिटीज उनके यू० के० पहुंचने से पहले पूरी कर दी जाती हैं ताकि उन्हे वहां पर दाखिल होने में दिक्कत का सामना न करना पड़े ?

श्रीमति शीला कौल : मान्यवर, यह तो फेस्टीवल आफ इंडिया मनाया जा रहा है, यू० के० में इसके लिए दो कमेटियां बनी हैं । एक फेस्टीवल आफ इंडिया यू के० की है जिसमें कि वहां के लोग हैं और वे इंतजाम करते हैं । दूसरी कमेटी एडवायजरी कमेटी है, सन्ट्रल की है, वह हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की है । जब ये आर्टिस्ट्स वहां बुलाये जाते हैं और उनके इन्वीटेशन अगर यू० के० से आता है तब सारे इंतजाम वहां की कमेटी करती है । जिनको हम भेजते हैं, कुछ जा चुके हैं, कुछ आर्टिस्ट्स जा रहे हैं, उनका इंतजाम हम करते हैं ।

मुझ से पूछा गया कि परमिट के लिए कोई फीस देनी पडती है । यह नहीं है । वहां जो हमारी यू0के0 की फेस्टीवल आफ इंडिया कमेटी है वही उनके परमिट का और दूसरी सब चीजों का इंतजाम करती है । उनका यह कायदा है कि कोई भी आदमी अगर वहां यू0के0 में काम करे तो परमीट लेना पड़ता है । वहां पहुचने का पासपोर्ट, कितने दिन वे वहां रहेंगे, इस सबा की सूचना सप्लाई करने का इंतजाम कर दिया जाता है जिस से कि वे बगैर किसी तकलीफ के वहां जा सकें और उन्हें वहां जाने का परमीट मिल जाए ।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खान : आपने स्पेशल अरेंजमेंटस की बात अपने जवाब में कही है ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : स्पेशल अरेंजमेंट यह है कि अगर कोई मामूली आदमी बाहर जाता है तो उसे पासपोर्ट आफिस

जाना पड़ता है, दूसरे दफ्तर जाना पड़ता है और तमाम करना पड़ता है; हमारी कमेटी जो यहां पर है वह आर्टिस्ट्स का सारा इंतजाम करती है ताकि वहां जा कर उन्हें कोई परेशानी न हो।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खान : ये जो दो कमेटियां बनी हैं, इस फस्टीवल के सिलसिले में—एक हिन्दुस्तान में, दूसरी यू० के० में तो क्या ये कमेटियां दोनों सरकारों की मिलीजुली कमेटियां हैं? आर्टिस्ट पर होने वाला खर्चा दोनों सरकारें मिलकर कर रही हैं या केवल यू० के० सरकार कर रही है। इस बारे में मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां के बहुत अच्छे आर्टिस्ट हैं अमजद अली खां जो सरोद वादक हैं उन्होंने एक कंट्रावर्सी खत लिखकर प्रेस में भेजा है कि और आर्टिस्टों को पैसा दिया गया, लेकिन इनको आफ़र नहीं किया गया। यह इतने बड़े आर्टिस्ट और हिन्दुस्तान के लिए अपमान जनक बात है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कलाकारों को जो पैसा दिया जाता है वह यू० के० सरकार देती है या दोनों सरकारों के मिलेजुले फ़ण्ड से दिया जाता है।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मैंने कहा है कि फैस्टीवल आफ इंडिया के लिए दो कमेटियां हैं, यू० के० और हिन्दुस्तान की। हिन्दुस्तान की कमेटी के पास कुछ फ़ण्डस् हैं, कुछ डोनेशन वगैरह भी दिया जाता है, उस फ़ण्ड से खर्च किया जाता है। जब फ़ेस्टीवल का उद्घाटन हुआ था तो वहां से अच्छे-अच्छे आर्टिस्टों को बुलाया गया था शुभ लक्ष्मी, रविशंकर, जुबीन मेहता अपना आर्केस्ट्रा लेकर पहुंचे थे। इनको यू० के० की कमेटी ने बुलवाया था, इनको नजराना देना उनके ऊपर निर्भर करता है, नजराना दिया होगा। हमारी तरफ़ से जो आर्टिस्ट भेजे जाते हैं उनको ट्रेवलिंग एक्सपेंसेस और थोड़ा सा मामूली खर्च दिया जाता है, और कुछ नहीं दिया जाता।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि आर्टिस्ट कई तरह के होते हैं। (व्यवधान) बहुत तरह के कलाकार होते हैं। क्या इस फ़ेस्टीवल में फ़ाइन आर्ट, इंडियन पेंटिंग, कार्टूनिस्ट, पोइट्स लोक गीत कलाकार, इन सब को आमंत्रित किया गया है? यदि किया गया है तो इनको भेजने पर विचार किया जा रहा है या नहीं? यदि आमंत्रित नहीं किया गया है तो अपनी ओर से भेजने के लिए क्या सरकार प्रस्ताव करेगी?

(व्यवधान)

श्रीमती शीला कौल : वहां पर खाली म्यूजियम ही नहीं, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान की हस्तकला, हिन्दुस्तान की पेंटिंग वगैरह की नुमाइश भी है। मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि वहां पर किस तरीके से इंतजाम किया गया है—इस फेस्टीवल आफ इंडिया के सिलसिले में। (व्यवधान) इमेज आफ मैन, साइंस एण्ड टेक्नालाजी, लाइफ इन मुगल हिन्दुस्तान, हिन्दुस्तान की किताबों का आर्ट क्या है, हिन्दुस्तान में देहात की जिन्दगी कैसी होती है, देहात से शहरों तक हिन्दुस्तान में क्या-क्या लेवल आता है.....। इसके बाद बहुत से हमारे ग्राफिक्स हैं। फिर किताबों की एग्जीबीशंज है। फिर आर्ट्स आएंगे। उस में फोटोग्राफी भी है। इतनी सारी चीजें हैं। कहां तक गिनाऊं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिख कर भेज दीजियेगा।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : गलती से सिलेबस पढ़ रही थीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राम दुलारी जी नहीं हैं आज।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Festival of India is now being organised in U.K. Mr. Khan has mentioned the name of the world renowned sarod player Mr. Amjad Ali Khan. He made a statement regarding the discrimination in remuneration to the artists and he declined to participate in the Festival of India programmes. I want to know whether he is participating in the Festival of India programmes and whether this discrimination in remuneration has been removed. You have selected artists. You know that Rabindra Sangeet is one of the famous songs not only in India but it has international fame also. You have said that two committees have been formed regarding this Festival. There is one committee of our Government. Why has not one of the Rabindra Sangeet renowed artists been sent to this Festival of India programmes? It is an insult to Rabindra culture and to our national culture.

श्रीमती शीला कौल : यह 22 मार्च से शुरू हुआ है.....।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I am on a point of order. If a supplementary is put in English the Minister has to reply in English.

MR. SPEAKER: In the Question Hour I do not entertain any point of order. Not allowed .

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Over ruled. The point of order does not take place during the Question Hour. It is an option to the Minister. She isfree to reply in in any language.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I do not mind her replying in Hindi.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: It is not difficult for me to reply either in English or Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not binding. you do whatever you like. Either you speak in Hindi or in English.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I have tried to speak in Hindustani because the mover of this question started in Hindustani. So, I thought that everybody would follow him.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्दर : अगर हिन्दी में जवाब दें तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : यह 22-23 मार्च से शुरू हुआ है। 14 नवम्बर तक यह चलेगा। सारे प्रोग्राम एक दम नहीं होंगे। उनको फेज आउट किया जाएगा। जहां जहां अच्छे आर्टिस्ट होंगे उनको उस में लिया जाएगा। यह एक फेज है और ऐसा लगता है कि यह अभी खत्म हो रहा है। दूसरे को फिर लेंगे। उस सिलसिले में बाकी चीजें उस में इनक्लूड की जाएंगी।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: She has not replied to my question. (*Interruptions*) she has not replied to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: he has said that it will go on upto 14th November; and

**Not recorded

selections will be made from various fields.

Technical Institute in Madhya Pradesh Similar to YMCA, Faridabad

*651. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to set up an Institute in Madhya Pradesh similar to the YMCA Institute at Faridabad;

(b) if so, whether the site has been selected for the purpose; and

(c) financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, the Government of Madhya Pradesh had sent a project report for West German assistance for the setting up of such an Institute. After reject appraisal, the West German Government did not favour extending assistance to the setting up of the proposed Institute.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : यंग मैन ऐसोसियेशन के बारे में बहुत से लोगों की राय यह है कि, और विशेष कर हमारे श्री केयर भूषण को जो रायपुर से चुन कर आते हैं, यह ऐसोसियेशन भी पोलिटिकल ऐक्टिविटीज में भाग लेने लगी है और ऐंटोनेशनल ऐक्टिविटीज भी इसकी काफ़ी ज्यादा है। मैं मंत्री महोदया से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप इसकी जांच करायेंगी ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मान्यवर, कि कोई इत्तला नहीं है, न जानकारी है इसका पोलिटिकल इन्वाल्वमेंट कोई है।

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 652, Shri B. D. Singh. Absent.

Question No. 653. Shri Ghulam Rasool Kochack, Absent.

Question No. 654. Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patel — No.

Question No. 655. Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya, Absent.

इन्दिरा कला और संगीत विश्वविद्यालय : खैरागढ़

*656. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इंदिरा कला और संगीत विश्वविद्यालय, खैरागढ को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय घोषित करने के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस मामले की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The other Mnisters have mainpulated.

MR. SPEAKER: I will take action!

श्री केयूर भूषण : अध्यक्ष जी, हां और नहीं में जो जवाब दिया गया है यह पूरे तरीके से इसकी जानकारी नहीं ली गयी है, और पूरे तथ्य सामने नहीं आये हैं ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है, क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश शासन से जो जानकारी मिली है और 6 फरवरी, 1982 को जो हमें जानकारी दी गई है उसके मुताबिक खैरागढ़ संगीत विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में लिये जाने का प्रस्ताव वहां से भेजा गया है। मगर यहां हमें नहीं का उत्तर मिला है। और इसलिये दूसरा भी प्रश्न नहीं उठता यह जवाब आ गया। मगर

यह जानकारी के आधार पर, यह जो एक तो सही जानकारी नहीं मिली है, इसीलिये फिर से आप जानकारी दें, साथ ही साथ मेरा निवेदन है कि हिन्दुस्तान में खैरागढ़ संगीत विश्वविद्यालय एक मात्र विश्वविद्यालय है जो पूरे देश के संगीत से संबंधित विद्यालय है उससे अफ़ीलियेटड हैं, इसको फिर से लें। और मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसा विश्वविद्यालय आर्थिक दृष्टि से जो कमजोर प्रान्त है वहां स्थित है और पूरे देश के विद्यार्थी वहां पढ़ रहे हैं, साथ ही साथ देश से बाहर के विद्यार्थी भी यहां आ कर के अध्ययन प्राप्त करते हैं। ऐसे संस्थान को अभी केवल मध्य प्रदेश शासन 6 करोड़ कुछ लाख रु० ही सहायता कर पाता है। तो ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय की ओर क्या केन्द्रीय शिक्षा विभाग का ध्यान गया है और उसके विकास के लिये उनके पास कोई योजना है ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल: मान्वर, यह जो इंदिरा कला संगीत विश्वविद्यालय है यह 1956 में मध्य प्रदेश के लेजिस्लेशन से बनाया गया था .....इसका असली बुनियादी काम था कि ऊंचे तबके को संगीत और फ़ाइन आर्ट्स में शिक्षा दी जायेगी। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, यह बात सही है कि इसके नीचे 30 कालेज एफ़िलिएटेड हैं, और भी कुछ डिपार्टमेंट्स इसमें हैं और इसमें लड़के पी० एच० डी० के लिये पढ़ते भी हैं। इस यूनिवर्सिटी को बने 25,26 साल हो गये, जब कि रानी खैरागढ़ ने इसको शुरू किया था, लेकिन उसके बाद यह अपने आपको डैवलप नहीं कर सकी। हमारे देश में जो मुख्तलिफ़ किस्म के नृत्य और संगीत होते हैं, वह उसमें नहीं हैं। खास थोड़े-थोड़े हैं, उन्हीं पर ध्यान दिया जाता है।

हमारे यहां ऐसा कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है कि स्टेट की यूनिवर्सिटी को सैंटर ले लें। सैंटर खोल लेती है लेकिन सैंटर किसी एग्जिस्टिंग यूनिवर्सिटी को नहीं लेती है जैसे सिक मिलों को सैंटर ले लेती है। जो यूनिवर्सिटीज़ एग्जिस्ट करती हैं, हम चाहते है कि हम उनके डैवलपमेंट में मदद करें और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उसके काम को करें।

इसमें भी ऐसा ही हुआ है, यू० जी० सी० ने इसको डैवलपमेंट ग्रान्ट दी है, फ़ाइव ईयर प्लान में 36 लाख की ग्रांट दी थी और इस्तेमाल हुई है 7 लाख से भी कम। बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है जब पहली ग्रान्ट दी गई हो, वही इस्तेमाल न हो तो और ग्रान्ट किस रूल से दे सकें, यह रूल हमारे पास नहीं है।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : इंदिरा यूनिवर्सिटी.....

श्रीमती शीला कौल : इसमें मज़ाक मत कीजिये। रानी साहिब खैरागढ़ की जवान लड़की थीं, उनका नाम था इंदिरा उनकी जवान मृत्यु हो गई थी, उनकी याद में यह कालेज खोला गया था। यह हंसी की बात नहीं है।

श्री केयूर भूषण : जिस तरीके से बताया गया है कि एक छोटे से स्थान में इसकी स्थापना हुई है और मध्य प्रदेश शासन, प्रादेशिक शासन इसको संचालित करे, मगर मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर अखिल भारतीय स्तर के विद्यालय इससे एफ़िलिऐटेड हैं। आपने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि 30 महाविद्यालय एफ़िलिऐटेट हैं जिसमें भारतीय कला केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली, आई० टी० सी० संगीत रिसर्च एकेडैमी भी इससे संबंधित हैं। इसी तरह से देश से अन्य विद्यालय भी इससे संबंधित हैं। जब सारे देश का सम्बन्ध उससे जुड़ा हुआ है तो उसको यह बताना कि बहुत कमजोर स्थान है,

इसलिये हम इसको विकसित नहीं कर सकते, या उस क्षेत्र को केवल पैसे के माप से मापना, अखिल भारतीय विश्व विद्यालय के रूप से, विदेशों के विद्यार्थी भी यहां पढ़ते हैं, तो यह केन्द्रीय शासन की और शिक्षा समाज की भी जिम्मेदारी होती है इसलिये उस तरफ़ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके विकास करने की स्थिति क्या है ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मैंने यह कभी नहीं कहा कि वह कमजोर जगह पर है। मैं चाहती थी कि उस बात का ज़िक्र न करूं, जिससे इतनी अच्छी संस्था के खिलाफ़ मैं कुछ कह दूं लेकिन चूंकि अब इन्होंने कहा है तो मुझे कहना पड़ रहा है।

यूनिवर्सिटी में ऐसा होता है कि मुख्तलिफ़ डिसिप्लिन्स होते हैं और यहां किसी चीज़ के लिए फ़ैसिलिटी नहीं है– कर्नाटक म्यूज़िक के लिये नहीं है, रवीन्द्र संगीत के लिये नहीं है, ओ० डी० सी० डांस के लिये नहीं है, भरत नाट्यम के लिये नहीं है, मणिपुर डांस के लिये नहीं है। यह सारी चीजें वहां नहीं हैं। जो थोड़ा बहुत कर रहे हैं, वह अच्छा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जब तक यह चीज़ पूरी नहीं हो जायेगी, मुश्किल होगा। ग्रान्ट भी यूटिलाइज़ नहीं की गई है, पौने सात लाख रुपये दी गई है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सवाल तो यह था.....

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : यह बड़ा महत्व- पूर्ण सवाल था।

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Shri Fernandes—Absent. Shri S. M. Krishna—Absent. What has happened to the members today? Members on this side also are in the same category. Next question.

Appointment of Retired Government Officials in Central Universities

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*658. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the criteria for appointing Retired Government Officials in Central Universities;

(b) how many retired Government Officials have been appointed in JNU (till date);

(c) details of such officials and the posts they held in Government before retirement;

(d) terms and conditions of the appointment;

(e) will Government discontinue the practice of appointing retired Government officials in Universities in view of large scale unemployment in the country; and

(f) if not, reasons thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(e) and (f) : There are no separate criteria for appointment of retire Government officials in the Central Universities. Howeve these Universities are free to re-employ retired Government officials in accordance with the provisions contained in their Acts, Statutes an Ordinances.

(b) to (d) : According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, there have so far been 20 cases of re-employment of retired Government officials in the University. The details fo thesh are as follows :

Sl. No.	Name	Post held before appointment in JNU	Post to which appointed in J.N.U.	Period of appointment	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Shri A.B Chandramani	Jt. Educational Adviser, Min. of Education.	Registrar	30-12-1974 to 31-10-1977	Appointed on the recommendations of a duly constituted Selection Committee.
2	Shri S. G. Puthli	Superintending Surveyor of Works (Aviation), CPWD	Chief Project Engineer	1-12-1969 to 29-10-1975	Appointed on deputation from CPWD up to31-5-1974 and on re-employment thereafter.
3	Shri K. D. Bhatia	Executive Engineer, CPWD	Executive Engineer/ Chief Project Engineer.	8-12-1970 to 31-8-1978	
4	Shri C. G. Venkatachari	Dy. Legislative Counsel Min. of Law.	Deputy Registrar	23-8-1969 to 22-8-1972	..
5	Shri K. D. Dhasmana	Asstt. Director of Intelligence Naval Headquarters.	Deputy Registrar	3-11-1969 to 2-11-1972	..
6	Shri A. B. Sugumal	Superintendent/OSD, CPWD	Administrative Officer (Engineering)	30-3-1970 to 29-3-1978	On deputation from CPWD till 29-3-1974 and on re-employment thereafter.
7	Shri A. C. Jain.	Accounts Officers, Defence Accounts	Section Officer	25-5-1974 to 24-11-1981	..

8. Shri R. Ganapathi	. Personal Asstt., Planning Commission	Stenographer	24-2-1976 to 14-9-1976	..
9. Shri M. C. Mathur	. Superintendent, C.P.W.D.	Asstt. (Accounts)	4-10-1973 to 31-1-1982	..
10. Shri Uma Nath	. U.D.C., CPWD	Assistant	7-10-1970 to 6-10-1973	..
11. Shri N. S. Pandey	. Member, UP Board of Revenue	Part-time Consultant	28-12-1981 for 6 months	..
12. Sarab Mittar . .	. Dy. Superintendent of Police	Chief Security Officer	23-7-1981 for 2 years	..
13. Shri J. D. Dhar .	. Dy. Director Central Statistical Organisation.	Documentation Officer	20-9-1977 to 22-7-1977	..
14. Shri Dhanpat Rai	. Sr. Scientific Officer, Defence Scientific Information and Documentation Centre	Officer on Special Duty (Librarian)	February, 1970 to March, 1972 from 1-7-1972 for 2 years	On deputation On re-employment.
15. Prof. Ashok Mitra	. Secretary to President of India	Professor	1-3-1975 to 28-3-1982	..
16. Prof. B. Bhatia .	. Air Commodore	Sr. Fellow	3-12-1975 to 31-12-1978 and from 1-1-79 till date	on deputation upto 31-12-1978. 1-1-79 on re-employment
17. Prof. A.K. Damodaran .	Indian Ambassador, Italy.	Sr. Fellow	1-2-1980 to 31-10-1981	..
18. Shri G. D. Paliwal	. Field Officer, Cabinet Sectt.	Assistant Professor	12-11-1973 till date	On deputation upto 11-8-78 Since 12-8-78 on re-employment after voluntary retirement from Govt. Service.
19. Shri T. R. Acharya	. Chief Draftsman-cum-Commercial Artist, Ministry of Defence	Technical Assistant		
20. Shri K. C. Sen Gupta	. Head Clerk, CPWD	Assistant (Accounts)	31-3-1973 to 1-12-1977	..

Note: These do not include those who joined the University on deputation and later were absorbed in the University service. Also those who were discharged from Defence services and were appointed by the University are not included in this statement

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : उत्तर में कहा गया है कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में सेवा निवृत्त सरकारी अधिकारीयों की नियुक्ति के लिये कोई अलग मापदंड नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन पदों पर ये 20 व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये हैं, क्या सेवा में उनके लायक दूसरे व्यक्ति नहीं मिलते थे ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मान्यवर, यूनिवर्सिटीज अपने रूल्ज और प्रोसीजर के मुताबिक अपने यहां लोगों को रखती है और जो लोग उनमें क्वालिफाई करते हैं, वे रख लिये जाते है । दस साल की अवधि में 20 रिटायर्ड लोग रखे गये । वे 58 साल की उर्म में रिटायर हुए थे और यूनिवर्सिटी में 60 साल तक रखा जा सकता है। तो उनके तजुर्बे को मद्दे नजर रख कर उन्हे रखा गया होगा । जैसा कि मैंने कहा है कि दस साल में 20 लोग रखे गये और इस समय कुल चार हैं ।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : ये लोग रिटायर्ड हो कर, यानी सेवा में अपनी पूरी अवधी समाप्त कर के, आये हैं । देश में बेरोजगारी बेहद है । जब उस योग्यता के आदमी मिल रहे है, तो फिर ऐसे रिटायर्ड लोगों को नियुक्त करने का क्या औचित्य है? इन लोगों को बिना विज्ञापन के रखा गया था ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि वे अपने रूल्ज और प्रोसीजर के मुताबिक रखते हैं ।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि उनके अपने रूल्ज और रेगुलेशन्ज होते हैं उन्हींके मुताबिक वे करते हैं ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : इन पोस्ट्स के लिये विज्ञापन नहीं हुए ।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : इन लोगों को बिना विज्ञापन दिये रखा गया है । क्या सरकार इसकी जांच करायेगी ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मैंने कहा उनके अपने रूल्ज और प्रोसीजर है उन्होंने एक आदमी को तीन महीने के लिख रखा और उसके बाद हटा दिया ।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसादवर्मा : इस बारें में धांधली हुई है । क्या मंत्री महोदय इसकी जांच करेंगी ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I want to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that, of late, people who have no academic background are being appointed. The Minister will agree with me that all the Commissions have said that in the running of the Universities people with academic background, who are in the know of things, should be appointed. Now I find that you have appointed retired persons without academic background. Even retired people from CPWD are being appointed in the University. So, will the Central Government give guidelines, not only to the Central Universities, but also to the other Universities, through the UGC, that only persons with academic background should be appointed in the different Universities? Otherwise, in the name of discipline, actually the academic atmosphere will be spoiled. So, I want to know whether you are going to give such guidelines to all the universities respecting the recommendations of different Education Commission.

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मान्यवर, अभी मैंने जिक्र किया था कि चार लोग अभी यूनिवर्सिटी में हैं । माननीय सदस्य ने तो जेनरलाईजेशन किया है लेकिन मुझे तो के

एन यू के सम्बन्ध में बताना है । इनमें एक नाम है श्री सरब मित्तर का । यूनिवर्सिटी में देख-भाल करने के लिए एक आफिसर रखना था । अब इस जगह पर कोई डी एस पी या कोई और पुलिस आफिसर, ऐसा ही आदमी रखा जायेगा । इस जगह के लिए किसी एकेडेमीशियन की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी । इसी तरह से स्टाफ की इंडिबीजुअल ग्रीवान्सेज को देखने के लिए एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव टाइप का आफिसर रखा गया है । जहां पर एकेडेमीशियन की जरूरत होती है वहां पर उसको रखा जाता है लेकिन जहां पर उसकी जरूरत नहीं है वहां दूसरों को इस्तेमाल कर लिया जाता है ।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend, Mr. Chakraborty, has put such a relevant question. It is for the Government to consider the advisability or not on that particular question. Therefore, I would like my hon. friend, the Minister, to give some serious consideration to the very serious suggestion that my hon. friend has made.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: It is a point of suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 659— Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev. Absent.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, particularly those Members are absent whose questions relate to the Ministries of Railways and Health. So, the whole burden is on this honourable lady. There seems to be some conspiracy. You don't have a lady in the Cabinet for Education, and the whole burden of questions is on the lady who is only a State Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 660— Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi.

(Interruptions)

Conference of General Managers of Zonal Railways

*660. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of the General Managers of the Zonal Railways was called by him recently;

(b) if so, the problems discussed with decisions arrived at; and

(c) the steps proposed in the conference to ensure safety on the Railways, ensure punctuality and reduce the incidence of crime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting of the General Managers was convened on 23-1-1982.

(b) and (c). The deliberations at the meeting covered, inter-alia, matters concerning safety punctuality, review of accidents and steps to minimise the same, expenditure control, maintenance of track and rolling stock, pilferage and dacoity on trains. These meetings are held at regular intervals to maintain close liaison with the field organisations.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I have asked some question about the Zonal Conference of Railways. But the Minister had answered to the main question about the ideology of the rigid process in the Railway Department, but he has not dealt with the pathology, genesis and diagnosis and treatment of the question.

The second part of my question was:

"If so, the problems discussed with decisions arrived at."

What are the decisions arrived at in the Zonal Conference, where all the technical experts were present, about the review of accidents? What are the concrete decisions they have taken to check the accidents, for maintenance of track and rolling stock and about

pilferage? I would like to know whether any device of container system or something has been adopted to stop the dacoity. Lastly, what are the steps proposed in the Conference to ensure safety on the railways and to ensure punctuality and reduce accidents? Just a general answer has been given, but no categorical answer to that particular point has been given.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, the General Managers' Conference is an usual feature. Periodically we call the General Managers who are the very important functionaries of the Railways at different zones.

When we invite the General Managers for a meeting, we do discuss all relevant matters which are essential for operation, for maintenance and with regard to the safety of passengers, and punctuality and even with regard to the law and order situation. Every aspect of the railway operation is discussed in these meetings. It is not a mere discussion which takes place. The decisions are taken. The implementation of such decisions is also being monitored by the Railway Board and the Ministry time and again.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: He has given the same answer again. I would like to know the decisions taken in the last meeting. That was my question. Has any decision been taken particularly in regard to pilferage, controlling of dacoity? What are the new devices that have been adopted? This should be known to the hon. Members of the House. I would like the hon. Minister to throw light on the punctuality aspect too. Has any discussion taken place in the meeting on the suggestions given by the Members of Parliament in regard to their particular zones? I myself had given suggestions about the South Eastern Railway—punctuality and introduction of new trains in some new areas. Has any discussion taken place on that?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The subjects discussed in the meeting have already been indicated. So far as safety is concerned many measures have been taken. Two high level safety teams were formed. Since then the safety teams have been going to various zones. The General Managers have been asked to.. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is automatic warning system.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The safety teams have been constituted. Besides the safety teams, the Chairman of the Board and the Member (Mechanical) have been asked to tour all the zones. They have gone to various zones particularly to see the maintenance aspect. Similarly the Minister of State and the Deputy Minister have visited many zones. As and when time permits I am also going to various zones. We are taking all possible steps. The main thing is that the maintenance has to be improved, more safety consciousness has to be developed and rules have to be followed. Necessary steps are being taken in this regard.

As far as robbery and dacoity is concerned, unfortunately, the robberies and dacoities in the last two or three years have increased in trains. They might be a reflection of the general law and order situation in the particular area. The law and order subject as far as robbery and dacoity is concerned is the concern of the State Government concerned. Therefore, we have taken up with all the State Chief Ministers of the States to provide more staff. Recently, on account of the decision taken by the Government, the Railway Police Force has been increased by 6,000 persons. They have been asked to escort trains especially in particular areas. They have started doing so. In the last few weeks they have been able to kill about ten or twelve persons engaged in such dacoity acts. I am sure, with greater vigilance and co-operation between the RPF and the GRP things will improve.

Cracks in Dwarka Temple

*661. SHRI JAINARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some cracks in Dwarka temple have been found recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The old cracks appearing on the architectural members were noticed by the Archaeological Survey of India even in 1964 at the time of taking over the temple from the State P.W.D. as a monument of national importance.

(b) Cracks are found on lintels, capitals of pillars and on some pillars. The development of the cracks may be attributed to the deletrious action of salt-laden sea-air and several earthquake shocks of the past Under a phased programme of repairs the damaged and unserviceable architectural members are being replaced with new pieces and other usable stones are reset to the original position.

श्री जयनारायण रौत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, द्वारिकाधीश मन्दिर को सन् 1964 में भारत सरकार ने अधिगृहीत किया था, तभी से इस मन्दिर में दरारें और टूट-फूट नज़र आई थीं। क्या सरकार ने इन के मरम्मत के लिये कोई कदम उठाये हैं।

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Sir, since the time of taking over in 1964, the Government of India started preparing schemes for repairs of this temple. But some delay occurred because of the fact that there was a request from the State Government for deprotection. After a number of correspondences were made the request for deprotection was withdrawn in 1965. After that various schemes have been prepared and various repairs and restorations have been taking place, which I am sure, hon. Member is already aware of.

श्री जयनारायण सौत : अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार की तरफ़ जो वबाब दिया गया है उस में कहां गया है कि भूकम्प और समुद्री हवाओं से उस में क्रेक्स की संख्या बढ़ गई होगी। मेरी जानकारी में ऐसा आया है कि भारत सरकार को शायद यह पता नहीं है कि इस में कितने क्रैक्स और बढ़ गये हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस मन्दिर में हज़ारों यात्री प्रतिदिन दर्शनार्थ आते हैं उन के जीवन की सुरक्षा के लिये क्या सरकार प्राथमिकता के आधार पर इन की मरम्मत करायेगी तथा कब तक मरम्मत को पूरा करा देगी ?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: The temple is a life temple and it is in use also. The cracks occurred mainly because, as I have already stated, of salt laden sea-water and humidity of the climatic conditions. Moreover, the hon. Member will be aware that the structure of this temple is made out of a kind of stone which is not very durable and fine, that is limestone. Added to that is, as I have already stated, in 1941 and 1956 there were earthquake shocks and therefore the cracks were developed.

So far as the Government is concerned, we are taking steps to repair the crack porches which are very essential. Since the temple is in use, the repairs and restorations become more tedious and unsafe. Therefore, we have two proposals for repairing it in two phases. The first phase, which have already started, is desmantling the northern and western porches systematically after giving necessary support and restoring the porches. The second phase is dismantling of other covering stones of the *Sabhamandapa* and setting up ground and transfering the loads to the ground floor and replacing the broken and

decayed structural members. This is going to cost up Rs. 2,99,200. The work is already commenced.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, यह हिन्दुओं का सब से बड़ा तीर्थस्थान है और उस की तरफ जो तब्ज्जह दी जाती है, वह अभी आप के सामने प्रकट हो गया है कि अभी प्रोपोजल बन रहे हैं, अभी स्कीमें बन रही हैं। सन् 1964 से इन्होंने इस को अपने हाथ में लिया है। तो ये मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कितना पैसा अभी तक मन्दिर की रिपेयर्स पर खर्च हुआ है और जब से इस को हाथ में लिया है, तब से अब तक कितनी दरारों को ठीक किया है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या एक्सटेंशन बर्क आप की तरफ से चल रहा है ?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: After taking over, so far several repair works have been taken up. The repair work on the floors of *sabhamandapas* and *garbhagrihas* has already been taken up. Also, the southern porch has been repaired. Now, we are going to repair and, as I have already said, the repair work has already been started for the western and the northern porch.

As regards the other question as to how much we have spent so far, I would like to let the hon. Member know that so far we have spent Rs. 4,13,664.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में वन तथा उद्यान विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

*662. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस दृष्टि से कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में वन एक बड़ा प्राकृतिक संसाधन है, उस राज्य में एक वन तथा उद्यान विश्वविद्यालय कब तक स्थापित कर दिया जायेगा ; और

(ख) इस बारे में राज्य सरकार द्वारा सोंपे गए प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No such proposal has been received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh

(b) Does not arise.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा यह प्रश्न कृषि मंत्री जी के लिये था लेकिन इनको यह ट्रान्सफर हो गया है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि कृषि मंत्रालय को इस उद्यान विश्वविद्यालय के लिये हिमाचल प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार ने जो प्रस्ताव भेजा है, क्या उस की आप जांच करायेंगी ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मान्यवर, यह सवाल ऐसा है जोकि दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री का है और इन्होंने वहां यह भेजा है। तो मैं कैसे इसे कराऊंगी, मुझे भेजेंगे, तो मैं कराऊंगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुल्तानपुरी जी, आप एक काम यह करिये, इसे आप भेजे या न भेजे लेकिन अपनी जैसी एक टोपी डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब को जरूर भेजिये।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : वह जरूर होगा लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप का सम्बन्ध एजूकेशन से है और उद्यान विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बन्धित मेरा सवाल था और मैंने एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री से यह क्वैश्चन किया था—हिमाचल प्रदेश में फल और फोरेस्ट्री के अलावा और कोई खास चीज नहीं होती है। इसलिये हिमाचल प्रदेश विधान सभा में इस की चर्चा हुई है और हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार ने यह फैसला किया है कि सोलन जिले में एक होर्टीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी स्थापित की जाए। वहां पर उन्होंने जमीन ले ली है और वहां पर जो

एक एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी है, उस को उद्यान विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा देने के लिये कहा गया है। इसलिये हमारे यहां पर फोरेस्ट्री और हार्टीकल्चर की यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने का प्रबंध किया जाये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह आप के दायरे में आता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार अगर यह तजवीज आप के पास भेजे, तो आप उस पर विचार करेंगी।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : यह सब तो एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री से कन्सर्न्ड है।

Primary Health Centres

*663. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the area covered in the country by the existing Primary Health Centres;

(b) whether these PHCs are adequate for the improvement of health of people in the rural areas and whether their working is satisfactory;

(c) whether there are any proposals to effect improvements in the working of PHCs and to expand them; and

(d) if so, details of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (d). The existing Primary Health Centres or similar institutions cover the rural areas of the country. In order to increase the outreach of the existing Primary Health Centres and improve their effectiveness, the number of doctors, health supervisors and health workers and funds for purchase of medicines are being augmented. Community involvement is being secured and expanded and primary health care outreach is sought to be increased through the training of a large number of Health Guides along with training of traditional dais. It is also proposed to have a Primary Health Centre for every 30,000 rural population in general and for every 20,000 population in hilly and tribal areas by the end of the century.

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI: The same answer was given by the Hon. Minister in 1981 December also. (*Interruptions*).

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to send the Village Health Workers who undergo the training through the training programmes to the villagers in the rural areas who are living in the remote areas? Are you sending the Health workers to the remote villages or not?

The second point is: There is 20,000 population in the hilly areas and 30,000 population in the rural areas. The distance between village to village is 2 to 3 KMs. Is it possible for the PHC to send the Health Guides for 30 KMs distance to reach health care to the people who are living in the villages?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Perhaps the Hon. Member is puzzled to see that the answer given in December last is the same as given today. Hardly three months have elapsed. The Hon. Member should know that the facts do not change so fast and so much. There cannot be any difference.

(*Interruptions*)

The Hon. Member has now asked about the problems of the village people and of the health facilities to the rural areas. That is the reason why we have undertaken to expand the facilities of the health care to the village people by establishing a few more primary health centres and sub-centres. The sub-centres that will now be established will be getting 100 per cent assistance from the Centre.

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI: I would like to know whether there is any proposal from the Ministry to get the collaboration of voluntary organisations or of any organisations registered.

I would also like to know whether there is any proposal to start a few model Centres.

I would also like to know whether there is any proposal to enter into villages with the help of voluntary organisations in order to help the village people. Is there any proposal from the Ministry in this regard?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It has been the policy of the Government to encourage voluntary organisations to come to the aid and assistance of the Government in providing health facilities and medical care facilities to the rural people and we have a scheme of helping the voluntary organisations. If any voluntary organisations are there in the mind of the Hon. Member let me know the facts and I will consider.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Health is a State subject. The Union Government helps the State Government by sponsoring some Central Health Schemes.

I personally feel that instead of spreading the resources thinly, that is, from the Central sector which you are sending to the States, will you consider the strengthening of District Hospitals to an extent so that specialised facilities are developed in the District Hospital at the earliest

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: As the Hon. Member has stated, health is a State subject. The District Hospitals also come under the administrative control of the State Government. As a matter of fact, we have been insisting on the State Government to strengthen the District Hospital and Centre is assisting them in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question. Mr. Harish Kumar Gangwar.... You have just missed the bus. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTONS

Diversion of Coal allotted to U.P.

*652. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal allotted for power stations in Uttar Pradesh is often diverted to other States;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such diversion;

(c) is there any dispute of payment between UPSEB and Coal India Ltd.; and

(d) what steps Government propose to ensure the prompt supply of coal to the power stations in U.P.?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Diversions have to be done occasionally.

(b) The reasons for such diversions are either inadequate offer of coal, or unsatisfactory release of coal wagons by a power station, or refusal by a power station to accept rakes consigned to it on grounds of poor quality, or for difficulties in rail movement arising out of unforeseen circumstances like break-down of tipplers, breaches, accidents etc.

(c) There is some difference between UPSEB and Coal India Ltd., about payment arising out of UPSEB owing Coal India a sum of Rs. 19.90 crores as on 1-1-1982 out of which Rs. 11.66 crores are against the supplies and the

balance Rs. 8.24 crores against the various disputes concerning quality of coal. This issue is being dealt with by the Ministry of Energy.

(d) Railways have given the highest priority to the power house sector in movement of non-coking coal available for the purpose, and U.P. power stations are being given adequate coal as per their requirement and none of the power houses has had to cut on power generation for want of coal.

Dacoity in 302 Up Howrah-Puri Passenger Train

*653. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang of armed dacoits raided a compartment of 302 Up Howrah-Puri passenger train on 15 March, 1982 and decamped with cash and gold ornaments worth Rs. 40,000;

(b) if so, whether many passengers were also beaten up and injured;

(c) if so, the details of the same;

(d) what action the railways have taken in this regard;

(e) whether looting of trains is still continuing on a large scale in spite of assurance given by the Minister that all arrangements have been made to safeguard the passengers who travel by train; and

(f) if so, what are the main reasons for not checking the same?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. On 14-3-1982, some miscreants armed with daggers, iron rods and Bamboo lathies attacked 5 passengers of a second-class general compartment of Train No. 203-UP (Howrah-Puri Passenger) while it was on the run between Soro and Sabira stations in Balasore-Bhadrak section of the South-Eastern Railway and looted them of cash Rs. 15,700 wristwatch and ornaments. 5 passengers received minor injuries at the hands of the miscreants and they were rendered first-aid at Markona station.

(d) Immediately, on receipt of information, Government Railway Police RPF and Civil Police conducted a raid as a result of which a member of the gang involved in the case could be arrested and cash Rs. 5,500 and two 'tolas' of gold ornaments were recovered. Another member of the gang was subsequently arrested by Police. Vigorous investigations are in progress.

(e) and (f). Government Railway Police working under the State Government, who are responsible for safety and security of passengers and their belongings in railway trains are making all-out efforts to prevent such cases by escorting trains, surveillance over known criminals and conducting vigorous investigations in cases registered with them. However, some cases of robberies/dacoities in trains are, no doubt, still occurring.

News item "Eye-opener to missing eye"

*654. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report published in the Hindustan Times dated 9th March, 1982 under the heading "Eye-opener to missing eyes";

(b) whether Government have made any inquiry into the cases of removal of eyes of dead bodies without the permission of their relatives in various Hospitals in Delhi and in other States;

(c) the number of cases which have come to Government's notice and what action has been taken in each case;

(d) whether it is fact that surgeons in Delhi are charging Rs. 10,000 to 15,000 for an eye transplant; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to check the trade in eyes which might compel the poverty stricken people to donate their eyes for monetary consideration?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. Only one such case in T.B. Hospital, Kingsway Camp, Delhi has come to the notice of Government. The case is under investigation by the Police.

(d) In Government Hospitals, corneal grafting is undertaken free of charge for patients admitted in general wards. Government have no information concerning charges levied by private surgeons.

(e) Does not arise.

उज्जैन-मक्सी-शाजापुर-गुना-बीना सेक्शन पर द्रुतगामी रेलगाड़ी सेवा

*655. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उज्जैन मक्सी शाजापुर गुना बीना सैक्शन पर एक द्रुतगामी रेलगाडी सेवा चलाने की मांग मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या इस सैक्शन पर इन्दौर उज्जैन गुना बीना के रास्ते से होकर दिल्ली तक एक द्रुतगामी रेलगाडी चलाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह रेलगाडी कब तक चलाई जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के० जाफर शरीफ): (क) और (ख) : जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Stoppage of Electrification on Vijayawada-Balharshah Section

*657. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electrification work of the Vijayawada-Balharshah Railway section has been stopped and funds diverted to other works elsewhere;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many workers have been retrenched consequent upon the stoppage of this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Wagons for transportation of rice, wheat and edible oils to North Eastern Region

*659. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the States of the North-Eastern region have been complaining of non-delivery of food stuffs and other essential commodities in time;

(b) what steps tre Railways have taken to ensure , that allotted rice, wheat and edible oils for North Eastern region reach in time;

(c) whether requirement of wagons by the North-Eastern region had been met in full during the last one year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No. Some of the North Eastern States like Mizoram and Tripura have asked for

more foodgrains for stock-piling before the monsoon season.

(b) The movement of foodgrains to North Eastern States has already been stepped up. The movement of edible oil is arranged by the State Trading Corporation. Its movement is being arranged as per their demand.

(c) No.

(d) The constraints of transhipment capacity have been the main factor inhibiting movement in full of various commodities. While there has been a perceptible improvement over the previous year and while efforts are being made to increase the through-put further this year, real relief for the region will only result from the completion of the BG line upto Gauhati next year.

Functioning of Libraries in Delhi

*664. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news item captioned "Delhi Libraries not property maintained" appearing in the 'Indian Express' of 5th January, 1982 highlighting improper functioning of the libraries and the librarians being of little help to library users; shortage of space in libraries, securing books on the basis of ideologies and improper conditions of books;

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) steps taken to improve the functioning of the libraries on scientific basis and to employ fully trained and qualified Librarians who can help in locating the material required by the Library Users; and

(d) steps taken for opening more and more libraries in metropolitan cities in general and rural areas in particular on war footing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

The news item is based on a panel discussion on "Library facilities in Delhi and the users' problems" at the India International Centre held on 4th January, 1982. Views expresed by the panelists on the various issues are their own.

(b) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Government has taken note of the comments made by the panel members. The Central Government has jurisdiction only over libraries established y the Government of India. Under the Constitution, 'Library' is included in the State List. However, the Central Government provides financial assistance to voluntary organisations under its various schemes. More and more libraries are increasingly manned by qualified librarians, who have post-graduate degrees or diplomas from various universities. In addition, Government facilitates orientation and in-service training courses for the betterment of libraries and librarians.

Microwave for Vijayawada-Waltair Section

*665. SHRI .P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a provision has been made for a microwave link on Vijayawada-Waltair Section; and

(b) if so, the cost involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 88.47 lakhs.

Financial position of universities

*666. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial position of many universities is not satisfactory

and this is effecting the standard of education; and

(b) whether Government will give instruction to University Grants Commission to check up the proper use of funds before giving grants to affiliated colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Views have been expressed that the financial resources available to some universities are not adequate. However, no special studies have been conducted about the adequacy or otherwise of financial support to the universities.

(b) Grants approval by the Commission are paid to colleges in instalments according to the progress of implementation. These grants are also subject to audit and certification of utilisation for the purpose for which they were sanctioned.

Indo-U.S. relations

*667. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in United States relations with the Indian sub-continent, Pakistan leaps ahead of India in the volume of bilateral aid from the United States as per new priorities of the Reagan Administration following the revival of the cold war between the United States and Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, reaction of Indian Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) According to the proposals for security and economic aid during fiscal year 1983 presented by the US Administration to the Congress, the allocations are as follows: For Pakistan, a little over 532 m$ out of which 275 m$ are foreign military sale guaranteed loans and 175m$ for economic support funds. The allotment for India is a little over 210 m$ and contains no provision under the heads foreign military sale guaranteed loans or economic support funds.

(b) The reaction of the Government of India to the supply of sophisticated Military Equipment to Pakistan which forms a major part of the U.S. aid to Pakistan has been stated on the floor of the House already and remains unchanged.

Legislation on education

*668. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for central legislation on education in the exercise of concurrent powers;

(b) if so, whether the Government has since identified the area for which such legislations are under contemplation; and

(c) whether such identification has been done after due consultations with the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). At present there is no proposal for central legislation on education in the exercise of concurrent powers. However, certain areas have been identified, in which there is scope for legislative action being taken. Consultation with the State Governments will be made, at the appropriate stage or stages as deemed necessary.

Running of more local trains between Howrah and Haldia

*669. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to run one more local train

from Haldia to Howrah on South Eastern Railway in the morning and back in the evening; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ongoing projects in Orissa

*670. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total investment involved in ongoing Railway projects in State of Orissa; and

(b) which of the projects are anticipated to be completed during the year 1982-83?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Total anticipated cost of ongoing projects in Orissa, with regard to the year in which they were included in the budget, is about Rs. 151 crores. No project will be completed during 1982-83.

Jamia Millia Islamia

7175. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jamia Millia Islamia in Delhi was closed down on 28 February, 1982;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Vice Chancellor of the University in a letter to M Ps. has suggested that University administration is often under pressure from the so-called student leaders to lower academic standards and allow hooliganism to rule; and

(d) on how many occasions the University had to relent and allow pass percentage in the past under pressure from the students and whether negotiations will be started for arriving at a settlement of the impasse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Jamia Millia Islamia, the major reasons for the closure of Jamia on February 1—28, 1982 wede certain incidents which made the normal functioning impossible. A section of students resorted to Gherao of the Vice-Chancellor and his colleagues, forcible dislocation of teaching programmes and damage of property. Assistance of police had to be sought to contain the situation, and in order to prevent further unpleasant incidents, the Jamia was closed on February 28, 1982.

(c) Yes, Sir. In his letter, the Vice-Chancellors has sought to explain what according to him, were the major reasons for student turbulences in the Universities, and the pressures that University administrations, in general, were subjected to.

(d) According to the information furnished by the Jamia Millia Islamia, there have been no instances of lowering of the percentage of pass marks during the last two years. The Jamia reopened on March 15, 1982, and there is no impasse at present.

विश्वकर्मा मन्दिर, नई दिल्ली की भूमि का वापस किया जाना

7176. श्री भीकू राम जैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री को जनवरी, 1981 में नई

दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट विश्वकर्मा मन्दिर को उसकी भूमि लौटाने के लिये एक अभ्यावेदन दिया गया था, और

(ख) विश्वकर्मा मन्दिर को, जो कि देश भर के लाखों लोगों के विश्वास एवं पूजा का स्थान है, उसकी भूमि लौटाने का निर्णय कब तक लिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के पास विश्वकर्मा मंदिर की कोई भूमि रेलवे के कब्जे में नहीं है । चूंकि संदर्भाधीन भूमि रेलवे की है तथा वह यात्रियों के आवागमन के लिये अति आवश्यक है इसलिये रेलवे, विश्वकर्मा मंदिर प्रबन्ध समिति को कोई भूमि नहीं दे सकती ।

Memo from Government Medical Store Depot Workers' Union, Madras

7177. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government Medical Store Depot Workers' Union, Madras, on 16th January, 1982 presented a Memorandum to the Joint Secretary (Stores) of Ministry of Health, Government of India and to the Director General of Health Services, New Delhi, during their visit to Government Medical Store Depot, Madras, if so, the details of the Memorandum; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD JOSHI): (a) Yes. The representation related to several points, such as payment of bonus, supply of uniforms to certain category of staff, promotional avenues for category 'C' and 'D' of the staff, regularisation of the services of canteen workers, overtime allowance, etc.

(b) The Union has been advised to follow the prescribed procedure of submission of such Memorandum through proper channel. In the mean time the Director General of Health Services has invited comments of the D.A.D.G. (MSD), Madras on the points raised.

Conservation of cultural property

7178. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether heads of various Museums in the country have formulated a 3 Point Programme for the conservation of cultural property;

(b) if so, whether the plan for preventive conservation treatment for rectifying defects and restoration and repairs was evolved at a recently held All India Museum Conference organised by the National Research Laboratory for conservation on cultural property;

(c) if so, steps and decisions taken during the conference;

(d) whether that conference also discussed the proper storage and handling of art and archaeological objects; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to implement the recommendations of the conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (e). The Museum Association of India, a voluntary body of museum professionals had organised a seminar on "Curatorial Responsibility for the Preservation and Storage of Museum Objects" from 20 to 23 November, 1980, in Lucknow. The seminar had made recommendations on: (i) Environments and biodeterioration; (ii) Storage of reserve collection; and (iii) Transport and

handling. The Museum Association has circulated these recommendations to members of its Association, which includes private institutions, State Governments etc. for necessary action. The recommendations are given in the statements.

It is hoped that the Museums will formulate proposals on the basis of the recommendations of the seminar and seek approval from the concerned administrative authorities.

Statement

Recommendation of the Working Group on Environment and Biodeterioration Recommendations

(1) The National Research Laboratory for Conservation may bring out a special ready reckoner for the use of Directors and Curators on aspects such as optimum light, humidity and other conditions recommended in a museum with special reference to delicate art objects such as paintings, etc. to start with.

(2) The Indian Museums Association may bring out an informative folder in consultation with experts in the field on basic climate monitoring equipment.

(3) The Indian Museum Association may build up a dialogue with the National Science Laboratories and other allied institutions and bring out an informative folder on the facilities available which would be of help to Indian Museum.

(4) It is also recommended that all museums may take the held of National Conservation Laboratory in installing simple monitoring equipment such as thermometers in various galleries and send back periodically to the National Laboratory data such as temperature, humidity, and other conditions round the year which would be a valuable data collection to analyse upon.

(5) It was recommended that as exposure to sunlight is deleterious to objects of organic materials, photography of objects such as paintings, textiles, etc. should not be permitted under any circumstances. The use of sungun and powerful artificial lights should also be avoided.

(6) It was recommended that the inter-relationship of the architecture of museum buildings and the dequirements of conservation should be studied by a study group consisting of Prof. D. C. Thapar, Principal of the College of Architecture, Mr O. P. Agarwal, Head of the National Research Laboratory for Conservation and Mrs. Smita Baxi, Director of Crafts Museum and a report prepared for the guidance of Indian Museums.

(7) It was recommended that M/s Philips may be requested to explore the possibility of manufacturing Philips 37 and 34 which are ultra-violet filtering lamps. It is recommended to all the museums to use such tubes and bulbs when manufactured.

((8) Information about traditional techniques and materials used may be collected and the effective of these techniques and materials may be studied.

(9) It is considered appropriate that the preservation of objects be done in separate galleries/areas based on conservation requirements and interconnected suitably.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STORAGE OF RESERVE COLLECTION

1. Since organising systematic and well documented storage of reserve collection is a primary responsibility of every museum, museums should take urgent steps for organising proper storage of reserve collections.

2. (a) While planning a new building the storage area should be planned, preferably on the ground floor particularly for heavy objects like stone sculptures, as basement is susceptible to climatic hazards like high humidity, moisture penetration etc. However,

whenever it is possible, at least a small basement, free from moisture may be planned for storage of museum collections for its security against air-raids. For storage of light materials, upper floors may be used excluding the topmost floor in hot-dry region of north India.

(b) For easy movement of heavy and large objects, the entry to the storage area should have ramps. Large-size goods lift and full-wall or large openings, with adequate security measures are also recommended for movement of objects.

3. For maximum advantage of space, storage-furniture should have floor to ceiling and wall to wall cabinets, taking care of required approach passage. Use of movable cabinets and frames with mechanical devices is also recommended.

4. Due to serious energy crisis, natural lighting and ventilation must be provided in the storage areas in order to facilitate work and for security purpose during no-electricity hours, in addition to artificial lighting and ventilation.

5. Seasoned and treated wood and also deodar wood is recommended to be the most suitable materials for construction of storage in place of steel or iron shelving. But it is necessary to keep a separation layer of soft materials between the shelf and museum objects.

6. Objects in the storage area should have adequate documentation including their location in terms of cupboard number/shelf number/row number, etc. to facilitate easy retrieval.

7. In order to avoid constant handling of objects, whether in storage or in exhibition areas, a museum should supply good photographs and slides of the museum objects rather than allowing the visitors/sholars to photograph the same, since photography has also to be undertaken for record-keeping and documentation.

8. No objects, particularly newly acquired ones should be placed in the storage unless they are given the necessary preservation treatment, to safeguard other objects against insects and infection.

9. For most of the three dimensional objects, of medium size, shelving cabinets made of seasoned or treated wood are considered adequate for storage purposes. Small objects can be stored in trays and in drawers but in a way that they do not slide or damage other objects. If necessary, small compartment may be added to the drawers or objects could be kept separately in the boxes before putting in the tray. For small fragments, a criss-cross tape-grid can be fixed at the bottom of the drawers to hold flat objects, pottery sherds, textiles or painting fragments, so that they do not slide out while opening or closing drawers.

10. For two and three dimensional objects, the following methods for different categories of objects may be used:

(a) Unframed miniature paintings may be mounted on a double mount so that a few can be stacked in the boxes specially designed. The box should have the lid hinged with one of the slides to make it openable and slide out the painting. The boxes may be stored in a cabinet for easy accessibility.

(b) Framed two dimensional paintings can be hung from fixed or sliding frames of floor to ceiling heights for providing maximum storage space.

(c) Screens should be adequate for hanging other flat materials like wood carvings, mats, masks which should be first placed in alkathene bags before hanging on the screens.

(d) Textiles, scroll paintings, sarees, carpets, etc. should be rolled on rollers and hung on screens or frames individually.

Drawings or maps should also be rolled for storage purposes.

(e) Costumes should be rung on hangers if their condition is good. Other delicate textiles including costumes may be kept in drawers.

(f) Arms can be stocked up in grooves in a frame or on a rack so that they do not rub with one another.

11. Visual storage of the materials which are particularly in demand for study purposes may be organised whenever possible. Visual storage may be organised in form of crowed exhibition where the objects can be kept in a row but can be seen individually.

12. A mannual on storage techniques may be prepared for ready reference of museum personnel.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKING GROUP ON TRANSPORT AND HANDLING

1. Use of pens and ball points in the reading rooms and manuscripts repositories may be avoided as far as possible. Instead soft ordinary pencils may be used.

2. Whenever some objects in the reserve collection are being studied, it should be done in the presence of the curatorial staff only.

3. Those objects which are in a deteriorated condition may not be included in the exhibitions going out of the museum. Damaged objects should be repaired or restored before hand.

4. At least the major museum of the country may think of a special exhibition cell.

5. Whenever the objects are being transportated, the route should be decided in advance and necessary licences obtained.

6. While planning future museum buildings, due consideration may be made so that trucks etc. carrying heavy objects can come directly inside the building or some arrangement be made so that one of the floors of the building may be of the same level as floor of the truck.

7. Office rooms of curators and other staff should not be in the storage areas or gallery areas.

8. Use of box trays duly padded, wheeled trolleys, fork lifts, chain pullies may be made as far as possible for the transport and shipping of museum objects.

9. Objets should be handled with clean and dry hands but direct touching of the painted and other materials should be avoided.

10. Packing being one of the very important aspects it should be taken as a methodology after considering all aspects according to individual objects.

11. There should not be any label identifying contents of the boxes on the top of the packing cases but packing notes showing all details and photographs should be kept inside for use by customs or at the unpacking stage.

12. In case of transport of large size objects, wherever these can not be carried by rail or road should be dismantled and reassembled again.

13. Seasoned kail wood being light and strong may be used to make packing boxes. Thermocole and other similar materials may be used as shock absorber material.

14. Delicate objects of clay, glass, etc. should be packed in an inner box with enough padding materials inside or outside and use of materials like thermocole globules or cylindrical solid tube like packing material may be made.

15. In case wood, if wool or cotton has to be used it should be disinfected first.

16. Complete documentation may be done whenever objects are transported from one place to the other to keep a record of the condition, etc.

17. Insurance may be done as per rules in practice to avoid damages as far as possible.

18. Large cases may be provided with wheels for easy transport.

Proposals to Remove Difficulties in Railway Communication

7179. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the fact detailed in the representation of the President West Dinagpur District Journalists' Association, Raiganj on certain proposals to remove difficulties in Railway Communication; and

(b) the steps taken or proposd in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) In the representation of President West Dinajpur Journalists' Association Raiganj, the following suggestions were made:—

(i) Conversion of Barsoi-Radhikapur section from MG to BG.

(ii) Increasing the reservation quota by 44 Dn. at Raiganj.

(iii) For reservation in the other important and long distance trains, Although there is probably Computer Cell at Maligaon but great inconvenience is caused to the Passengers because no confirmation of reservation is received from this cell despite advance notices.

(b) The position in respect of these suggestions is as under:—

(i) *Conversion of Barosi-Radhikapur Section from MG to BG*:

Conversion of a particular section from MG to BG is considered only when the traffic on that line cannot be catered for by other cheaper line capacity inputs. The existing capacity of this section is adequate to cater to the present-day traffic requirements. The proposed conversion from MG to BG between Barsoi and Radhikapur section involves of length of 53 Kms. and would cost about Rs. 10 crores at the present day construction cost. Due to severe-constraint of resources which are not sufficient even to complete the ongoing projects within a reasonsable time, it is not possible to consider this proposal at present. The conversion of this section will, therefore, be considered in due course when warranted by traffic consideration.

(ii) *Increasing the reservation quota by 44 Dn at Raiganj*

Quotas of reserved accommodation are allotted taking into consideration the accommodation available on the train demands for reservation at the train originating stiations and other important intermediate stations from where the traffic is regular and sizable. Based on this Raiganj station has been provided with a quota of 2 berths in second class by 44 Dn. Darjeeliing Mail. The suggestion for enhancement of the existing quota at Raiganj stations was considered but it has not been feasible to increase the same as the demand for reservation at train originating stations as well as other important intermediate stations is heavy.

(iii) *Working of Reservation Computer Cell at Maligaon*:

The working of the centralised reservation computer Cell at Maligaon

has been stream-lined by the N.F. Railway Administration to ensure prompt attention to the reservation massages received there and replies sent.

Sick Shipping Companies

7180. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is going to initiate a policy which will promote merger of sick shipping companies with relatively healthier ones;

(b) if so, when such decision is proposed to be taken by the Government to save the sick shipping units from going into liquidation; and

(c) the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not airse.

Review of Prohibition Policy

7181. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which are dry at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that the deaths due to illicit liquor is more in dry States; and

(c) if so, whether Government will review its policy in degard to Prohibition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINITRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Total prohibition is in force in Gujarat.

(b) No, ir.

(c) Does not airse.

Residential Card Pass

7182. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the employees working in the important stations of Railway, the Residential Card Pass facility is extended to Stations situated over 50 or 100 Kilometres;

(b) if so, what is the reasons for giving that facility to the employees with headquarters at Trivandrum; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide the facility of residential card pass up to Quilon and Nagarcoil on either side for all staff with Headquarters at Trivandrum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Residential Card Passes are permitted to railway employees over the sections where such a facility was in existence prior to 14-12-53. In cases where residential railway colonies are located at long distances from the place of work and cause considerable hardship and inconvenience to the staff in question, extention of the facility to new sections is considered on merits of each case.

Consequent on the formation of Trivandrum Division in 1979, the staff rendered surplus and transferred from adjoining Divisions and stationed at Trivandrum were granted residential card passes upto Quilon and Neyyattinkara, a distance of 65 and 17 kms. respectively for Trivandrum, as purely an incentive to earlier transferees valid upto 23-6-82 but not open to new entrants.

There is no proposal under consideration to extend the facility between Trivandrum and Nagercoil (71 mks.).

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा में फार्मासिस्टों/ड्रैसरों के रिक्त पद

7183. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अंतर्गत फार्मासिस्टों, ड्रैसरों तथा चपरासियों आदि के कितने पद खाली पड़े हैं ; और

(ख) इन पदों को भरे जाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अंतर्गत फार्मासिस्टों के 61 पद, ड्रैसरों के 13 पद तथा चपरासियों के 11 पद खाली पड़े हुए हैं।

(ख) भर्ती के अनुमोदित स्त्रोतों के जरिये इन पदों को भरने के लिये आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है। अधिकांश रिक्तियों को भरने के लिये उम्मीदवारों का चयन कर लिया गया है और इन पदों को शीघ्र ही भर दिया जायेगा।

Post-Retirement Passes

7184. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many sets of post-retirement passes are granted to Class I, Class II, Class III and Class 1V staff, separately;

(b) whether any representation has been received from All India Railwaymen's Federation for grant of post-retirement passes to Class IV staff at par with Class III staff; and

(c) if so what action has been taken on the representation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The existing scal of post retirement complimentary passes to different categories to retired employees is as under:

Category of Staff	Number of prescribed years of qualifying railway service.	Number of sets of passes admissible per year.
Class I & II . .	1. Not less than 20 yrs. but less than 25 yrs. railway service.	2 sets
	2. Not less than 25 years. service	3 sets.
Class III . . .	1. Not less than 20 yrs. service but less than 25 years service.	1 set
	2. Not less than 25 yrs. service.	2 sets.
Class IV . . .	Not less than 25 years railway service.	1 set once in two years for self and wife only.

(b) Yes.

(c) In view of the fact that post-retirement complimentary passes to retired class IV staff was liberalised in 1976 when they were made eligible to one set of post retirement complimentary pass once in alternate years against one set once in 5 years and the continuing growth of rail passenger travel as well as serious constraints for increase in accommodation on trains for some time to come rail travel concessions in other sectors have been curbed no further liberalisation is considered justified at present.

Writing of Books in Indian Languages

7185. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed any scheme to encourage writing of books on Science in Indian languages to teach and popularise science subjects; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The Ministry's Scheme of Assistance for Production of University Level Books in Indian Languages includes preparation and production of University Level Textbooks as well as Supplementary Readers in Science, medicine, agriculture, engineering social sciences and humanities. The scheme is in operation since 1968 and is implemented through the State Text book Boards/Granth Akademies. The scheme also covers production of books, reference works, monographs, research journals, readings, digests, dictionaries and encyclopaedia etc. relevant to the courses of studies meant for medium change-over in the university education including polytechnic level education and plus-two stage. So for 2,780 books in Indian languages have been brought out in Science subjects, including agriculture, medicine and engineering. The National Council of Educational Research and Training is also engaged on the preparation of text books in Science for classes I to XII in English and Hindi for use in schools affiliated to the Central Board of Education and those maintained by the Kendriya Vidalaya Sangathan. The State Governments are also encouraged to use the material produced in the NCERT for publishing gooks in ragional Indian languages. z

श्री हिन्दी पुस्तकालय सोहसराम, नालन्दा

7186. **श्री विजय कुमार यादव :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार ने नालन्दा जिले में स्थित श्री हिन्दी पुस्तकालय सोहसराम राज्य के उन कुछ गिने चुने पुस्तकालयों में से एक है जिनमें पुरानी, दुर्लभ तथा कीमती समाचार पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं तथा पुस्तकों का संग्रह है ; और

(ख) क्या इस पुस्तकालय को केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय में बदलने के लिये इस पुस्तकालय की ओर से सरकार के पास कोई अनुरोध किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख). क्योंकि "पुस्तकालय" राज्य का विषय है इसलिये बिहार के नालन्दा जिले में श्री हिन्दी पुस्तकालय, सोहसराम में दुर्लभ और बहुमूल्य पुस्तकों, समाचार-पत्रों आदि के संग्रह के सम्बन्ध में संस्कृति विभाग के पास कोई विशेष सूचना नहीं है। इस पुस्तकालय को एक केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय में बदलने के लिये भारत सरकार को भी कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Adult Education

7187. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for the implementation of Adult Education programme in 1982-83;

(b) the state-wise allocation of such amount for implementing adult education programme in the above financial year; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF CULTURE AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) (a) to (c). An amount of Rs. 14.25 crores in the Central Plan and a tentative amount of Rs. 12.14 crores in the States Plans have been earmarked for Adult Education in the Annual Plan for 1982-83. This amount is in addition to the hon-plan provision made in the Central and state budgets for 1982-83. The State-wise total amount earmarked for Adult Education will thus depend upon the amounts actually provided in the Central and State budgets—both under plan and non-plan in 1982-83.

Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for Setting up New Hospitails, Dispensaries

7188. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government have launched a scheme to grant assistance to voluntary organisation to set up new hospitals and dispensaries in rural areas;

(b) if so, when this scheme was launched;

(c) the details of assistance offered; and

(d) what is the progress achieved in this respect so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes.

(b) On 25th January, 1975.

(c) Under this scheme, the approved expenditure towards purchase of land, construction of hospital building and purchase of hospital equipment is met equally by the Central Government, the State Government and the institution concerned.

(d) Till date, a sum of Rs. 102.41 lakhs has been sanctioned to 17 voluntary institutions for 23 hospitals. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 94.66 lakhs has already been released and the balance will be released to the concerned grantee institutions after they have complied with the prescribed conditions.

Taking over of Aryurvedic and Unani Tibbia College

7189. PROF. MADHU DANDAWATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students and the staff including the Principal of the prestigenous Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia (Medical) College in Delhi have demanded that the college should be taken over either by the Government or by the Delhi University in view of the deteriorating conditions in the college;

(b) if so, whether Government have inquired into the conditions in the college; and

(c) if so, whether Government or Delhi University is likely to take over the college?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Administration has intimated that they constituted a Salahkar amiti under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to go into various aspects of the functioning of the Tibbia College and suggest short term and long term measures including amendment to the relevant Sections of the Tibbia College Act, 1952, if necessary. The Committee has submitted its report to the Delhi Administration which is being examined from financial, legal and administrative points of view.

Railwaymen's 55th Annual Convention

7190. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication from All India Railwaymen's Federation on the ten-point charter of demands adopted at its 55th Annual Convention held at Mathura from September 14 to 17, 1981;

(b) if so, what are the demands;

(c) whether Government have initiated negotiations on those demands;

(d) if so, the progress made thereon, and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) to (e). The Charter of Demands was discussed with the representatives of the All India Railwaymen's Federation. Demands like parity in wages with employees in public undertakings, revision of D.A. formula, reclassification of cities for purpose of HRA/CCA etc. are such where no unilateral decision can be taken for Railway employees exclusively. Other items which concern exclusively Railway Ministry are being further processed as discussed with the A.I.R.F. in the meeting.

Statement

The ten point Charter of Demands contained the following:—

(i) Parity in wages with employees in public Sector Undertakings and for that purpose an immediate grant of Rs. 150 P.M. as an ad hoc increase in pay to all employees in Group 'C' and 'D'.

(ii) Revision of DA Formula for full neutralisation in cost of living and correction of Consumer Price-index figures in accordance with Rath Committee Report. Merger of Dearness Allowance with Pay for all purposes at Consumer Price Index 344.

(iii) Granting of 8.33 per cent Minimum Bonus.

(iv) Restructuring of the cadre in group 'C' and 'D' so as to guarantee time bound promotion as in case of Group 'A' Officers. Also reclassification of Group 'D' posts for uplifting them to Group 'C' posts as has been in the case of Group A, B and C cadres.

(v) Reclassification of cities for the purpose of HRA and CCA and revision in the rates of these allowances.

(vi) Decasualisation of labour.

(vii) Employment to the wards of the Railway employees.

(viii) (a) Vacation of victimisation in connection with May 1974 Strike.

(b) Payment of full pay for the suspension/removal period of 1974 strike.

(ix) Introduction of 8 hours working day for all those working more than 8 hours a day.

(x) Management of Railways by Autonomous Corporation.

Opening of Primary Health Centre in Bihar

7191. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Primary Health Centres opened in Bihar during 1979-80 and 1980-81 under the Rural Health Service Scheme sponsored by the Central Government; and

(b) the number of additional Primary Centres to be set up during 1982-83 and the names of districts where centres will be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Primary Health Centers are opened under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme. No Primary Health Centres are reported to have been opened in Bihar during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(b) The State Government has proposed to open 60 Primary Health Centres during 1982-83. The location is to be decided by the State Government.

Installation of wagon tippling system at Paradip Port

7192. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in installation of a wagon tippling system at Paradip port of Orissa;

(b) whether it has already been delayed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Installation of the Wagon Tipplers at Paradip Port is likely to be completed in May, 1982 and the scheme as a whole would be operational by July, 1982.

(b) to (d) The Installation of Wagon Tipplers was delayed due to delay in the completion of Dumper House on account of excessive under-water seepage. A close watch is being kept on the progress of the installation of the Tipplers.

National Policy of Languages

7193. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any National Policy on Languages as for the use in administration and education and their development including the promotion of their literature;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have accepted and implemented alongwith the dates w.e.f. which has been implemented in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Education adopted by the Parliament in 1968, *inter-alia*, provides for the development of languages. The policy of the Central Government regarding official language is based on the relevant provisions in the Constitution of India and the Official Languages Act, 1963, for which the nodal Ministry is the Deptt. of Official Language in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Adoption of a language or languages for use in the State for official purposes is the concern of the respective State Governments, most of which have enacted their State legislation in this regard. The Central Government has set up the Sahitya Akademi for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and coordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them the cultural unity of the country. The State Governments have their own Akademies for the purpose.

Shahjahanpur—Sahaswan Line

7194. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of Shahjahanpur, Kalan, Budaun, Bisouli, Bilsi, Sahaswan Railway line and onwards was proposed by U.P. Government and assurance was given by the Minister for the Survey and construction of the railways in accordance with Transport Policy of Government;

(b) if so, full details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposed to lay a copy of the recommendations of the U.P. Government on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). No specific recommendation has been received from U.P. Government for construction of this line. A letter dated 26-3-1981 from Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, addressed to Minister of Railways, enclosing therewith a copy of the letter from the Hon. Member was received in this Ministry in which a request had been made that the proposal of the Hon'ble Member may be sympathetically considered for construction of a railway line from Shahjahanpur to Budaun. It was pointed out in the reply from Minister of Railways to Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh that a similar request had been earlied received from the Hon'ble Member for construction of new railway lines in Budaun district, with reference to a resolution passed by District Bar Association, Budaun. In the Resolution, a request had been made for construction of a BG railway line from Budaun to Asafpur and for setting up a Rs. 400 crore fertilizer plant in district Budaun.

It was pointed out in the reply to the Hon'ble Member that the proposed line from Asafpur-Budaun to Shahjahanpur will be about 150 Kms. in length and will not cost less than about Rs. 37 crores. Due to acute shortage of funds, it was not the opportune time for taking up this scheme.

No assurance was given by Minister of Railways for survey and construction of the proposed line.

Engineering colleges in Karnataka

7195. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the private engineering colleges which have been permitted to function in the State of Karnataka;

(b) whether any capitation fee is levied for admission into these colleges; and

(c) if so, how much from the students belonging to Karnataka as well as non-Karnataka students and from student abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The exact amount collected per student in these colleges is difficult to ascertain. However, the State Government of Karnataka had in earlier years prescribed the following capitation fees:

Rs. 5000/- per student (for Karnataka student)

Rs. 10,000/- per student (for non-Karnataka students including foreign students).

Statement

List of Private Engineering Colleges in Karnataka

1. M. S. Ramaiah Institute of Technology, Bangalore.

2. R. V. College of Engineering, Bangalore.

3. Sri Siddaganga Institute of Technology, Tumkur.

4. Manipal Institute of Technology, Manipal.

5. Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering, Bangalore.

6. Bangalore Institute of Technology, Bangalore.

7. Islamia Institute of Technology, Bangalore.

8. Sri Siddartha Institute of Technology, Tumkur.

9. Bapuji College of Engineering & Technology, Davangore.

10. H. K. E. Engineering College, Raichur.

11. Banjunathaswara Engineering College, Dharwar.

12. K. L. E. Engineering College, Belgaum.

13. K. L. S. Engineering College, Belgaum.

14. Ghewsia Engineering College, Ramanagaram.

15. Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Technology, Bangalore.

16. N. E. S. Engineering College, Shimoga.

17. ADI Chunchanagari Institute of Technology, Chickmagalur.

18. S. J. M. Engineering College, Chitradurga.

19. Anjuman Engineering College, Bhatkal.

20. Vijayanagar Engineering College, Ballary.

21. K. E. S. Engineering College, Gulbarga.

22. Gurunanak Dev/Engineering College, Bidar.

23. B. L. D. E. C. Engineering College, Bijapur.

24. R. T. C. Engineering College, Hulkoti.

25. S. T. D. E. Engineering College, Rans, Bennur.

Aided Engineering Colleges which collect capitation fees on 20 per cent of intake.

26. B. M. S. College of Engineering, Bangalore.

27. N. I. E. College of Engineering, Mysore.

28. Sri S. J. College of Engineering, Mysore.

29. P. E. S. College of Engineering, Mandya.

30. Malnad College of Engineering, Hassan.

31. B. V. B. College of Engineering, Hubli.

32. Basaveshwara College of Engineering, Bagalkot.

33. Engineering College, Gulbarga.

Admission of Children of Secretariat Employees

7196. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to fix some quota of seats for admission of children of employees of two Secretariats of Parliament to the Central Schools and Navyug Schools of N.D.M.C. in near future; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कीटनाशकों के कारण हुई मौतें

7197. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार** कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कीटनाशकों के कारण देश के विभिन्न भागों में प्रतिवर्ष हजारों लोगों की मौत होती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसके कारणों का पता लगाया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में उठाये गये निवारक कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

(घ) कीटनाशक दवाओं का पर्यावरण, जानवरों और मनुष्यों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है, इसे कीटनाशक औषधि अधिनियम द्वारा मानिटर किया जाता है। छिड़काव कार्य में लगे कर्मचारियों को सुरक्षात्मक वर्दियां प्रदान करके एहतियाती उपाय बरते जाते हैं ।

Revision of Pay Scales of Librarian

7198. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation dated 20th February, 1982 from the Delhi University Professional Assistance Association (Department of Library Science), Delhi regarding the revision of pay scales of librarians;

(b) if so, the details and their grievances; and

(c) steps taken to examine their grievances and decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The representation made by the Association was that the posts of Professional Assistants and equivalent positions in College and University Libraries should be upgraded so as to be on par with that of Assistant Librarians and placed in the scale of Rs. 700-1600.

(c) There is no proposal under Government's consideration to upgrade the scales of pay of supporting staff including the Professional Assistants in the University and Colleges Libraries.

Vacant Post of Assistant Advisor, Homoeopathy

7199. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 1973, dated 3rd December, 1981 regarding Rules for the appointment of Assistant Adviser of Homoeopathy in Ministry and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Assistant Advisor, Homoeopathy in the Ministry of Health is still lying vacant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been or are being taken to fill it up on a regular basis and the manner in which it is proposed to be filled up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). The permanent incumbent of the post of Assistant Adviser (H) has been appointed to the post of Deputy Advisor (Homoeopathy) on ad hoc basis while continuing to discharge duties as Assistant Adviser (H). Hence the post cannot

be filled up on regular basis. Action has been initiated for making regular appointment to the post of Deputy Adviser (Homoeopathy) in accordance with the recruitment rules for that post.

Difficulty in getting Visa for Pakistan

7200. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:
SHRI MAGAN BHAI BAROT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there have been great difficulties in getting Visa for Pakistan by Indians going there;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government of India propose to take any measures so that the Rules may be liberalised in getting Visa for Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. V. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Government have seen press reports that Indian nationals intending to visit Pakistan are facing difficulties in securing visa from the Embassy of Pakistan in New Delhi.

(b) and (c). While the framework is provided by the Indo-Pak Visa Agreement of 1974, detailed implementation as regards grant of visa to the prospective Indian visitors to Pakistan is the responsibility of the Pakistan Government.

Import of Wheel-sets

7201. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of wheel-sets for number of wagons which are already manufactured;

(b) whether it is a fact that the wheel-sets are proposed to be imported to put the manufactured wagons into operation;

(c) if so, what is the total number of requirement of wheel-sets during the next two years, the time required for the import of wheel-sets from other countries; and

(d) the action taken by Government to speed up the supply of wagons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The total requirement of wheel-sets for production during 1982-83 is about 27,000 wheel-sets. In 1983-84, the requirement may be at the level of about 31,000 wheel-sets, though the exact figure will be known after production plan for the year is finalised January, 19883, consistent with funds made available by the Planning Commission. The lead time required for imported wheel-sets, from he time the orders are placed upto receipts in the works is about nine to twelve months.

(d) To make good the shortfall in supply of wheel-sets indigenously, orders for balancing imports were placed in 1981 itself against which supplies have already commenced and the overall availability is likely to be in line with the level of demand.

Closure of Lady Linlinthgow Sanatorium, Kasauli

7202. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Lady Linligthow Sanatorium Kasauh, was closed in the year 1976 and the surplus staff of the said Sanatorium was absorbed in other Central Government Hospitals;

(b) whether their previous service has not been counted while absorbing them in other hospitals;

(c) whether such staff has made representations demanding counting of their previous service rendered in the said Sanatorium and giving them pension benefits, seniority and allotment of Government accommodation etc.; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Govednment to redress their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The Lady Linlithow Sanatorium was being run originally by the T.B. Association of India who paid their erstwhile staff retirement benefit of pre-mature termination of services under the Association as per their rules and practice. The Government of India also issued orders protecting the pay of the staff on their absorption in service under the Central Government.

(c) The staff had represented in 1980 demanding counting of their previous services and giving them pension benefit, seniority etc.

(d) These representations have been considered by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. It has been decided that since the Lady Linlithgow Sanatorium, Kasauli, was not a Central Institution it would not be possible to give benefits of past service to the employees for purposes of accommodation, pension and seniority.

कम लोड सहने वाली पुरानी रेल लाइनों में रेल दुर्घटनायें

7203. **श्री राम लाल राही :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्राय: रेल दुर्घटनायें उन कम लोड सहने वाली पुरानी रेल लाइनों में हो रही हैं जिनमें द्रुतगामी रेल गाड़ियों को चलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार द्रुतगामी रेल गाड़ियों को चलाने के लिए पुरानी रेल लाइनों को बदलने के लिए प्रभावी कार्यवाही कर रही है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) पुरानी रेल लाइनों का आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर नवीकरण करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है । छठी योजना (1980–85) में इस प्रयोजन के लिए 500 करोड रुपये शुद्ध निर्धारित किये गये हैं । छठी योजना के पहले दो वर्षों के दौरान वित्तीय परिव्यय और प्रगति नीचे दिखायी गयी है :—

वर्ष	परिव्यय (रुपये) शुद्ध	रेलपथ के नवीकरण की प्रगति (कि० मी० में)
1980–81	70 करोड़	880 कि० मी० प्राथमिक और 216 कि० मी० गौण ।
1981–82	110 करोड़ + 20 करोड़ पूरक बजट में	1200 कि० मी० प्राथमिक और 300 कि० मी० गौण (लक्ष्य) ।

Aid to Tamil Nadu for Health

7204. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for health from the value that has been given to government of Tamil Nadu in the form of aid by Government of India during the last five years; year-wise details;

(b) whether there is any proposal to arrange the aid in the form of drugs, medicines, instruments etc. through Government Medical Store Depot, Madras instead of granting the amount; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Besides assistance in kind, following cash assistance was given to Government of Tamil Nadu during the last five years in respect of Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes:

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1976—77	123.83
1977—78	123.61
1978—79	170.84
1979—80	71.35
1980—81	53.71

(b) No.

(c) Does not airse.

आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक डाक्टरों के वेतनमान

7205. **श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अंतर्गत कार्य कर रहे एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों जी० डी० एम० ओ० II तथा आयुर्वेदिक डाक्टरों के लिए 650—1200 रुपये का सामान वेतनमान निर्धारित किया गया था;

(ख) क्या एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों का वेतनमान बढ़ाकर 700—1300 रुपये कर दिया गया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो आयुर्वेदिक डाक्टरों को भी वही वेतनमान न देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) उनके वेतनमान कब तक पुनरीक्षित किये जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) इन पदों के कार्यों, जिम्मेवारियों तथा विहित अर्हताओं में भिन्नता होने के कारण इनके वेतनमानों में भी असमानता है ।

(घ) ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में योग अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति

7206. **श्री दिगम्बर सिंह :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यौगिक अभ्यास हेतु केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति की गई है और क्या अन्य स्कूलों में भी ऐसे प्रबन्ध का विचार है ; और

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में योग में अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) चालू शैक्षिक सत्र के दौरान सभी केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों (सेंट्रल स्कूल्स) में योग को प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर एक स्वतंत्र विषय के रूप में शामिल किया गया है और इस प्रयोजन से योग के अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति की गई है। दिल्ली प्रशासन के अंतर्गत स्कूलों में योग प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव भी अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है। योग के अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति हेतु आवश्यक कार्रवाई प्रारम्भ कर दी गई है। जहां तक राज्यों के स्कूलों का सम्बन्ध है, इस संबंध में निर्णय लेना सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों का काम है।

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा योग के अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए कोई विशेष योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है। तथापि, यह मंत्रालय योग के संबर्द्धन की एक केन्द्रीय योजना कार्यान्वित करता रहा है क्योंकि द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना अवधि में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, योग के अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर की योग संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता की भी व्यवस्था की गई है ?

Railway crossing on National Highways

7207. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of Railways crossings on National Highways, including portions of highways running through Municipal areas, all over the country;

(b) steps taken or proposed to be taken to construct over-bridges or under-bridges at such points; and

(c) whether any survey has been conducted and plan prepared for construction of such over-bridges/under-bridges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c): The information is being collected from the Railyways and will be submitted on the table of the Sabha.

Confidential Reports of Heads of Department

7208. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be peased to states:-

(a) whether it is a fact that Confidential Report of Level I Heads of Department on the Zonal Railways are intiated by a Co-ordinating Level-I HOD;

(b) in how many cases the Co-ordinating HOD is not the senior most among other HOD of his department in the case of major departments;

(c) what percentage of cases in reply to part (b) are from the Transporttation Department of the Indian Railways; and

(d) what is the rationale behind the Members Railway Board virtually demoting Level I HODs and placing them below his own chosen few without giving the former an opportunity to represent and with most of them having an equally good record of service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Confidential Report from Officers in vogue on the Railways comprises of two parts i.e. Section I and Section II. In the case of Level-I Heads of Departments, the co-ordina-

ting Head of Department initiates Section- of the report and the General Manager of the zonal railway writes Section-II thereof. In cases where co-ordinating Head of Department is not the senior most, Section-I is also written by the General Manager.

(b) Eight.

(c) Seventy Five Percent.

(d) The Co-ordinating HOD is selected on each Zonal Railway bases on the comparitive performance of the officers working on that railway. The Co-ordinated inter-department working has been one of the prime factors in the railways recording the biggest quantum jump in the lifting of freight traffic in any year and also achieving all time high transport of beth passnger and freight traffic.

परस्पर स्थानान्तरण के आधार पर स्थानान्तरित लिपिकों की पदोन्नति

7209. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 13 नवम्बर, 1961 से पूर्व रेलवे के भीतर पारस्परिक स्थानान्तरण के आधार पर उत्तर रेलवे मुख्यालय में जिन लिपिकों के स्थानान्तरण हुए थे उनको किस तारीख से पदोन्नति देने के बारे में विचार किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि पदोन्नति के लिए सेवा में प्रवेश की तिथि पर विचार किया गया हो तो क्या जनरल शाखा के किसी लिपिक को दिल्ली के वरिष्ठ उपन्यायाधीश के आदेशों से सेवा में प्रवेश की तिथि से पदोन्नत किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर रेलवे प्रशासन ने उच्च न्यायालय में एक याचिका दायर की है, और

(घ) वर्ष 1960 में वाणिज्यिक शाखा में अन्तर रेलवे पारस्परिक स्थानान्तरण के आधार पर स्थानान्तरित किए गए लिपिकों जैसे कर्मचारियों को उनकी सेवा में नियुक्ति की तिथि से वरिष्ठता और पदोन्नति न देने के क्या कारण हैं ।

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) 13-11-1961 से पहले उत्तर रेलवे में, अंतर्रेलवे पारस्परिक स्थानान्तरणों के मामलों में, कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तिथि पदोन्नति देने के लिए वरिष्ठता निश्चित करने की तिथि हुआ करती थी, लेकिन 13-11-1961 के पश्चात्, ऐसे कर्मचारी की वरिष्ठता उस ग्रेड में उसकी पदोन्नति अथवा जिस व्यक्ति के साथ उसने पारस्परिक अदला-बदली की है, उसकी वरिष्ठता, दोनों में से जो भी निम्नतर हो, के आधार पर नियमित की जाती है ।

(ख) और (ग). सामान्य शाखा के एक लिपिक, जो पारस्परिक अदला-बदली पर उत्तर रेलवे में आया था, की वरिष्ठता, दिल्ली के उप-न्यायाधीश के फैसले के अनुसार, उस कर्मचारी की वरिष्ठता , दिल्ली के उप-न्यायाधीश के फैसले के अनुसार, उस कर्मचारी की वरिष्ठता के संदर्भ में निश्चित की गयी है, जिसके साथ पारस्परिक अदला-बदली की व्यवस्था की गयी थी । रेल प्रशासन ने जिला न्यायालय में अपील दायर की थी, लेकिन उसे रद्द कर दिया गया था ।

(घ) चूंकि वाणिज्यिक शाखा के लिपिक, उप-न्यायाधीश द्वारा निर्णीत व्यक्तिगत मामले में पार्टी नहीं थे, इसलिए उस न्यायालय का फैसला उन पर लागू नहीं होता है ।

पब्लिक स्कूलों का विस्तार और इन स्कूलों में मूलभूत राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा से भिन्न शिक्षा दिया जाना

7210. **श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि मार्डन स्कूल, दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल, सेंट कोलम्बस स्कूल तथा फ्रेंक एन्थनी स्कूलों का राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विस्तार हुआ है और वे देश के मूलभूत राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा से बिलकुल भिन्न शिक्षा व्यवस्था शुरु करके तथा अंग्रेजी पर आधारित शहरी शिक्षा और ग्रामीण शिक्षा में भेद पैदा कर हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता के प्रति खतरा पैदा कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या ये स्कूल भारतीय संविधान में उल्लिखित समानता, भाईचारा तथा न्याय के सिद्धांतों के विरुद्ध सामाजिक अन्तर पैदा कर रहे हैं और विशेष परिस्थितियां दर्शाते हुए अल्प संख्यकों के नाम पर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में करोड़ों रुपये का व्यवसाय कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार धर्म, लिंग तथा जाति के आधार पर चलाए जा रहे सभी स्कूलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देश में धर्मनिरपेक्षता की रक्षा करेगी ?।

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) से (ग). संदर्भाधीन स्कूल स्वत : वित्त पोषित संस्थायें हैं और इन्हें किसी सरकारी अथवा सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रित एजेंसी से कोई सहायक अनुदान प्राप्त नहीं होता । ये स्कूल उन्हीं पाठ्य विवरण और अध्ययन के पाठ्यक्रमों का अनुपालन करते हैं जो अन्य सरकारी अथवा सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूल, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय तथा केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड अथवा भारतीय स्कूल प्रमाण पत्र परीक्षा परिषद् से सम्बद्ध अन्य स्कूल करते हैं । यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थित स्कूल भी जो केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड अथवा भारतीय स्कूल प्रमाण पत्र परीक्षा परिषद् से सम्बद्ध हैं, वे ही पाठ्यविवरण तथा पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करते हैं, जो मार्डन स्कूल और दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल जैसे स्कूल प्रदान करते हैं।

यह कहना सही नहीं है कि संदर्भाधीन स्कूल राष्ट्रीय एकता के प्रति खतरा पैदा कर रहे हैं अथवा समानता, न्याय इत्यादि के सिद्धांतों के विरुद्ध हैं ।

वाराणसी डिजिल वर्कशाप

7211. **श्री दौलत राम सारण :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य मंत्री नेशनल फैडरेशन आफ इंडिया रेलवेज के तत्वाधान के अंतर्गत वाराणसी डिजिल वर्कशाप के सभागार में आयोजित किए गए इंडिया रेलवे प्रोडक्शन यूनिटस ईम्प्लाइज कान्फ्रेंस का उदघाटन करते हुए यह कहा था कि धन की कमी के कारण रेलवे यूनिटें अपनी पूरी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता का उपयोग करने में असमर्थ हैं और यह मामला आयोग के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) रेलवे की उत्पादन यूनिटों की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता कितनी है और इसका कितना उपयोग किया जा रहा है और धन की कमी के कारण कितनी क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है और

इस क्षमता के उपयोग के लिए कितनी राशि की आवश्यकता है तथा इस संबंध में योजना आयोग द्वारा क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिगार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) : समवतया माननीय सदस्य का आशय इंडियन रेलवे प्रोडक्शन यूनिटस एम्पलाइज कान्फ्रेंस को उदघाटन करते समय रेल राज्य मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये समान के बारे में कुछ सामाचार-पत्रों में छपी रिपोर्टों से है। अब की तंगी के एक प्रशंसिक सन्दर्भ में यह बात कही गयी थी। वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83 के लिए भारतीय रेलों की तीनों उत्पादन इकाइयों की स्थापित क्षमता के उपयोग और उन्हें दिये गये आदेशों से सम्बद्ध स्थिति नीचे दी गयी है :—

स्थापित क्षमता का उपयोग

उत्पादन इकाइयां	स्थापित क्षमता	आदेश	
		1981-82	1982-83
सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना	720 750 सवारी डिब्बे	720	750
डीजल रेलइंजन कारखाना	140 रेल इजन+10 पावर पेक	125+25	447+19
चित्तरंजन इंजन कारखाना	100रेल इंजन+10 पावर पैक	93+10	70+10

इन की कमी के कारण छठी योजना पावर पैक अवधि में डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना और चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना में लगभग 220 रेल इंजनों की क्षमता के कम उपयोग की सम्भावना है। अतिरिक्त धन के आंवटन के लिए योजना आयोग से अनुरोध किया गया है।

Memorandum from C.L.W. Labour Union

7212. DR. SARADISH ROY:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received memorandum dated 29 December, 81 from the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works Labour Union, Chittaranjan which was handed over to the General Manager of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works;

(b) if so, what are the demands raised in the said memorandum;

(c) steps taken by Government thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A memorandum was submitted to the General Manager on 29-12-1981 by the Chittaranjan Loco Works Labour Union, an unrecognised union, after holding a demostration before the Administrative Office. The demands listed in the memorandum relate to filling up of vacant posts, in-service training of Class IV Staff, transfer of Khalasis to workshop and absorption of course-completed Apprentices and ex-Casual Labour.

(c) and (d). The position regarding these demands is that vacancies are filled up wherever considered absolutely essential keeping in view the extant instructions in this respect. In-service training to Class IV Work-

shop staff is imparted according to requirement and production programme. The transfer of Khalasis to workshop is a continuous process and is done whenever required. Course-completed Act Apprentices and ex-Casual Labour are absorbed according to requirement as per procedure laid down in this connection. As such, none of the demands mentioned in the memorandum has remained unattended.

छात्रों को अगली कक्षाओं में प्रोन्नति

7213. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा विभाग, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने पिछले वर्ष (अप्रैल-मई 1981 में) स्कूलों में छात्रों को अगली कक्षा में प्रोन्नति के लिए लागू होने वाले नियमों में संशोधन किया है यदि हां, तो तत्संबधी ब्यौरा क्या है और संशोधन पूर्व नियम क्या थे तथा उनमें क्या संशोधन किए गए ;

(ख) क्या ये संशोधन सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड आफ सैकेण्डरी एजूकेशन के नियमों के अनुरूप हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन नियमों के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें की गई हैं, तथा कुछ समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुई हैं, और यदि हां, तो इन शिकायतों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क), जी, हां । शैक्षिक वर्ष 1980–81 से पहले लागू कक्षोन्नति नियमावली तथा शैक्षिक वर्ष 1980–81 से कक्षोन्नति से नियमावली में किये गये संशोधन की एक-एक प्रति क्रमश : अनुबन्ध "क" और "ख" में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दी गई । देखिये संख्या LT 3870/82]

(ख) केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड परीक्षा लेने वाला एक निकाय है और यह X और XII कक्षाओं के अन्त म पब्लिक परीक्षायें आयोजित करता है । एक कक्षा से दूसरी कक्षा में जाने के लिए इसके कोई कक्षोन्नति नियम नहीं हैं । दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनुसार कक्षा X अथवा XII के अन्त में परीक्षायें उत्तीर्ण करने के सम्बन्ध में संशोधित कक्षोन्नति नियमावली, केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड के नियमों के अनुरूप हैं ।

(ग) जी, हां । इन नियमों के सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त शिकायतों/पूछताछ को ध्यान में रखते हुए दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली स्कूल सलाहकार बोर्ड के परामश से कक्षोन्नति नियमों को 1 अप्रैल 1982 में और संशोधित कर दिया है जैसा कि दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा नियमावली, 1973 में व्यवस्था है ।

Sale of Season Tickets for Asiad '82

7214. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state reasons for not selling season tickets for Asiad 1982 as is generally done in international meets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): According to the information furnished by the Special Organising Committee for X Asian Games 1982, season tickets are normally not issued for Olympics and other major sports events, and that people like to see several games, and a season ticket ties them down to one sport only.

Upgradation of Pay Scales of Director

7215. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of consultation with State Governments regarding upgrading of pay scale of Directors of Physical Education and Librarians has been completed;

(b) if so, when the necessary orders giving effect to the revised grades w.e.f. 1st April, 1980 are likely to be issued; and

(c) if the process of consultation has not yet been completed, what steps are being taken to expedite it and how soon the grades would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Consultations with State Governments are in progress and as soon as these are completed, further action would be taken.

Efforts made by India to help liberation Movements

7216. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the role played by India since 1980 in various international forums in fostering the liberation movements in the countries which are still under colonial rule; and

(b) what kind of resolutions were sponsored or supported by India during the last two years in relation to the above in forms of Commonwealth of Nations, Non-aligned Nations and United Nations?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) India has been consistent in its support, in various international forums, for liberation movements in countries still under colonial rule. India has been providing financial support to the various UN funds, established to further the cause of an independent Namibia as well as for giving assistance to the people suffering as a result of the policy of apartheid followed by South Africa. India has also been providing bilateral material and financial assistance to liberation movements recognised by the Organisation of African Unity COAU) in South Africa and Namibia viz. African National Congress (ANC) and the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), which are recognised as the sole and authentic representatives of the people of those countries. The African National Congress has set up its office in New Delhi since 1967 with financial assistance from India. SWAPO has also been invited to open its office in New Delhi and has been granted financial assistance for this purpose.

In addition, India has been allowing educational and training facilities within India under various schemes and programmes, for the nominees of SWAPO of Namibia and the ANC of South Africa.

India has also granted a sum of US $20,000 in May 1981 to the newly created Special Non-Aligned Fund for Namibia.

(b) The UN General Assembly adopted 10 resolutions in 1980 and 6 resolutions in 1981 on the question of Namibia. India co-sponsored and supported all these resolutions, which, interalia, strongly reiterated support for the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), the sele and authentic representative of the Namibian people in its struggle to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a United Namibia.

On the question of Apartheid, 18 resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly in 1980, India co-sponsered and supported all of them. In 1981, the General Assembly adopted 16 resolutions. India supported all the

16 resolutions, while co-sponsoring most of them.

Similarly, India has played an active and effective role in drafting formulations of support for the liberation movements, adopted by the various Commonwealth and non aligned meetings, including the New Delhi Conference of Non-aligned Foreign Ministers, of February, 1981.

Railway Employees as Continuous Workers

7217. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost all categories of Railwaymen on Indian Railways, classified as continuous workers under Hours of Employment Regulation are given rosters of 48 hours weekly;

(b) whether under H.E.R. when taking over and making over time exceeds 15 minutes or more, the continuous employees are given 51 hours' work weekly.

(c) whether Telecomunication Mechanics are classified continuous on all Indian Railways and given only 48 hours of work weekly;

(d) whether on Madras Division only the TCMs are given 51 hours work weekly even though the taking over and making over time is less than 5 minutes whereas TCMs in other Divisions on Southern Railway and on all other Railways are given rosters for 48 hours; and

(e) whether Government propose to take action to change the rosters which totally violates HER issued to TCMs on Madras Division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The rostered hours of railway employees classified as 'continuous' under the Hours of Employment Regulations range between 48 and 54 hours per week.

Under the said Regulations staff classified as 'continuous' are employed on standard duty rosters of 48 hours per week and where the time spent in attending to preparatory and/or complementary work comes to 15 minutes or more but less than 45 minutes, half an hour is reflected in the roster, the total rostered hours in their case being 51 hours per week. In a few cases, time required for attending to preparatory and/or complementary work exceeds 45 minutes per day, one hour is added to their daily roster and their weekly rostered hours are 54.

(d) On the Southern Railway in Madras Central and Parambur exchanges, TCMs are employed in duty roster of 51 hours including 3 hours for attending to preparatory and/or complementary work. The rosters of such staff in other Divisions are also under review.

(e) Does not arise.

हनुमान गढ़ जंक्शन में यात्रियों का आवागमन

7218. **श्री कुम्भाराम आर्य :** क्या रेल मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि (एक) हनूमान गढ़ जंक्शन (दो) सूरतगढ़ जंक्शन और (तीन) बीकानेर जंक्शन में जनवरी 1981 से (माह-वार) आज तक प्रथम श्रेणी और द्वितीय श्रेणी के यात्रियों के आवागमन का अलग-अलग ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT--3871/82)

Wagons Demanded by F.C.I.

7219. SHRI CHINWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the monthly demand of wagons by the Food Corporation of India during the last one year for the North-Eastern region and actual allotment made against the demand;

(b) the reasons for not meeting in full the requirements of wagons; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) During the year 1981, the average monthly demand of wagons for the North Eastern Region was about 4273 wagons against which the actual loading was 3154 wagons. A statement showing monthly programme and loading is enclosed.

(b) Loading for the North Eastern States had to be regulated occasionally in view of the heavy accumulations there partly because of less unloading at the terminals, partly because of difficulty at the transhipment points and partly because of the limitations of metre gauge net work in that area which cannot adequately deal with essential traffic of all commodities like foodgrains, salt, cement steel, petroleum products, bitumen, edible oils unless they get released quickly.

(c) The Railway Ministry has already proposed to move between 50 to 60 wagons per day of foodgrains to the broad gauge rail heads in the North Eastern Region. Transhipment from Board Gauge to Metre Gauge for this region is now being done at two points viz. Garhara and New Bongaigaon. Booking for the North Eastern Region is also being under 'Centralised Booking Scheme' under which all foodgrains are booked to New Bangaigaon/New Gauhati Goods shed to be distributed in the region by the Food Corporation of India in consultation with the local railway. This system allows flexibility and scope for rational distribution of foodgrains in the region to any area where there may be shortage.

Statement

In 4 Wheeler Wagons

Month 1981	Programme	Loading
January	3525	2134
February	3225	1468
March	3750	3746
April	4725	5687
May	5100	4103
June	5325	2773
July	4875	3112
August	4800	3412
September	4650	2831
October	4125	3831
November	4350	3259
December	2825	1490
	51275	37846
Average per month	4273	3154

Compensation paid for Accidents and Pilferage

7220. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the accident-wise amount of compensation paid to the victims of Railway accidents occured in 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(b) the compensation paid on the claims lodged against pilferage of goods sent through Railways during 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the amount of claims still pending?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A A sum of Rs. 25,50,639.50 as awarded by the respective ad hoc Claims Commission/ex-officio Claims Commissioners has so far been paid as compensation to the kin of those killed as also to the injured in respect of the accidents which occured during 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto Feb. 82).The remaining claim applications are awaiting adjudication by the respective ad hoc Claims Commissioners/ex-officio Claims Commissioners. The data relating to the amount of compensation paid accident-wise is so voluminous that it will not be commensurate with the efforts for compiling it.

(b) During 1980-81 and first six months of 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 466.60 lakhs and Rs. 331.41 lakhs respectively was paid as claims compensation on account of pilferage of booked consignments. Figures for the full year 1981-82 are not yet available.

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Statistics in respect of amount of claims pending to be paid are not being maintained.

Progress made by Medical Committee

7221. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the progress made by the medical education review committee set up in September, 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): The work of the Medical Education Review Committee is in progress. It is expected to submit a report on some of its terms of reference in June, 1982.

Proposal to run more Trains in Andal —Sainthia section of Eastern Railways

7222. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of trains in Andal-Sainthia section of Eastern Railway considering the difficulties faced by the travelling passengers of the said route;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The existing accommodation provided in the six pairs of trains on Andal-Sainthia section is not being fully utilised. There is, therefore, no justification for running additional trains.

Appeal by Bangladesh regarding growth of Hockey

7223. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Secretary of the Bangladesh Hockey Association has appealed to India to play a more active role in helping the growth of hockey there; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to send some of the leading hockey players for encouraging hockey in Bangladesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Neither the Ministry nor the Indian Hockey Federation has received any such proposal.

(b) The question does not arise.

Periodic overhauling of coaches

7224. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the prescribed intervals of periodic overhaulings of coaches of pre-1960 and post 1960 types;

(b) the interval for periodic overhauling for the post 1960 coaches and thus how much extra (other than intended as per design) expenditure is incurred on them by way of POH and detention in/for workshop; and

(c) what per cent of coaches are usually in workshop or earmarked for entry into workshop?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Prescribed intervals for Periodical Overhaul are the same for pre-1960 and post 1960 coaches. Details are as follows:—

(i) for coaches running on Mail and Express trains . . .	12 months
(ii) for passenger carrying coaches running on passenger train .	18 months
(iii) for other coaches not running on Mail and Express trains. .	24 months

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Percentage of coaches in workshops is about 7 per cent on Broad Gauge and 5.5 per cent on Metre Gauge. Percentage awaiting entry are about 4 per cent on Broad Gauge and 2.2 per cent on Metre Gauge.

कम्पूचिया में प्राचीन हिन्दू मंदिर

7225. **श्रीमती कृष्णा साही** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कम्पूचिया में एक प्राचीन हिन्दु मदिर के नवीकरण के लिए विशेषज्ञों का एक दल भेजा गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह कार्य दोनों देशों के बीच सांस्कृतिक आदान प्रदान कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार इस योजना पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च करनें का है ?

शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) :

(क) से (ग) भारतीय तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कम्पूचिया में अगकोर स्मारक समूह के परिक्षण पर व्यापक परियोजना प्रतिवेदन तैयार करने के लिए विशेषज्ञों का एक दल भेजा गया है । यह दल जीर्णोद्धार का कार्यक्रम नहीं करेगा । इस पर सरकार द्वारा 7.25 लाख रुपये खर्च किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

रेलवे के अध्यापकों के वेतन-मान

7226. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तृतीय वेतन आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित अध्यापकों के वेतन मान रेलवे विभाग ने 1973 में लागू कर दिये थे,

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेलवे विभाग के कितने अध्यापक 23 फरवरी 1982 को इस वेतनमान की अधिकतम सीमा पर पहुंच गये हैं, और

(ग) कितने अध्यापकों को वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धि मंजूर की गई है और शेष अध्यापकों को नियमानुसार वार्षिक वतन वृद्धि न देने के क्या कारण हैं तथा नियमानुसार कितने अध्यापक इससे वंचित हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) सूचना इक्ट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Employement to Widows of Ex-Railway Employees

7227. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMODOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many widow destitutes of ex-Railway employees have been engaged by Western Railway authorities Class IV Services for the last four years, year-wise;

(b) how many widows have been listed during the last four years;

(c) whether such widow destitutes have not been given any employment for the last four years; and

(d) whether there is any scheme under consideration of the Railway Administration to employ all such widow destitutes within a period of six months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a)	1978	23
	1979	38
	1980	73
	1981	109
(b)	1978	115
	1979	152
	1980	138
	1981	151

(c) 143 such widows have not been given any employment for the last four years.

(d) Every effort is made to offer dependents of deceased Railway employees' appointment as expeditiously as possible within the available scope for such employment. In the case of women dependents particularly those who are illiterate there is difficulty in gettng them suitable employment as the categories where such women can be employed are few. However, certain categories, such as water women, Hospital Ayah, Cinder-picking women retiring room attendants, Carriage and Wagon Khalasis (for Waste Packing only) etc. have been exclusively earmarked for appointment of such widows.

Pay scales to Junior Drawing Teachers under Delhi Administration

7228. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Junior Drawing Teachers working under Delhi Administration have been granted a pay-scale of Rs. 440-750 w.e.f. 27 July 1978;

(b) if so, in how many aided schools working under Delhi Administration the pay of Drawing Teachers have not been revised and the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps the Delhi Administration propose for the payment of arrears to these techers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The Drawing Teachers Gr. III (Junior) were allowed a pay-scale of Rs. 440—750 w.e.f. 27-7-1978 subject to certain terms and conditions.

(b) and (c) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration 27 Drawing Teachers working in aided schools are reported to be drawing pay in the scale of Rs. 425—640. The reasons as to why they have not been allowed the revised scale of Rs. 440—750 is being ascertained from the respective aided schools. In case, it is found that the pay and allowances are not being drawn and disbursed to these Drawing Teachers in the scale of Rs. 440—750 if they fulfil the terms and conditions to get the revised pay-scale, suitable directions will be issued by the Delhi Administration to the managing committees of the concerned aided schools to enforce the pay-scale of Rs. 440—750.

चित्रकूट-कारवी स्टेशन

7229. **श्री रामनाथ दुबे** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'अर्ध-कुम्भ' मेले के अवसर पर मध्य रेलवे के झांसी डिवीजन में चित्रकूट-कारवी स्टेशन पर तीर्थ यात्रियों को प्रतीक्षालय की सुविधा उपलब्ध की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अस्थाई प्रतीक्षालय से पानी चू रहा था और इसमें प्रकाश की भी व्यवस्था नहीं थी उसके कारण तीर्थ यात्रियों को असुविधा हुई और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में एक रिपोर्ट भेजी गई है ; और

(ग) क्या इस पर कोई कार्यवाही की गई है या कार्यवाही विचाराधीन है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) अर्ध-कूम्भ मेले के दौरान तीर्थ यात्रियों के उपयोग के लिए चित्रकूट-कारवी स्टेशन पर बांस की चटाई के एक अस्थाई शेड (प्रतीक्षालय) की व्यवस्था की गई थी । अचानक अप्रत्याशित वर्षा के कारण, चटाई का शेड चूने लगा, जिसक कारण यात्रियों को कुछ असुविधा हुई । इस बारे में कोई गम्भीर शिकायत दर्ज नहीं की गई थी । चटाई के शेड और स्टेशन परिसर में प्रयाप्त प्रकाश की व्यवस्था की गई थी ।

Robbery in Passenger and Express Trains between Brajaraj Nagar and Rajgangpur station of Orissa

7230. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing number of robberies in the passenger and express trains between Brajaraj Nagar and Rajgangpur stations of Orissa particularly in the Tata-Nagar Passenger, Utkal Express and Ahmedabad-Howrah Express trains in last two months; and

(b) if so, the details about the steps taken by the Government to protect the passengers there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Only 1 case of robbery in Tatanagar-Nagpur Passenger between Brajaraj Nagar and Rajgangpur stations was reported during the last two months. No case of robbery was reported in other Utkal Express or Ahmedabad-Howrah Express between these to stations during the last two months.

(b) With a view to protecting passengers, passenger-carrying trains in the area are being escorted by six

armed personnel by the Orissa Military Police. Vigorous investigations are also conducted by the Police in cases of train robberies to trace culprits and recover looted property.

विकलांग लोगों का उत्थान किया जाना

7231. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष के दौरान विकलांगों के उत्थान के लिए किए गए उपबन्धों की तुलना में वर्तमान बजट में कितनी राशि रखी गई है और इस राशि को किस प्रकार उपयोग में लाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) देश में विकलांग लोगों की सेवा में लग केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं और ये संगठन किन-किन स्थानों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं और क्या सरकार इन सगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराती है और यदि हां, तो किस आधार और क्या उन्हें इस वर्ष भी वित्तीय सहयाता उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) विकलांग व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिए 1982–83 में 7344.81 लाख रुपये की बजट की व्यवस्था की गई है जबकि 1981–82 में 618.59 लाख रुपये का खर्च हुआ था। व्यवस्थाओं का ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध–1 में दिया गया है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये सं० 3872-/82)

(ख) इस मंत्रालय के अधीन विकलांग व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाला केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित कोई भी संगठन नहीं है। फिर भी, समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय निम्नलिखित योजना के अंतर्गत स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सहायक अनुदान देता है :—

(1) विकलांग व्यक्तियों की शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण और पुनर्वास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सहायता।

(2) विकलांग व्यक्यिों को सहायक यन्त्र और उपकरण फिट कराने के लिए सहायता ।

(3) विकलांग व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास में अनुसंधान सहायता देने की शर्तें तथा 1981–82 के दौरान सहायता पाने वाले संगठनों के नाम अनुबंध 2 और 3 में दिये गये हैं । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्य- 3872/82] ये कार्यक्रम 1982–83 में भी जारी रहेंगे ।

Chetak Express held up by students on 19-2-82.

7232. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 19th February, 1982 16 Down Chetak Express was held up by students between Bandikui and Rajgarh;

(b) if so, reasons for holding up and detaining it for about an hour.

(c) whether it is a fact that Chetak Express is always delayed;

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether it is a fact that no police security is provided; and

(f) if so, what steps are being proposed for protecting persons and property of passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIARJUN): (a) On 19-2-82 16 Down Chetak Express was detained for about one hour at Rajgarh Station and not between Bandikui and Rajgarh stations.

(b) Detention was due to dispute between students and passengers.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). GRP staff is deputed to escort this train during night hours for protecting persons and property of passengers.

Vacant posts of India's Consular Representatives abroad

7233. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the posts of consular representatives of India in foreign countries that are vacant;

(b) for how long these are vacant; and

(c) the steps taken to fill these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) At present only one post of Consular representative, namely Consul General of India, Frankfurt is vacant.

(b) This post has been vacant since January 1981.

(c) An officer for this post is being selected and he is expected to assume charge shortly. In the meantime a Consul continues to perform the functions of the Consular representatives.

Posts of General Managers

7234. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts of General Managers on Zonal Railways etc. have not been filled up by "approved" Officers;

(b) whether a large number of Officers of 1948 and 1949 batches of Railway Services have disqualified for such promotions by the Railway Board;

(c) whether some complaints verbal or otherwise have been received in Railways regarding manipulation of records and unwarranted entries to justify these supersessions; and

(d) what Government propose to do in such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Only three posts of General Manager on Zonal Railways etc. have not been filled by 'approved' officers.

(b) Promotions to the posts of General Manager is made from amongst the Level-I officers of various Indian Railway Services by a positive act of selection by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet based on their performance, record of service etc. Therefore, the question of disqualification of certain officers for such promotion by the Railway Board does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Indians stranded in Kathmandu

7235. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Indian National job seekers were stranded in Kathmandu on account of unscrupulous agents;

(b) the steps taken to facilitate safe return of the stranded Indians; and

(c) whether our Embassy in Nepal made enquiries as to who landed them in that country and other facts leading to the situation and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Government's information is that 120 Indian job seekers were stranded in Kathmandu after they were taken to Nepal on the pretext of providing lucrative jobs in the Middle-East by an Agent in India, said to be one Shri S.A.A. Raja who disappeared upon reaching Kathmandu.

(b) Within two days of the receipt of information about the Indian nationals having been stranded in Nepal, our Embassy, on instructions from Ministry of External Affairs, arranged for their repatriation to India.

(c) Our Embassy has already taken up the matter with the Nepalese Police about the Agent who had sponsored this Group. The details are awaited from the Nepalese authorities.

लखनऊ-काठगोदाम एक्सप्रेस का डीजलीकरण

7236. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लखनऊ-काठगोदाम एक्सप्रेस को डीजल इंजन से चलाने का प्रस्ताव उनके मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह प्रस्ताव कब तक लागू कर दिया जाएगा;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो वर्तमान इंजन में अपर्याप्त क्षमता के कारण लोगों को होने वाली कठिनाइयां दूर करने के लिए कोई वैकल्पिक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या इस लाइन पर यात्रियों की संख्या को देखते हुए इस एक्सप्रस रेलगाड़ियों में यात्रियों के स्थान बढ़ाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). 14/15 डिब्बों के भार वाली 7/8 नैनीताल एक्सप्रैस भाप इंजन के साथ चलती है, इसलिये इसके डिब्बा भार में वृद्धि करना व्यावहारिक नहीं है । ग्रीष्म ऋतु आदि की अतिरिक्त भीड़ के लिए 25/26 लखनऊ मैलानी एक्सप्रेस को काठगोदाम तक बढ़ा दिया जाता है ।

Progress of Railway Schemes impeded

7237. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Fund constraints impede progress of Railway schemes", as published in the Economic Times dated the 15th March, 1982; and

(b) who were the participants to the discussion under the aegis of Delhi Study Group and what were the different points stressed as unanimous opinion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Shri P. C. Sethi, Minister for Railways initiated the discussion and S/Shri M.S. Gujral, Chairman, Railway Board, A.V. Poulose, Financial Commissioner, Railways and Madhu Dandavate, the former Minister for Railways, participated in the discussion. The common point stressed during the discussion was the need for more allocation of funds for the Railways to meet the requirements for maintenance of existing assets and for creating more transport capacity to meet the demands of the future.

Recommendations of Joint meeting of central council for health and family welfare

7238. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the joint meeting of Central Council for Health and Family Welfare held in Delhi in January, 1978 regarding leprosy.

(b) whether it is a fact that these recommendations have not been implemented by the Kerala Government; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to implement them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) The portion of the recommendations of the Joint meeting of Central Councils of Health and Family Welfare relating to leprosy is placed on the Table of the House Placed in Library. *See.* No. LT-3873 /82].

(b) and (c). The reply is awaited from Kerala Government.

Impact of Modern Technology on Labour

7239. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have decided to use the modern technology for the efficiency of the railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this system will retrench labour in the railways; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to absorb these labourers who will be so affected; the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Railways are constantly endeavouring to improve the technological inputs for the system.

(b) Modernisation on Railways includes dieselisation and electrification of traction, improved methods of track maintenance like use of long welded rails, concrete sleepers, elastic fastenings truck recording cars, etc. use of welded girders and pre-stressed concrete girders on bridges, provision of colour light signalling, track circuiting and multiple aspect signalling on important routes, introduction of microwave/ultra high frequency circuits for administrative trunk lines and A.C.S.R. communication lignments for control lines etc. Use of real time computers for freight operations control and passenger seat reservations is also being considered.

(c) Use of modern technology has no direct relation with the retrenchment of manpower as the Policy decision that permanent manpower is not to be retrenched continues to be followed.

(d) Does not arise.

पश्चिम रेलवे में रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी तथा कोयले की चोरी

7240. **श्री बिलोप सिंह भूरिया :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980–81 में पश्चिम रेलवे में रेलवे की सम्पत्ति की चोरी के कितने मामलों का पता लगा है और अनुमानतः कितनी धनराशि की सम्पत्ति की चोरी हुई ;

(ख) इस अवधि में पश्चिम रेलवे में कोयले की चोरी के कितने मामलों का पता लगा और इन मामलों में कितने व्यक्तियों को दण्डित किया गया;

(ग) क्या ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि इन चोरियों में रेलवे विभाग के कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं और क्या कुछ ऐसे मामलों का पता लगा है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन मामलों की संख्या कितनी है और इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई हैं ; और

(ङ) सरकार रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) 1980–81 के दौरान पश्चिम रेलवे पर रेल सम्पति की चोरी के (बुक किए गये परेषणों और रेलवे के सामानों व फिटिंग-दोनों) 4352 मामले पकडे गए थे, इस अवधि में चुरायी गयी रेल सम्पत्ति का कुल मूल्य लगभग 38,38,635/- रूपये था ।

(घ) 1980–81 के दौरान पश्चिम रेलवे पर कोयले की उठाईगिरी के 4,352 मामलों की रिपोर्ट की गयी थी । इन मामलों में 2135 बाहरी व्यक्तियों और 16 रेल कर्मचारियों को दोषी ठहराया गया ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) 215 रेल कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था जिनमें से 16 कर्मचारियों के दोष सिद्ध हो गये, 40 कर्मचारियों को बरी कर दिया गया और शेष पर अभी भी मुकदमा चल रहा है ?

(ङ) पश्चिम रेलवे पर रेल सम्पत्ति की चोरियों रोकने के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय किये जा रहे हैं :

(1) भेद्य, खंडों, महत्वपूर्ण बार्डों, माल गोदामों पर लोको शेडों में रेल सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों द्वारा गश्त लगाया जाता है ।

(2) प्रभावित यार्डों, लोको शेडों आदि में गश्त लगाने के लिये रे० सु० पु० के कुत्ता दस्तों का उपयोग किया जाता है ।

(3) जहां तक संभव होता है, भेद्य क्षेत्रों में बहुत्स परेषणों तथा कोयला ढोने वाली गाड़ियों की रे० सु० ब० कर्मचारियों द्वारा मार्ग रक्षण किया जाता है ।

(4) अपराध आसूचना विभाग के कर्मचारी अपराधियों की गतिविधियों और कार्यकलापों तथा उनके साथ सांठ गांठ करने वाले संदिग्ध कर्मचारियों के बारे में आसूचना इकट्ठी करते है और चुरायी गयी सम्पत्ति बरामद करने के लिये छापे मारने की व्यवस्था करते है और दोष व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार करते हैं ।

Chairman Hindustan Latex

7241. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) when the new Chairman of the Hindustan Latex was appointed; and

(b) what are his conditions of appointment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) The present Chairman assumed office on 8th August, 1981. Though he was appointed on the usual terms and conditions applicable to retired Government officials, he has not drawn any pay so far and has represented for suitable changes in his terms of appointment.

Reservation for scheduled castes/tribe doctors

7242. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some concerted move is being taken by some officers of the Railway Board to cancel the provision for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe doctors from the rank of A.D.M.O. to D.M.O. as per Railway Board's letter of 1978; and

(b) if so, what is the reason and what remedial measures are being taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Double track from Madras beach to Chengalpur

7243 SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has so far been made regarding the double railway track from Madras beach to Chengalpur;

(b) by when the track is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether any enquiry was conducted in regard to the delay in completion of the project and if so, the acion taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Double line already exists from Madras Beach to Tambaram. A survey for assessing the line capacity requirements from Madras Beach to Villupuram was conducted. There is no proposal at present to take up doubling of the Tambaram-Chengalpattu section, in view of the acute shortage of funds.

Railway-wise Distribution of Wagon

7244. SHRI CHITTA BAHATA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the railway-wise figures of wagons distributions during the current five year plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Provision for wagons is made in the Five Year Plans for the overall traffic requirements of the Indian Railway system. Railway wise allotment is not done in advance and wagons are allotted only at the time of actual manufacture.

The allotment of wagons to individual railways is done taking into account the overaged stock that need to be condemned and replaced on each railway and the maintenance capacities for periodical overhaul etc. available on the varlous railways as also the traffic requirements for certain special type of stock. The Railway-

wise allotment of wagons placed in service during 1980-81 was as under:--

Railway	No. of wagons placed on line (in terms 4-wheelers)			
	B.G	MG	NG	Total
Central	963	..	..	963
Eastern	2,538·5	..	..	2,538·5
Northern	1516	156	..	1,672
N. Eastern	--	48	..	48
N. Frontier	..	115	..	115
Southern	145	237	..	382
S. Central	2,657·5	5	..	2,662·5
S. Eastern	923·5	..	50	973·5
Western	535	105	..	640
Total	9,278·5	666	50	9,994·5

The entire wagon stock is, however, treated as one pool and each railway's demand based on the traffic offering is met from day-to day, irrespective of the ownership of the individual wagons or the total ownership of wagons of any particular railway.

Posting of Apprentice officers in DTC

7246. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that apprentice officers were selected on merits after a proper advertisement and they underwent 16 months training successfully getting Rs. 300/- p.m. stipend but they have not been given posting for last two years after completing the training;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to give them posting with DTC as they cannot work elsewhere being under a bond by DTC; and

(c) reasons for issuing an advertisement recently for similar jobs when such apprentices are not yet been posted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) DTC's offer of appointment as apprentices made to the concerned persons, amongst other things, state that on successful completion of the training the candidates will be appointed as Assistant Traffic Superintendent subject to the condition that posts are vacant on the date on which they complete the training, and that no guarantee regarding employment could be given. The apprentice trainees officers have however filed a writ petition

in the Delhi High Court for their absorption in the Corporation and this matter is sub-judice.

(c) Advertisement has been issued in October, 1981, for two posts of ATS for the reasons that these posts are reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates and suitable eligible departmental candidates belonging to this category were not available for this post.

Selection for posts of AMEs/AWMs

7247. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the North Eastern Railway proceedings were started to conduct a selection for 13 posts of AMEs/AWMs Class-II in the year 1980;

(b) if so, what was the exact number of posts earmarked for filling by 25 per cent LDCE selection and 75 per cent normal selection; and

(c) whether the concurrence of the Finance branch was obtained prior to conducting the above selection as per rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Vacancies of Assistant Mechanical Enginners Assistant Works Managers are filled on the basis of selection against 75 per cent of the vacancies and Limited Departmental Competitive Examination against the remaining 25 per cent. The Scheme of filling vacancies on the basis of Limited Departmental Competitive Examination applies only in regard to vacancies arising on and after 3-6-1977.

An assessment of 13 vacancies was made on the North Eastern Railway in 1980. This number was worked out on the basis of (i) 10 vacancies pertaining to the period 1980-82 and (ii) 3 vacancies representing the Limited Departmental Competitive Examination quota of an earlier period. 8 out of the 10 vacancies pertaining to the period 1980-82 represented the quota to be filled on the absis of selection and the remaining 2 on the basis of Limited Departmental Competitive Examination. Thus selection was held for 8 vacancies and Limited Departmental Competitive Examination for 5 vacancies.

3 employees have filed a suit in the Munsif Court, Gorakhpur against the Limited Departmental Competitive Examination that was held and the case is sub judice.

(c) Assessment of 13 vacancies was concurred by the Finance.

Poor brake power of trains

7248. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the brake power of trains decreases by nearly 20 per cent after 400 to 500 km. journey and despite complaints by drivers of poor brake power they are made to continue on false brake power certificates often forget by the traffic staff;

(b) whether a through goods train originating from Ghaziabad on 5th August, 1981 met with an accident on 13th August 1981 while approaching Tinnapatti; and

(c) if so, reasons for violating the laid down instructions causing immense loss to the nation in the quest of achieving results at the cost and upsetting the economy of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The brake power fade on Jumbo specials and BOX wagon specials running from end to end is estimated to be about 5 to 7 per cent for every 500 kms. The drivers have always had the necessary authority to stable any train in case

the brake power of the train in inadequate to effectively ontrol it. All trains are allowed to proceed only on valid brake power certificates.

(b) Yes.

(c) The goods trains comprising exclusively roller bearing wagons, do not require examination enroute after having been given intensive examination at the originating staton or a point near the same.

Conversion of diesel engines into Electric Engines

7249. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that RDSO has examined the possibilities to convert the present diesel locomotives into electric engines with some modifications in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this scheme has been approved by the Railway Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No. However, a suggestion was made for conversion of WDM3 diesel-hydraulic locomotives into electric locomotives. Research ,Designs & Standards Organisation have examined this suggestion and have not found it technically practicable.

(c) Does not arise.

वाराणसी डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स

7250. **श्री जैनुल बशर :** क्या रेल मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वाराणसी डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स की वार्षिक इंजन निर्माण क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1979–80 और 1980–81 के दौरान निर्धारित लक्ष्यों की अपेक्षा कितने इंजनों का निर्माण किया गया ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1981–82 के लिये इजनों के निर्माण हेतु क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना, वाराणसी की वार्षिक लोकोमोटिव इंजन निर्माण क्षमता 140 लोकोमोटिव/150 इंजन है ।

(ख) 1979–80 के दौरान, 139 लोकोमोटिव के लक्ष्य में से 102 लोकोमोटिव निर्माण करके निकाले गये और 37 लोकोमोटिव, जो अन्यथा पूर्ण थे, इलेक्ट्रिक्स की कमी के कारण निकाले न जा सके ।

1980–81 के दौरान, 175 लोकोमोटिव के लक्ष्य में से 166 निर्माण करके निकाले गये और 9 लोकोमोटिव इलैक्ट्रिक्स की कमी के कारण रुके रहे ।

1979–80 और 1980–81 के दौरान प्रति वर्ष 150 इंजनों का निर्माण किया गया जब कि वार्षिक लक्ष्य भी 150 इंजनों का था ।

(ग) 1981–82 के लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य इस प्रकार रखा गया था :

लोकोमोटिव :	125
इंजन :	150

मार्च 1982 के दौरान रेल गाड़ियों में डकैतियों की घटनाएं

7251. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाणा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1982 के दौरान रेल गाड़ियों के कितने स्थानों पर डकैतियों की घटनायें हुई हैं; और

(ख) ऐसी घटनाओं की रोकथाम हेतु क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :, (क) मार्च, 1982 के दौरान, भारतीय रेलों में भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों पर चलती गाड़ियों में लूट पाट की 22 घटनाएं हुई ।

(ख) इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की रोक-थाम करने के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :

(1) जहां तक व्यावहारिक है, रात्रि में चलने वाली सभी यात्री गाड़ियों में राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस के सशस्त्र रक्षकों द्वारा मार्गरक्षण किया जा रहा है । जब कभी परिस्थितिवश मांग होती है, रे० सु० ब० के कार्मिक उनकी सहायता कर रहे हैं ।

(2) रे० सु० ब० रेलों पर लगे अपराधियों को गिरफतार करने के लिये पुलिस के साथ निकट सम्पर्क बनाये रखती है। रेलवे पुलिस अपराधियों पर निगरानी रखती है, विशेष मामलों में उन्हे बन्दी बनाती है और विशिष्ट अपराधों में उन पर मुकदमा चलाती है ।

(3) समस्या को प्रभावी ढंग से हल करने के लिये राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस की संख्या में पर्याप्त रूप से वृद्धि कर दी गई है पुराने अपराधियों को राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अधीन कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

(4) गैर निर्धारित ठहराव के मामलों में मार्गरक्षण दल को सचेत करने के लिये इंजन चालकों को बार बार सीटी बजाने के अनुदेश दिये गये हैं ।

(5) चल टिकट परीक्षकों/कंडक्टरों को अनुदेश दिये गये है कि वें अनधिकृत व्यक्तियों को यात्री डिब्बों में प्रवेश की अनुमति न दे ।

(6) मंत्रिमंडल सचिव की अध्यक्षता में गठित समिति की सिफारिश के अनुसार, रेलों पर अपराधों की रोकथाम के लिये रेलों और राज्य सरकारों के कार्य संचालन में बेहतर समन्वय सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से स्थानीय स्तर के साथ साथ राज्य स्तर पर स्थायी समितियों का गठन किया जा रहा है, जिनमे पुलिस रे० सु० ब०, रा० रे० पु० रेल प्रशासन और राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधि शामिल होते हैं ।

Amount sanctioned for various schemes under international year of the disabled

7252. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure sanctioned for the various schemes undertaken in connection with the International year of the Disabled in different States/Union Territories;

(b) the expenditure already incurred on these schemes in each State/Union Territory; and

(c) the success achieved in the implementation of different schemes State/Union Territory-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Rajchandrapur Station

7253. PROFESSOR RUPCHAND PAL:

SHRI AJIT BAG:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to non-availability of minimum requirement i.e. light, water, shed, etc., the passenger and local people of the Rajchandrapur station in Dankuni section are agitating since long;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to provide the above mentioned facilities at the said station; and

(c) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Electrification of the station area and of the station building has been completed on 25-3-82. A small dia tubewell with hand pump near the booking office exists. The station being a contractor operated Halt station, provision of passenger shed does not come under the purview of basic amenities.

(c) Does not arise.

Health guide for family welfare programme

7254. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the need to provide fund for appointing Health Guides to promote family welfare programme at village level all over the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to train one Health Guide, selected by the community, for an average of 1000 rural population for every village, by 1.4.1984.

Train Bookstalls

7255. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide mobile bookstall in long distance trains;

(b) whether certain zonal railways although awarded such contracts to unemployed graduate categories but they did not provide them with any space inside the trains for operating the mobile bookstalls;

(c) whether it is a fact that the zonal railways have not been directed as yet in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). Zonal railways normally provide minimum required space for stacking of books and magazines to the contractors in specially built cabins/cages or by ear-marking a portion of the coach for library-cum-bookstalls.

Cycle Stand Contract at Govindpuri

7256. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M//s. Sarvoday Shramik Sahakari Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., Kanpur, holding Cycle Stand Contract at Govindpuri was debarred from participating in limited tenders for parcels handling contract at Kanpur;

(b) if so, the details reasons therefor;

(c) the names of other Labour Co-operative Societies, who were declared suitable/eligible for participating in Limited Tenders for Parcels handling contract at Kanpur and rates quoted by the individual societies;

(d) whether a complaint was received regarding formation of 'ring' by societies and these societies quoted very high rates in Limited Tenders in the initial stage and having failed to grab the contract on their rates adopted unfair tactics to order negotiation;

(e) if so, what action was taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes. The society was registered without the concurrence of the General Manager of the Railway concerned as required under the rules.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) and (e). A complaint regarding formation of ring by the societies was received by the Railway Administration. The rates quoted by the societies were found to be high and as such all the valid tenders were called for negotiations on 1-2-82.

Statement

Names of the societies who were declared suitable/eligible for participating in limited tenders for parcel Handling contract at Kanpur.	Rates quoted by the societies on 25-8-81;	Negotiation rates on 1-2-82
1	2	3
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1. M/s Railway Parcel & Goods Porters Coop. Labour Contract Society, Aligarh.	44,221·00	41,221·00
2. M/s Railway Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram Samvida Sahkari Samiti Limited, Allahabad	66,111·11	39,811·11
3. M/s. Janta Labour Coop. Society Ltd., Kanpur	64,551·00	39,991·51

ब्रह्मऋषि संस्कृत वेद वेदांग महाविद्यालय नई दिल्ली को सहायता

7257. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रहमऋषि संस्कृत वेद वेदांग महाविद्यालय, राधा कृष्ण मंदिर, राजघाट के सामने, नई दिल्ली को (1) दिल्ली प्रशासन, (2) दिल्ली नगर निगम, (3) समाज कल्याण निदेशालय दिल्ली, प्रशासन, और (4) दिल्ली समाज कल्याण तथा सलाहकार बोर्ड, भगवान दास रोड से दी गई 1 अप्रैल, 1978 से आज तक की वर्षवार सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है और यह सहायता किन कार्यों के लिये दी गई है;

(ख) क्या इस बात को सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है कि इस महाविद्यालय को दी गई वार्षिक सहायता का ठीक से उपयोग हो रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या संस्था के प्रबन्ध द्वारा नकली अनाथालय तथा शिशु सदन दिखाये जा रहे हैं ;

(घ) क्या उपाचाय को वेतन के भुगतान न किये जाने और अध्यापकों को सेवा से हटाये जाने की शिकायतें भी मिली हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संस्था के प्रबंध के विरुद्ध कायवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) :(क) से (ङ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या [T 3874 /82]

Demands for Introduction of New Train between Jaynagar and Varanasi

7258. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been persistent demands for introduction of new train between Jaynagar and Varanasi (MG), making 153 Up-154 Dn triweekly and extending 505 Up-506 Dn from Kanpur to New Delhi to lessen the intolerable situation of passengers from North Bihar; and

(b) if so, Government reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Introduction of additional train between Jaynagar and Varanasi is not feasible due to line capacity constraints on Aunrihar-Varanasi section.

Increase in the frequency of 153/154 Jayanti Express is not feasible at present due to acute shortage of coaching stock and line capacity constraints on various sections on the route.

Extension of 505/506 Kanpur-Samastipur Express to and from Delhi is also not operationally feasible at present, due to saturated line capacity on Kanpur-Delhi section and terminal constraints in Delhi area and shortage of coaching stock.

Extension of Nizamuddin-Coachin Jayanti Janata Express upto Trivandrum

7259. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation for the extension of Nizamuddin-Cochin Jayanti Janata Express upto Trivandrum;

(b) if so, Government's reaction; and

(c) whether Government are considering the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Extension of 131/132 Nizamuddin-Cochin Jayanti Janata Express to and from Trivandrum has not been found operationally feasible due to line capacity constrains on Ernakulam-Trivandrum single line section, acute shortage of coaching stock and lack of terminal facilities at Trivandrum.

भारतीय रेलवे में नये जोन बनाना

7260. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलवे में और जोन बनाने के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या नन्दीनगर में इसके मुख्यालय सहित, जहां सभी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध है और जो प्रस्थावित जोन के मध्य में आता है पश्चिमी जोन को बांट कर एक नया जोन बनाया जायगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन):

(क) 1951–52 में भारतीय रेलों के काम पुनर्गठन के बाद भारत की सभी रेलों को पुनर्गठित करके 6 रेलवे जोनों में विभक्त किया गया था। आजकल 9 रेलवे जोन हैं।

(ख) रेलों के पुनर्गठन की आवश्यकता यदि कोई हो, कि जांच आजकल रेलवे सुधार समिति द्वारा की जा रही है।

Target for achieving Reduction in Birth Rate

7261. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) India's as well as Gujarat birth-rate as per 1981 Census;

(b) the number Gujarat occupies among other States;

(c) the target fixed for reducing All-India birth-rate during the next decade; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve the target?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Birth rate estimate as per 1981 census is not yet available. However, as per the latest available estimates based on the Sample Registration System of the Registrar General, India the provisional birth rates for India and Gujarat are 33.5 and 35.5 per 1000 population respectively for the year 1980.

(b) Based on sample Registration System estimates for 1980 Gujarat occupies the sixth place among the States in descending order of birth rate.

(c) No target has been fixed for reducing All India Birth Rate for the next decade i.e. 1981-1990. It is, however, envisaged to reduce the All India Birth Rate to 21 per 1000 population by 2000 A.D.

(d) Efforts are being intensified to spread the message of small family norm by process of education and motivation. The performance of various States under the National Family Planning Programme is regularly monitored and reviewed at various levels and necessary action by way of (i) appropriate advice to the State Government authorities regarding the remidial steps; as also (ii) steps to solves the problems experienced by the States in the implementation of the programme, is being periodically taken. The Village Health Guide Scheme which was hitherto a shared scheme between the Centre and State on a 50:50 basis has been brought under the family welfare programme and made a wholly centrally funded scheme and it has been decided that the Health Guides who will be predominantly women will be responsible to motivate the people to accept the small family norm and for providing supplies of non-clinical family planning methods to the people at their door and expanded.

बिना पूर्व अनुमति के विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज खोलना

7262. **श्री कुंवर राम** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार से बिना पूर्व अनुमति लिये विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज स्थापित करके अबोध विद्यार्थियों को धोखा देने के कार्य में वृद्धि हो रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसकी रोकथाम हेतु कुछ ठोस कदम उठायेगी ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख). विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज स्थापित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार की पूर्वानुमति प्राप्त करने का कोई कानूनी प्रावधान नहीं है। तथा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम की धारा 23 में, कानून द्वारा संस्थापित अथवा निगमित विश्वविद्यालय को छोड़कर किसी संस्था के नाम के साथ "विश्वविद्यालय" शब्द का जोड़ना मना है। उसी अधिनियम की धारा 22 में यह प्रावधान है कि डिग्रियां प्रदान करने के अधिकार का प्रयोग केवल उसी विश्वविद्याल द्वारा जिसे केन्द्रीय, अथवा राज के अधिनियम के अंतर्गत संस्थापित किया गया हो अथवा उसी अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अंतर्गत एक वश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली संस्था द्वारा किया जा सकता है। प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन करना विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम की धारा 24 के अंतर्गत दण्डनीय है। जब कभी भी इन प्रावधानों के किसी प्रकार के उल्लघन के कोई विशेष मामले नोटिस में आते है तो अपराधियों के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है।

Dredging operation near Balagar on the Hooghly River

7263. SHRI NIREN GHOSE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether dredger was taken to a place near Balagar on the Hooghly river to dredge up silt from the Ganges;

(b) if so, when;

(c) has the dredger scooped up any silt all these years;

(d) if not, reasons therefor; and

(e) why has the dredger been kept idle and stationary all these years?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) (a) to (e). Tow dredgers 'Jagai' and 'Madhai' are deployed at present at Balagar, 45 nautical miles upstream of Calcutta. These dredgers are lengaged in preparting silt traps on the river bed.

one other dredger acquired by Calcutta Port Trust in 1974, however, could not be utilized owing to design/manufacturing defects. Efforts are being made to get these deficienties rectified.

The quantity of dredging done at Balagar annually since 1977-78 is as follows:

1977-78 . . .	0.74	million tons
1978-79 . . .	0.61	,, ,,
1979-80 . . .	0.97	,, ,,
1980-81 . . .	0.31	,, ,,

रेल गाड़ी परीक्षकों का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

7264. **श्रीमती ऊषा वर्मा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने गत अगस्त में रेल गाड़ी परीक्षकों

के संवर्ग का दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने संबंधी नियमों में कतिपय परिवर्तन किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन आदेशों को सभी जोनल रेलों में अब तक लागू नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन जोनल रेलों के नाम क्या हैं, जहां इन आदेशों को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) रेलवे विभाग द्वारा इन नियमों को उन पर लागू करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और इन नियमों के कब तक लागू किये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Road Over-bridge at Sambalpur Station

7265. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made so far, regarding the proposed road over-bridge at Sambalpur Station in South-Eastern Railways; and

(b) if so, the details of the progress made by now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKRJUN): (a) and (b). A proposal for construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of existing level crossing at Km. 558/11-12 on National Highway No. 6 near Sambalpur sponsored by the State Government is under the examination of the Railway, State Government and National Highway Authorities. The Railway sent an estimate amounting to Rs. 17.82 lakhs for the bridge portion to the Superintending Engineer, National Highway, Sambalpur in March, 1982. The State Government is now required to prepare estimate for the approaches to the proposed road over-bridge and send the consolidated estimate to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport for sanction. The proposal will be considered for inclusion in the Railways Works programme as and when it is finalised and mutually accepted by the Railway and the State Government/Road Authorities.

Running of Additional Shuttles between Daund-Pune-Daund and Pune-Satara-Pune.

7266. SHRI SHANKAR RAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to run Daund-Pune-Daund and Pune-Satara-Pune additional shuttles to remove congestion of Passenger Traffic in that area; and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. There is no congestion of passenger traffic on Pune-Daund and Pune Satara sections There are adequate train services on these sections.

(b) Does not arise.

Number of Memoranda submitted by Orissa Government

7267. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of memoranda submitted by the State Government of Orissa during his last visit to the State;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Member is having in mind the points discussed by the Orissa Government's representatives with the Union Minister of Shipping and Transport during his visit to the State in February, 1982 and the papers given by them in that connection. In the field of roads, the following main points were mentioned:

(i) declaration of some State roads as National Highways;

(ii) inclusion of some roads and bridges under the Central Aid programme of State roads of inter-State or economic importance; and

(iii) allocation of more funds for the maintenance of National Highways.

During discussions, the State representatives were apprised of the position regarding all these points. As for declaration of roads as National Highways, owing to financial constraints, Government of India are unable to declare any new road as a National Highway in any State, including Orissa, at present. As regards inclusion of some roads under the Central Aid Programme of State roads of inter-State or economic importance as a part of the 1980—85 Plan, a final view is yet to be taken. The requirements of the Government of Orissa for additional grants for the maintenance of National Highways was considered and accordingly an amount of Rs. 199.21 lakhs was finally released to them during 1981-82.

Single fare double journey concession

7268. SHRI K. L. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that single fare double journey concession admissible to Cultural Troups, has been withdrawn contrary to Government's policy to extend maximum facilities for cultural development besides Government aids;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that such a step has adversely affected the cultural development and activities in the country particularly the registered Amateur groups;

(c) the reasons for withdrawal of such concession and whether Government propose to restore the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The element of concession in the case of artistes had been reduced from 50 per cent to 25 per cent with effect from 1-12-1981 based on the recomendations of Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee. However, 50 per cent concession in Second Class has since been restored.

Meetings of Central Family Welfare Committee during 1980-82

7269. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Family Welfare Committee is the apex advisory body in th country;

(b) how often has this Committee met in 1980, 1981 and 1982; and

(c) the decisions taken in the meetings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOHI): (a) and (b). A Central Family Welfare Council has been constituted to review the progress of the family welfare programme periodically and advise the Government on general policies in respect of matters connected with the programmes. During the years 1980 and 1981 only one meeting of the Council was held jointly with the Central Council of Health in the month of June, 1981. The programme for the meeting of the Council during the current year has not yet been finalized.

(c) A list of recommendations pertaining t family welfare, adopted at the meeting, is attached.

Statement

Recommendations pertaining to Family Welfare adopted at the Seventh Joint Conference of the Central Council of Health & Family Welfare held from 15-17 June, 1981

1. The strong commitment of the Government to promote voluntary acceptance of family planning has been clearly mentioned by the Prime Minister. There is today a political will accompanied by a total concensus for this work. All sections of public leaders should make use of this climate to make family planning a mass movement capable of bringing about desired attitudinal and behavoural changes among the people.

2. The climate of Consensus for the programme emerging from the Conference of Parliamentarians may be reflected by positive resolutions of the Parliament and State Legislatures.

3. The implications of the 1981 Census are varied. While some States have reduced growth rate substantially, some others which have large population, are still to move forward. In the States where growth rate has declined, family planning acceptance has also been higher than in others. Specific attention needs therefore to be paid in those States which have recorded high growth rates as well as low family planning performance.

The demographic picture of birth rate/death rate should be carefully considered by each State, if necessary on a district basis, so that selective and differential attention could be paid where necessary.

4. The Prime Minister has given a call to the Chief Ministers to review and monitor the progress of family planning work by constituting and chairing Cabinet Committees in each State alongwith constitution of suitable official level committees at the Secretariat as well as at the field levels. The Collectors are to head coordinating machinery in each District for effective implementation of family planning work. These efforts should be aimed to bring about full and proper linkages between family planning and all other developmental activities. The Conference urges all the States to adopt these measures without any delay.

5. In the States where the work has not been proceeding well, the management, logistics, training and media efforts may be re-examined to identify areas of improvement and approach to be followed for the future.

6. The Conference recommended that a Special Committee may be set up to study and review on a regular basis the existing incentives and scope for increasing and modifying the same qualitatively and quantitatively.

7. While the old 8 per cent linkage of central assistance to states for plan outlays on the basis of family planning performance is no longer followed, here is need to see whether, and how States which are progressing well in Family Planning performance are to be rewarded by additional financial allocations.

8. A view was expressed that there are certain lacunae in the Child Marriage Restraint Act. It was recommended that this may be examined.

9. All methods of birth control should be promoted for each couple to choose from. More stress should be laid on spacing methods for younger couples. Similarly, different techniques available for terminal methods need to be given full facili-

ties for being used at appropriate institutions, keeping in view the safety, welfare and after care of the acceptor.

10. As some State have reached more than 35 per cent couple protection, and as success in reducing the birth rate will be reached in future more from delayed marriages and delayed births, spacing methods should be given far more importance. With expanding infrastructure at the Sub-Centre level, the oral pills programme needs to be given particular attention. The Commercial distribution of Nirodh during 1980-81 recorded an all time high. The Depot Holder Scheme for distribution of Nirodh through the village Health Guides and Dais at a nominal price would also be increasing the sale outlets. This may be also done through the others. Based on the experience of this scheme, the distribution of Nirodh free of cost may be reviewed during the course of the year.

11. There is need to rapidly expand facilities for M.T.P. services.

12. The decision of the Central Government to take over funding of establishment of 40,000 new Subcentres was unanimously welcomed. It was urged that the States/U.Ts should uilise training facilities fully and devise mechanisms to ensure that persons trained as ANMs are utilised for expanding the Sub-centre infrastructure. Attempts should also be made to increase the number of Subcentres to cover 1:5000 population.

13. The Central Government may look into each scheme under the Family Welfare Programme to see where further decentralisation may be possible to the States/U. T. levels. Similarly the States/ U.Ts may review position to allow for decentralisation to the field levels.

14. The targets for M.C.H. and family planning for 1981-82 as circulated to the States, were considered and approved. Not only should every States/U.Ts fully achieve these targets, on an entirely voluntary basis but taking the example of States like Gujarat during 1980-81, should even strive to go beyond the level of targets.

15. In the present structure of compensation money for sterilisation operations, there is need to increase the charges for drugs, diet and transport and for Misc. expenses taking into account the increase in these costs.

16. The mobility required in each PHC needs to be re-assessed taking into account the efforts for holding camps and special needs of hilly and desert areas. Additional vehicles as well as additional allocation for POL should be ensured consistent with performance in M.C.H. and family Planning.

17. In the Media efforts, the States and Union Territories should make full utilisaion of funds allocated by the Centre. Innovative ideas as may be developed by each States must be given full support. Holding of opinion leaders' camps may be expanded where necessary.

18. States/U.Ts should expedite action in delegation of suitable financial and administrative powers to the Media Officers in order to remove delays and other bottlenecks in carrying out motivational strategies to the field.

19. All ban on any category of post meant for Family Planning Programme should now cease to exist and full freedom given to the States to fill up these posts.

20. Monitoring and evaluation of the Family Planning Programme should be done not only on the basis of data on Family Planning acceptors but also on improved indicators of fertility.

21. There are a large number of Health and F.W. field functionaries, including village health guides. If in each village with 1,000 population,

only 21 couples are educated and motivated to take to any one of the birth control measures every year, the annual recruitment of new acceptors would be 54 lakhs. This level of work is not beyond the capacity of any functionary. The work of each functionary may require constant review.

22. The MCH services should aim at largest possible coverage, in the quickest possible period, of mothers and children by immunisation and Prophylaxis and at reduction of the number of mothers being delievered by untrained birth attendants. The Conference welcomed the expansion of the oral rehydration programme by provision of oral rehydration salts at sub-centre as a part of the scheme. Effective implementation of the programme is necessary to reduce infant and child mortality.

23. Special efforts should be made to remove misgivings about male sterilisation (Vasectomy) and for popularising the same.

24. The Conference reiterates that voluntary and non official organisations have a crucial role to play in making family planning a people's programme. Many of them are well qualified to disseminate information, create awareness and instil confidence among the people, in changing attitudes and behaviour patterns and promoting the adoption of new social norms, like the small family norm.

Some voluntary organisations are playing an admirable role in the family planning Programme and have contributed effectively to its promotion. It is now most desirable that their numbers should be increased.

The Conference strongly recommends that active steps be taken whereby non-official organizations of many different types can be mobilised to undertake such components of the family planning programme as may be suited to them. The organised sector in particular, including both employers and trade unions has a special role to play.

In doing this, the facilities available to voluntary organizations as regards technical advice & financial aid need to be reconsidered in order to meet the varying needs of a large variety of such bodies.

Furthermore, the Conference recommends that it is necessary to re-examine the current provisions and procedures (both at the Centre and in the States) for grants-in-aid, and the bottlenecks which are causing delays in sanctioning and releasing such grants, and the patterns of work to which they are limited, in order to enthuse voluntary and non-official bodies to undertake more activities.

25. It is noted with appreciation that the Education Ministry is introducing population education throughout the school system, in 10 States (to be followed by others next year). It is urged that steps be taken by suitable agencies, both official and voluntary, to undertake appropriate programmes of population education in the large-out-of School sector also, in order to cover the majority of younger generation.

26. The Conference recommends the constitution of a Family Welfare Advisory Board to assist in monitoring review and re-adjustment of priorities in the Family Welfare Programme from time to time.

27. The programme for family planning is not isolated from other social and economic measures. In order to promote it so as to reach all eligible couples, it must be integrated with other developmental measures. The linkage of family planning and M.C.H. with primary health care, literacy and education, rural development, employment and women's status, youth activities and other such measures is essential at all levels, administratively and operationally.

Such linkages must be carefully worked out so that the small family norms is highlighted as facilitator in the improvement of the standards of living and in development in general.

Number of Players Expected to Attend the Asian Games, 1982

7270. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of players expected to attend the Asian Games 1982; and

(b) the number and names of the countries which have made entries in respect of the Games, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Special Organising Committee expects about five thousand players to participate in the Asian Games 1982.

(b) The Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games 1982 has yet to issue invitations, and, therefore, it is not possible, at this stage, to indicate the number and names of the countries which would be participating in the Games.

Changing the Name of Khanpur Deport as Ambedkar Nagar Depot

7271. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi renamed the areas comprising Madangir; Tigri, Khanpur, Dakshanpuri and Dakshanpuri Extension as Dr. Ambedkar Nagar vide Municipal Corporation of Delhi's Resolution No. 2563/GW/(Engg. dated 26th September, 1979 (S. No. 15);

(b) whether it is a fact that D.T.C. buses being plied through these localities bear the old name instead of new name of "Dr. Ambedkar Nagar", sector-wise and representation thereto has been received from the Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association (Regd.) Ambedkar Bhawan, New Delhi on 15th January, 1981 demanding immediate change of name plates of D.T.C. buses being plied on these routes together with naming of Khanpur Depot as Dr. Ambedkar Nagar Depot;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government to honour the sentiments of millions of people; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The proposal is under Examination of D.T.C.

Rude Behaviour of Conductors of Mini Buses

7272. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has been receiving complaints against the rude behaviour of conductors of mini-bus specially at the Inter-State Bus Terminus;

(b) whether any check is exercised by the Delhi Transport Corporation to see that computers for far off places like Janakpuri or Uttam Nagar are not discouraged from boarding the opposite buses on the exuse that the bus would go only upto Paharganj; and

(c) whether any check is also exercised to see that the public are not charged excess fare for short distances in mini-buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. On receipt of complaints of this nature, action is taken by the DTC against the defaulting operators as per terms of the agreement.

(c) In mini-buses running under DTC operation, fare is charged as prescribed by the D.T.C. The DTC's Inspectorate staff have the instructions to check malpractices of over-charging by the private operators. On receipt of specific complaints of overcharging or any other violation, suitable action is taken in terms of the agreement.

Increase in Freight Rates of Shipping Corporation of India

7273. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Shipping Corporation of India has proposed a general increase in freight rates to the tune of 3.4 per cent on the Bay of Bengal/Australia and 27.46 per cent on the Bay of Bengal/New Zealand route with effect from March 5 this year?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): The following increase in the freight on Bay of Bengal/Australia and Bay of Bengal/New Zealand route has been agreed to between the Shipping Corporation of India and the All India Shipping Council:—

(i) 10 per cent increase with effect from 1-4-82; and

(ii) another 2½ per cent increase from 1-10-82.

Streamlining Port Services

7274. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been considering fresh steps for streamlining the port services for the benefit of user agencies;

(b) if so, what steps have been proposed to the ports for action; and

(c) the reaction of the ports to the proposals laid down by the Government in this regard along with details as to when these proposals will be put into action?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). The subject of streamlining of the port services was discussed in the last Port Chairman's Conference held in New Delhi in January, 1982. Some of the important recommendations made in this regard related to, the initiating of steps to increase capacity utilisation, introduction of management accounting system at Ports, introduction of integrated labour system, simplification of customs and port documentation procedures, setting up of Coordination Groups to expedite the clearance of cargo and for the prevention of pilferage from Ports, setting up of a Two-man Committee to review the working of the port-railways, preparation of the land use plans by the Ports, constitution of a Working Group for preparing the 7th Five Year Plan for the Port Sector, and the appointment of a Three-man Committee to study the cost of handling containers. All these recommendations when implemented are expected to benefit the user agencies.

The Ports have been asked that implementation of the recommendation of the aforesaid conference should start immediately and for this purpose an Implementation Group should be constituted in each Port to review the progress of implementation every fortnight. The Ports have also been asked to determine suitable time schedules, where necessary, to complete the implementation process.

उत्तर प्रदेश को कोयला रेकों का आवंटन

7275. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों को गत वर्ष के दौरान आवंटित कोयला रेकों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को इसकी आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप कोयला रेक नहीं आवंटित किए गए थे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश को अब और अधिक कोयला रेक दिए जाने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है तथा ये कब तक दिए जायेंगे और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) : केन्द्रीय सरकार के दिशा निर्देशक सिद्धांतों के अनुसार कोयले के लदान की व्यवस्था रेलवे-वार की जा रही है ऐसा सभी क्षेत्रों में कोयले का समान वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किया जा रहा है । फिलहाल 11,315 माल डिब्बों का दैनिक कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए इसका वितरण इस प्रकार किया गया है :—

इस्पात	3,000
बिजली घर	4,250
लोको	1.300
साफ्ट कोक	160
हार्ड कोक	100
सीमेंट	745
सूती कपड़ा उद्योग	200
उर्वरक	280
भारी रसायन	105
कागज	170
सिंचाई परियोजनायें	50
निर्यात	25
अन्य	930
	11,315

फिर भी उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित बिजली घरों जैसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों की मांग प्रयाप्त रूप से पूरी की जा रही है । 1981 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश स्थित बिजली घरों को 26,785 माल डिब्बों की मांग की तुलना में 26,654 माल डिब्बे प्रति माह आवंटित किये गये थे । कोयले की सीमित उपलब्धता को देखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश स्थित अन्य क्षेत्रों की क्रमिक प्रतिशतता के आधार पर आवंटन किया गया था जो प्राथमिकता के संबंधित महत्व पर निर्भर करता था । यह प्रतिशत अलग-अलग महीनों में भिन्न-भिन्न था जो कोयले और परिवहन की उपलब्धता पर आधारित था । यह नीति सभी राज्यों में सामान रूप से लागू है ।

(ग) और (घ) आगामी महीनों में कोयले और परिवहन की समग्र उपलब्धता में और सुधार हो जाने पर उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों के सभी क्षेत्रों को अधिक कोयला उपलब्ध करा दिया जायेगा ।

एल्लेपी-कजाकुल्म लाइन

7276. **श्रीमती सुशीला गोपालन :**
श्री जेवियर अराकल :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या एल्लेपी-कजाकुल्म रेल का प्रस्तावित सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो गया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या एल्लेपी-कजाकुल्म लाइन को वर्तमान पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किए जाने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस लाइन को योजना में शामिल न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ) संशोधित सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की जांचर्ट की जा रही है । परन्तु धन की अत्यंत कमी के कारण इसे छठीं योजना-अवधि में शामिल किये जाने की आशा कम ही है ।

बैंक कर्मचारियों द्वारा रियायती दरों पर रेल यात्रा किया जाना

8277. **प्रो० रूप देव सिंह** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा रेलों से रियायती दरों पर यात्रा करने की गत एक वर्ष के दौरान जिन विभागों तथा बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को सुविधाएं दी गयी हैं उनके क्या नाम हैं और इस तरह की यात्राएं कितनी बार की गई तथा प्रत्येक बार दी गयी सुविधाएं किस प्रकार की थीं;

(ख) क्या इसी प्रकार की सुविधा कालेजों तथा स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को भी उपलब्ध है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या स्कूलों तथा कालेजों के अध्यापकों को भी रियायती यात्रा सुविधा जैसी कि अन्य कर्मचारियों को दी जाती है, उपलब्ध करायी जायेगी?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) रेलों द्वारा सरकारी विभागों के निकायों, निगमों और बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को रेल किराये की कोई रियायत नहीं दी जाती ।

(ख) और (ग). यद्यपि कालेज के अध्यापकों को रेल किराये में कोई रियायत नहीं दी जाती, प्राइमरी और हायर सैकेंडरी को अध्यापक शैक्षणिक भ्रमण के लिए दूसरे दर्जे में यात्रा करते समय 25 प्रतिशत रियायत पाने के पात्र हैं।

Family Planning Camps in Railway Hospitals

7278. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether guidelines have been sent from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to organise family planning programme in various Railway Divisions;

(b) if so, whether efforts have been made to organise family planning camps in various railway hospitals;

(c) the total number of family planning camps organised in the railway hospitals under S.E. railway in last one year;

(d) whether any such family planning programmes have been undertaken in the Railway Hospitals under Khurdha Road Division of S.E. Railway in the last one year; and

(e) if so, the details about the total number of family planning cases undertaken in that Division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c). 37.

(d) Yes.

(e) In all 11 camps were organised in which 139 sterilisations were performed.

Unrest in Delhi University Campus

7279. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the lately growing indiscipline and incidents of violence, unrest among the teaching and the students community and break down of the University administration; and

(b) if so, what are the major causes identified by Government for the situation and what steps have been taken so far to improve the situation and to bring normalcy in the Delhi University Campus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). There have been no significant incidents of agitation and unrest involving the large majority of teachers and students in the teaching departments and colleges of the Delhi University. However, in one of the colleges, there have been, during the past few months, some incidents of violent demonstrations involving a small section of college community and occasioned by inter-group friction. The Governing Body of the College has set up a committee of three senior teachers of the University to bring about normalcy in the functioning of the College.

Increasing Demands of Coaches and Wagons

7280. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:
SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the demand of wagons and coaches is increasing;

(b) if so, the number of coaches and wagons which are in working condition;

(c) the number of rolling stocks needed for immediate replacement; and

(d) what detailed steps are to be taken to remove the gap between the demand and availability?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, but for want of funds, it is, not possible to procure more wagons or coaches, to match the demand.

(b) The number of coaches and wagons in working condition, as at the end of November '81 is given below:

Coaches	— BG	about	15,400
	— MG	,,	10,500
Wagons	— BG	,,	359,000
	— MG	,,	94,000

(c) Approximate number of rolling stock (BG & MG) due to become overaged in the Sixth Plan period is given below:

(i)	Wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) . . .	62000
(ii)	Coaches . . .	7000
(iii)	Steam Locos . . .	945
(iv)	Diesel locos . . .	13
(v)	Elec. Locos . . .	19

(d) Additions to rolling stock would depend on availability of funds. Utilisation is being improved, to improve availability to the maximum extent possible.

Deaths Due to Food Poisoning

7281. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have died of food poisoning during the years 1975 and 1981, State-wise list;

(b) whether it is a fact that adulterated food items are the main causes for food poisoning in India; and

(c) the preventive and punitive measures taken in the matter by the Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Imparting of Moral Education

7282. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instructional materials to impart moral education is not available in most of the States;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make them available; and

(c) whether the History Books are being entirely rewritten for the School Course, giving a value oriented education in history, which would be inconsistent with the recommendations of various Committees and Commissions on Education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). School Education is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and U.T. Administrations. It is for them to frame and prescribe the schemes of studies, syllabii, text books, instructional materials, etc., and to see that these are easily available to students and teachers. At the national level, NCERT frames model schemes of study, syllabus and curriculum, text books, etc., for adoption/adaptation by the State Governments/Boards of Secondary Education. NCERT has been working on preparation of model curriculum on moral education also. An outline of a draft curriculum has been finalised and detailed syllabus will now be prepared. Preparation of a graded series of instructional materials will follow.

(c) No, Sir. However, a programme for evaluating text books in history from the standpoint of national integration has been taken up by the States/U.Ts.

Asian Games

7283. SHRI R. R. BHOLE:
SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work regarding construction of various stadia, hotels, roads, bridges, pools etc. is going according to schedule for the ensuing Asian Games;

(b) whether Government are satisfied with the progress so far made in this direction and are sure that the construction work would be completed on schedule;

(c) the expected number of players, coaches, interpreters, newsmen etc. expected to attend the Asian Games; and

(d) the details of the training facilities being imparted to Indian athletes expected to participate in the Asian Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The works in question will be completed well in time for the Asiad-'82.

(c) The Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games 1982 expectse about 5000 players, coaches, interpreters, newsmen, etc., to attend the Asian Games.

(d) Government have taken the following steps for the training of Indian players expected to participate in the Asian Games 1982:—

(1) Comprehensive plans of preparations for Asiad-'82 have been drawn up by the National Sports Federations/Associations concerned, in consultation with the National Institute of Sports. In implementation of these plans, 140 coaching camps have been held up to 31st March, 1982.

(2) On the basis of the requests received from the National Sports Federations services of a number of foreign coaches have been obtained to train the Indian teams for Asiad-'82.

(3) In accordance with the approved plans, oportunities for the exposure of our teams to international competitions within the country and abroad are being provided at Government cost to the maximum extent possible.

(4) Diet money for players under training for Asiad-82 has been increased to Rs. 25/- per head per day. The players attending camps are also being provided second class rail fare and out of pocket money.

(5) The Ministry of Education and Culture has set up a Committee with Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, M.P., as its Chairman to monitor the progress of training and coaching of Indian team for participation in the Asian Games.

Bringing privately owned stage Carriages under D.T.C. Operation

7284. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring over the privately owned stage carriages plying in Delhi under D.T.C. operation like other private buses; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion of Pharmacists-cum-Clerks in Government Medical Depot, Madras

7285. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that no SC/ST Pharmacist-cum-clerks of Government Medical Store Depot, Madras has been promoted as Assistant Superintendent and Store Superintendent inspite of the fact that Department of Personnel have given clarification that the above SC/ST should have been promoted w.e.f. 1st June, 1974;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Department to implement the Government of India orders providing reservation for SC/ST. Pharmacist-cum-clerks by promotion to Assistant Superintendent and Stores Superintendent posts; and

(c) the reasons why this order was not implemented from 1st June, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). Accordto the approved Recruitment Rules the post of Assistant Superintendent are filled as under:

(1) 66⅔ per cent from UDCs.

(2) 33-1/3 per cent from Pharmacist cum-Clerks/Stenographer. On the basis of advice recently given by the DPAR, a separate Roster for each categories viz. UDCs and Pharmacist-cum-clerks/Stenographers prescribed in the Recruitment Rules is being prepared w.e.f. 1st June, 1974. The promotion falling against the reserve points will be made thereafter. There has been some delay because recasting of the Roster had to be done in consultation with the Liaison Officer for SC/ST as well as Labour Officer in Madras Depot.

Accidents due to falling from D.T.C. Buses

7286. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of accidents that have been caused due to falling of passengers from DTC buses in the year 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that the accidents due to falling of persons from the DTC buses in New Delhi and Delhi are increasing day by day;

(c) whether it is a fact that proper precautionary measures have not yet been taken by D.T.C.; and

(d) what are the steps proposed to be taken to check passenger falling from the DTC buses and causing accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) 172.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The following steps have been taken by the DTC to prevent accidents:—

(i) Separate entrance and exit gates have been provided on all the new buses. Earlier the buses used to have one gate located behind the rear axle. This gate was used for the purpose of both entrance and exit. The exit gate on the new buses has been located ahead of the front axle with a view to enabling the driver to keep an eye on the passengers getting off the buses.

(ii) A special device in the form of a "Rod" which prevents the movement of the passengers down the gangway beyond the first row of seats has been provided. This device is operated by the driver.

(iii) The buses on the inter-state routes have been provided with doors to further minimise the chances of platform accidents.

(iv) The drivers and conductors have instructions to ensure that the buses leave the stops only after all the passengers, particularly the aged, women and children, have boarded/alighted safely.

(v) The drivers have also instructions to pull up the buses close to the kerb stone, as far as possible, and special checking squads, the members of which have considerable experience of driving, have been formed with a view to ensuring discipline of the road, particularly to ensure proper parking of buses at bus stops.

Payment of Retirement Dues

7287. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent instructions to various Railway Divisions to expedite the payment of retirement dues to the retired employees;

(b) if so, whether such instructions have been strictly observed;

(c) and (d).

(c) the steps taken in Khurdha Road Division of S.E. Railway in expediting the payments to Railway employees, retired in last two years; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes.

Total No. of railway employees retired	477
(i) Pension payment orders issued	471
pending	6

(These six cases are pending on account of missing service sheets and pendency of Discipline and Appeal cases)

(ii) D.C.R. Gratuity -Payments made	379
Pending	98

(Pending cases are due to non-realisation of commercial debits; non-vacation of railway quarters; and non receipt of settlement documents from employees).

Opening of more Central Schools

7288. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Central Schools functioning in the country; and

(b) the names of the places under the Central Schools are proposed to be opened on the basis of the requests received and particularly in Gujarat State and the details of the action being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Locations of Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) to be opened during 1982-83, including those in Gujarat State, will be finalized shortly. It is not possible to indicate at this stage the names of such places.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Kendriya Vidyalayas (Gentra Schools)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17
2.	Assam	20
3.	Bihar	29
4.	Gujarat	16
5.	Haryana	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	13
8.	Karnataka	14
9.	Kerala	9
10.	Madhya Pradesh	31
11.	Maharashtra	28
12.	Manipur	2
13.	Meghalaya	3
14.	Nagaland	1
15.	Orissa	11

1	2	3
16.	Punjab	17
17.	Rajasthan	19
18.	Sikkim	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	20
20.	Tripura	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	51
22.	West Bengal	20
23.	A & N Islands	1
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
25.	Chandiugarh	3
26.	Delhi	17
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1
28.	Pondicherry	1
	TOTAL	364

Overbridge at Dhanbad

7289. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways agreed to extend the Railway overbridge on the Dhanbad Station up to the Purana Bazar in the year 1981 to remove the difficulties of the people crossing the railway station;

(b) whether it is a fact that the matter was referred to the State Government of Bihar for its contribution; if so, facts in details;

(c) whether it is a fact that nothing has been done yet;

(d) whether his Ministry would take it up with the Bihar Government in the current year; and

(e) if so, when; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No.

(c) to (e). The present traffic at Dhanbad does not justify the extension of existing foot overbridge across Down Goods yard upto Purana Bazar at Railway's cost. However, in view of persistent demand from local people, feasibility of extending the bridge upto Purana Bazar is under examination of the Railway. If the extension of the foot overbridge is found feasible and justified, the matter will be considered for being taken up with the Bihar Government.

User's Committee at Divisional Level Dhanbad

7290. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Users' Committee was functioning at the Divisional level of Dhanbad after 1980;

(b) if so, names of the members nominated in the Users' Committee and the dates of its sitting;

(c) whether it is a fact that in absence of truly representative Users' Committee, the gap between the public and the Railway administration is increasing putting both to disadvantage; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. The Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee was functioning from 1-1-81 to 15-2-82.

(b) Five meetings were held on 5.5.81, 9.7.81, 7.8.81, 7.1.81 and 21-1-82. The names and addresses of persons who were nominated are given in the attached statement.

(c) The Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Dhanbad is in the process of being reconstituted giving representation on its body to various identifiable and important groups of rail users and to different shades of public opinion.

Statement

EASTERN RAILWAY

DIVISIONAL RAILWAY USERS' CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE, DHANBAD

for the term from 1-1-81 to 31-12-82 (Dissolved w.e.f. 16-2-82)

Sl. No.	Name & address of Members	Representing
1.	Shri N.E. Horo, M.P.(Lok Sabha) G.E.L. Church Compound, Ranchi, (Bihar).	Parliament of India.
2.	Shri J.K.P.N. Singh, M.P. (Rajya Sabha) Vill.&P.O. Maksudpur, Distt. Gaya (Bihar).	Do.
3.	Shri Jai Kumar Palit, M.L.A., Village Gautam Budha Marg, Gaya, Dist. Gaya (Bihar).	State Legislature, Bihar.
4.	Shri Bimal Singh Parakh. P.O.Chas (Bokaro Steel City)-827013, Dist. Dhanbad (Bihar)	Chas Bokaro Chamber of Commerce & Industries.
5.	Shri Ratilal M.Dave, Joraphatak, P.O. Dhansar-828106, Dhanbad (Bihar)	Industries & Commerce Association
6.	Shri Mathura Prasad Gupta, General Secretary, Vyavasayee Sangh, Palamau, Daltonganj-822101, Palamau,Bihar.	Vyavasyee Sangh, Palamau.
7.	Shri M.S. Rao, M/s. Indo Engineering Works, Ranchi, (Bihar)	Ranchi Small Scale Industries Association
8.	Shri P.M. Parvatiyar, M/s.P.M. Parvatiyar & Co., South Gandhi Maidan, Patna-800001.	Bihar Industries Association
9.		Bihar Cop-operative Federation Limited.
10.	Shri Mohanlal Dudhwewala, C/o M/s. Jainarain Nandlal, Dak Bungalow Road, Patna-1.	Bihar Railway Passengers' Association.
11.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar Sinha, Girihinda, P.O. Sheikhpura-811105, Distt. Monghyr, Bihar	Dakshin Bihar Yatri Sangh.
12.	Shri S. K. Taparia, ... Manager, Raw Materials, Hindusthan Aluminium Corpn. Ltd., P.O. Renukoot-231217 Dist. Mirzapur (U.P.)	Hindusthan Aluminium Corpn. Ltd. (Special Interests). (Nominated by G.M.).
13.	Shri Gyanendra Patil Tripathi, ... Jhumri Talaiya, Hazaribagh (Bihar)	(Special Interest) nominated by M.R.
14.	Shri Paruram Pilania, ... I.C.R. & Sons P. Ltd., Jhumri Taliaya. (Bihar)	Do.
15.	Shri Manorath Rai Sharma, ... P.O . Donchanch (Bihar).	Do.
16.	Shri Badri Singh, ... P.O. Pathaldiha, Eastern Railway, Hirodih (Bihar).	Do.

1	2
17. Shri Manohar Ram, P.O. Domchanch (Bihar).	(Special Interests) Nominated by M. R.
18. Shri Jagdish Pd. Daruka, P.O. Kodarma (Bihar).	Do.
19. Shri Awadh Bihari Singh, Jhumri Talaiya (Bihar).	Do.
20. Shri Suresh Kumar Jain, Jhumri Taliaya (Bihar).	Do.
21. Shri T.A. Khan Rizvi, Vill. Pipcha, P.O. Makatpur, Eastern Railway, Parsabad (Bihar).	Do.
22. Shri Suresh Chand Jain, C/o, Moti Chand Jain, Jhumri Taliaya (Bihar).	Do.
23. Shri A.B. Tiwary, Jhumri Talaiya (Bihar).	Do.
24. Shri Chote Lal Singh, President , Block Youth Cong (I), Jhumri Talaiya (Bihar).	Do.
25. Shri Suresh Pd. Jhajhari, Jhumri Talaiya (Bihar).	Do.
26. Shri Ratneshwar Bharti, "Yugantar" Hindi Weekly, Dhanbad (Bihar).	Do.
27. Shri Kundan Lal Kaliya, Vill & O. O. Miral, Palamau, Bihar .	Do.
28. Shri Sital Prasad Singh, Daltonganj, Palamau (Bihar).	Do.
29. Shri Brij Behari Sigh urf Balajin Vill. & P. O. Mamudag, Dist. Palamau (Bihar).	Do.
30. Shri Muni Singh, Vill & P. O. Rajhara Colliery, Distt. Palamau (Bihar).	Do.
31. Shri Ramanuj Sharma, Chairman, Central Cooperative Bank, P. O. Daltonganj, Palamau (Bihar).	Do.
32. Shri Birendra Prasad Singh, Asirwad Rest House, Daltonganj, Palamau (Bihar).	Do.
33. Sardar Har Sharan Singh Chhachi, Vice Chairman, Daltonganj Municipality, Daltonganj, Palamau (Bihar).	Do.

1	2
34. Shri Mangal Deo Singh, Advocate, Daltonganj (Bihar).	(Special Interest) Nominated by M.R.
35. Shri Hansraj Singh, Jain Heta, P. O. Daltonganj, Dt. Palamau (Bihar).	Do.
36. Shri Lakshminarayan Singh, Dalsing Sarai, Dist. Samastipur (Bihar).	Do.
37. Shri Surendra Prasad Naik, Dalsing Sarai, Distt. Samastipur (Bihar).	Do.
38. Mohd. Alias, Advocate Gandhi Path, Saharsa (Bihar).	Do.
39. Shri Jata Shankar Chaudhury, Secy. Freedom Fighters Asson. Shiv Valak Ashram, Saharsa (Bihar).	Do.
40. Smt. Shakuntala Devi Mathur, Patna City, Near Hospital , Patna.	Do.
41. Shri M.M. Mallick, Advocate, Genl. Secretary Coal Miners Workers Association Bailcar Dhanbad (Bihar)	Do.
42 Shri Bali Ram Rai, Near Gujarati High School, Jharia, Dhanbad (Bihar)	Do.
43. Shri Ishwari Prasad Singh, Near Court Compound P. O. Daltonganj (Bihar)	Do.
44. Shri Gopal Prasad Singh, Pramukh, P.O. Chhatarpur, Distt : Palamau Bihar.	Do.
45. Shri Deo Raj Tiwari At & P O : Atula, Dist : Palamau, Bihar.	Do.
46. Shri Mal Deo Ram, At Hisra Barwadih, P.O. : Goharpathra Dist : Palamau (Bihar)	Do.
47. Shri Narendra Singh, Advocate Daltonganj, Bihar.	Do.
48. Shri Paras Nath Gupta, Pramukh, P. O. Barawadih, Distt: Palamau Bihar.	Do.
49. Shri Banu Pratap Singh, At. Dhub, P.O. : Pan Ki Distt : Palamau, Bihar.	Do.
50. Shri Chandreshwar Prasad Singh At & P.O. : Japla Distt : Palamau Bihar.	Do.
51. Shri M.N. Tripathi, Advocate, Daltonganj, Palamau, Bihar.	Do.
52. Shri Lalit Prasad Gupta, Editor "Haldhar" Daltonganj, Palamau Bihar.	Do.
53. Shri Maharaj Singh, Secretary, High School Lohari, P.O : Panki, Dt. Palamau, Bihar.	Do.
54. Shri Gupteshwar Singh, Municipal Commissioner Hamidganj P.O. : Daltonganj, Dt. Palamau, Bihar.	Do.

1	2
55. Shri Shaileshwar Prasad, Mahabir Chowk, Boddam Bazar, Hazaribagh (Bihar)	Special interests (Nominated by M.R.)
56. Shri Shyam Kant Upadhyaya, At & P.O : Bandu, Ranchi (Bihar)	Do.
57. Shri Mofiz Khan, Dhanbad Railway Station, Dhanbad (Bihar)	Do.
58. Shri Gouri Shankar Singh, c/o Shiri S.P. Singh, Kalibari Road, Boddam Bazar, Hazaribagh (Bihar)	Do.
59. Shri Girwar Prasad Singh, Vill : Mahuri, P.O : Gulabjhari, Distt : Palamau, Bihar.	Do.
60. Shri Rajendra Chaubey, Pramukh, P.O. : Garhwa, Distt : Palamau, Bihar.	Do.
61. Shri Krishna Kant Dubey, Chandini Kharondi, Dt. Palamau, Bihar.	Do.
62. Shri Vashisht Narayan Tiwari, P.O : Lahalaha, Daltonganj, Palamau, Bihar.	Do.
63. Shri Bhola Prasad, Advocate, P.O : Latahar, Daltonganj, Bihar	Do.
64. Shri Pramod Kumar Singh, P.O : Latehar, Dist : Palamau, Bihar.	Do.
65. Shri Rajendra Prasad Singh, P.O : Latehar, Dist : Palamau, Bihar.	Do.
66. Shri Ramkumar Ojha, Hazaribagh (Near Sadar Hospital), Bihar.	Do.
67. Shri R.R. Warsi, Time-Centre, P.O : Katrasgarh, Dhanbad, Bihar.	Do.
68. Shri B.P. Dalmia, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Luly Circular, Circular Road, Dhanbad (Bihar).	Do.
69. Shri Gopal Lal Mahato, Bharat Krishak Samaj (Bihar), Ramayan Bhavan, Gaya.	Do.
70. Additional State Transport Commissioner, Government of Bihar, Patna.	Government of Bihar.

मेरट-खुर्जा यात्री गाड़ी की ट्रक से टक्कर

7291. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब मेरठ-खुर्जा यात्री गाड़ी एक ट्रक से टकरा गयी थी तो 14 व्यक्ति मर गये थे और दो अन्य घायल हो गये थे,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त घटना की, की गयी जांच का ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) मृत यात्रियों के परिवारों तथा घायलों को सरकार ने कितनी और किस प्रकार की सहायता दी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) संभवत: माननीय सदस्य का

आशय 1-1-82 की उत्तर रेलवे के हापुड़ और हाजीपुर स्टेशनों के बीच चौकीदार वाले समपार पर 6 के एम पैसेन्जर गाड़ी और एक ट्रक के बीच हुई टक्कर से है। इस दुर्घटना में 6 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई ,6 व्यक्तियों को गम्भीर तथा एक व्यक्ति को मामूली चोट आयी ।

(ख) लखनऊ के रेल संरक्षाआयुक्त ने इस दुघर्टना की सांविधिक जांच की है । उनके अन्तिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसार यह दुघर्टना रेल कर्मचारियों के गलती के कारण हुई थी ।

(ग) अभी तक मृतकों के निकट संबंधियों तथा घायलों को अनुग्रह राहत के रूप में 9000 रुपये की राशि का भुगतान किया जा चुका है ।

Draftsmen of Civil Engineering Department

7292. SHRI ZAINUL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Draftsmen of Civil Engineering Department undergo refresher courses at certain intervals;

(b) whether the Estimators of Civil Engineering Department undergo any refresher course;

(c) whether any representation has been received by the South Eastern Railway Administration for imparting refresher course training to Estimators of South Eastern Railway;

(d) if so, what action has been taken on the representation;

(e) whether Government propose to provide refresher course training to the Estimators of South Eastern Railway or not; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) to (f). The matter is under consideration.

Time Tables

7293. SHRI ZAINUL ABEDIUN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the following items are being printed in the Time Tables published by the Zonal Railways; (i) names of the stations where retiring rooms and safe deposit lockers are available with their rates, (ii) full postal addresses and telephone numbers of the City Booking Offices, (iii) Duties of Coach Attendants, Sleeper Coach TTEs and Conductors, (iv) Rules for changes of Reservation for General public and for the Railway employees, and (v) Rules for treatment of passengers who take ill while travelling;

(b) in which of the Time Tables of Zonal Railways of current period the same have been published; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to publish the above details from the next issues of the Time Tables of Zonal Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Information regarding names of the stations where Retiring Rooms and Safe Deposit Lockers are available with their rates, postal address and telephone numbers of the City Booking offices, Duties of Coach Attendants, Sleepers Coach TTEs & Conductors, Rules for reservation for General Public and Railway employees and giving medical assist-

ance to passengers who take ill while travelling is published in the current English Time Tables of the following Zonal Railways:

Details of information printed	Central	Eastern	Northern	N.E.	N.F.	Southern	S.C.	S.E.	Western
i) a. Stations where Retiring Rooms are available. . . .	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
b. Charges for Retiring rooms. .	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No.
c. Safe Deposit Lockers. . .	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
d. Charges for lockers. . .	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
ii) Postal address and telephone numbers of City Booking Offices. .	No	*Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No.
iii) a. Duties of Coach Attendants.	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
b. Duties of sleeper coach TTEs.	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
c. Duties of Conductors. . .	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
iv) Rules for reservation for:									
(a) General Public . . .	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(b) Railway employees . .	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
v) Medical Assistance. . . .	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No

*Only for City Booking offices in Calacutta area.

(c) There is no proposal at present, to print any additional information due to economy in priniting of Time Tables.

Valve Operators

7294. SHRI ZAINUL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to allot the scale of Rs. 200—240 (RS) and Rs. 200—250 (RS) to Valve Operators in the Zonal Railways, as has been done in Eastern and Northern Railways;

(b) if so, whether any order has been issued by the Railway Administration in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Revision of Pay Scales of Draftsmen

7295. SHRI ZAINUL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for the revision of the pay scales of Draftsmen consequent upon the award by the Board of Arbitration on 20 June, 1980 for Draftsmen;

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the representation;

(c) whether Government propose to revise the pay scales of Draftsmen; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The representation has been considered by the Government. The Award of the Board of rbitration has been given in case of Draftsmen in the Central Public Works Department and it is not applicable to Draftsmen on the Railways.

Since it is a common category available in other Departments of the Central Government also, it is not possible to make any unilateral revision in the pay scales of Draftsmen working on Railways.

मुफ्त पाठ्य पुस्तकें सप्लाई करना

7296. **श्री विजय कुमार यादव :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार शिक्षा की लागत में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए दसवीं कक्षाओं तक छात्रों को मुफ्त पाठ्य पुस्तकें सप्लाई करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Revision of Pay Scales of Teachers

7297. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sen Committee has recommended for reviewing of pay scales of college and university teachers after every five years;

(b) if so, when the last pay scales of teachers of colleges and university were reviewed; and

(c) what are the reasons for not reviewing it according to the recommendations of Sen Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. The last revision of pay scales of University and College teachers was effective from January 1, 1973.

Asian Games

7298. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of sports goods required for Asian Games;

(b) the cost of sports goods required for Asian Games proposed to be imported from abroad;

(c) the cost of indigenous sports goods proposed to be procured for Asian Games; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) As intimated by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala, which is the nodal agency for import of sports goods for IX Asian Games, 1982, the cost of sports goods (excluding the cost of Electronic Score Boards and Synthetic Track Surface at Main Athletic Stadium, Lodhi Road, New Delhi and Astroturf Field at National Stadium, New Delhi required for IX Asian Games is estimated at about Rs. 2.00 crores.

(b) Out of Rs. 2.00 crores mentioned at (a) above, the cost of sports goods imported or yet to be imported is estimated at about Rs. 1.60 crores.

(c) The cost of indigenous sports goods to be procured for Asian Games is estimated at about Rs. 40 lakhs.

(d) Only those sports goods/equipments are being imported which are not being manufactured indigenously upto the requisite standardds for such an international event. The import of sports goods for the conduct of Asian Games, 1982, who have consulted the the specific request of the Special Organising Committee of the IX Asian Games, 1982, who have consulted the National Sports Federations in the matter. In so far as the import of sports goods for training of Indian competitors for Asiad-82, is concerned, the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala, has finalised the list of equipments to be imported in consultation with the National Sports Federations.

Railway Movement Disrupted in Assam during Last Two Years

7299. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) On how many occasions during the last two years railway movement was disrupted in Assam by bomb blasts, blockade and various agitations;

(b) the culprits apprehended in this connection;

(c) whether it is a fact that the post of Chief Security Officer of the N.E. Railway is lying vacant for more than one and half years; and

(d) the steps proposed to imrove the situation.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 76 occasions.

(b) 74.

(c) No.

(d) Maintenance of law and order as well as policing in the State including the railway premises being the constitutional responsibility of the State Governments, they are adopting various measures to curve this menace. Railways in their part are rendering all possible assistance to the State agency even by withdrawing their own men from their normal duties. The measures taken by the State Governments and the Railways are:—

(i) Patrolling of track in the vulnerable areas by RPF/RPSF gangmen, Home Guards, villagers etc.

(ii) Surveillance over criminals and known bad characters by police.

(iii) Information is relayed to Government Railway Police Officers promptly for providing safety/protection to travelling passengers.

(iv) Government Railway Police strength is being augmented to tackle the criminals and their activities affectively and to make travel safe.

(v) Close liaison is maintained at all level with the State authorities responsible for maintenance of law and order in order in the State including Railway premises.

(vi) Beat patrolling of station, platforms/waiting halls by Government Railway Police.

(vii) Trains are escorted by the State Police assisted by RPF/RPSF.

(viii) Time to time massive ticket checking and unauthorised alarm chain pulling are being conducted with the help of GRP and RPF.

Number of Privilege Passes

7300. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from All India Railwaymen's Federation for increasing

the number of privilege passes from 3 sets to 6 sets per year;

(b) if so, when such representation was received by the Ministry of Railways;

(c) whether this issue was ever discussed in any PNM Meeting with AIRF/NFIR or in any Departmental Council meeting in the Ministry of Railways;

(d) if so, when the discussion took place and what was the outcome of the discussion;

(e) whether the demand has been accepted by Government; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (f) The question of bringing uniformity in the grant of privilege passes to Class III and IV staff *vis-a-vis* Class I and II staff was considered but it was decided to maintain status quo.

Cadre Restructuring Committee for Class III and IV

7301. SHRI R. P. DAS:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Cadre Restructuring Committee has been set up to restructure the cadre of Class III and Class IV employees; and

(b) if so, what are the categories restructured by the Cadre Restructuring Committee of the Departmental Council (Raiways) under JCM scheme, so far, and what restructure has been made for those categories and from which date and the details of categories with restructuring, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The demands received from the staff side in the Departmental Council under the Joint Consultative Machinery from time to time for restructuring the cadres in different Group 'C' & 'D' categories are considered by a Committee of the Council.

(b) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Immunisation Facilities

7302. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the number of children dying every year for non-availability of immunisation facilities;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether Government have framed any schemes to extend such immunisation facilities; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b) No. However surveys have been done to find out incidence and mortality of certain communicable diseases.

(c) and (d) Yes. Children are being immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis and typhoid. Mothers are being immunised with tetanus toxoid for central of neonatal tetanus. Coverage of the eligible group is being extended every year.

Details of immunisation for children and mothers during Sixth Five Year Plan are attached.

Statement

Number of children and pregnant women proposed to be immunised during Sixth Five Year Plan.

(In million)

Beneficiaries	Vaccine	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Infants	DPT	12.0	13.0	14.0	14.5	15.0
	Polio	1.5	3.0	5.0	7.5	10.0
	BCG	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
School Children . .						
5-6 years	DT	12.0	12.5	12.5	13.0	13.0
5-6 Years . . .	Typhoid	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.0	11.0
10 Years . . .	TT	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0
16 Years . . .	TT	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0
Pregnant women . .	TT	7.0	8.0	9.0	11.0	13.0

Grant to Association of Indian Universities

7304. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government give grant to the Association of Indian Universities;

(b) if so, what is the total amount of grant given to the body in the year 1981-82;

(c) whether this grant is subject to audit;

(d) if so, what is the latest year when the audit was conducted;

(e) whether any defects or irregularities were noticed by the audit; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) The Association of Indian Universities is a voluntary organisation of the universities in the country and most of its maintenance expenditure is met from the membership fees collected by the Association. The Central Government, however, gives a token grant to the Association for its maintenance. Besides research studies, certain specific areas in higher education undertaken by the Association are financed by the Government. The implementation of programmes under the National Sports Organisation Scheme has also been entrusted to the Association. The grants paid during 1981-82 for these activities were:—

(i) Maintenance grant: Rs. 1,40,00

(ii) Development grant for Research Programmes: Rs. 1,97,000

(iii) National Sports Organisation Schemes: Rs. 6,29,690

(c) Yes, Sir. The annual audit is to be done by the Auditors of the Association. However, Government grants are also subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, at his discretion.

(d) According to the information furnished by the Association of Indian Universities, the accounts for the year 1980-81 have been audited by Chartered Accountants.

(e) and (f) In their audit report, the Chartered Accountants have pointed out certain deficiencies. These include absence of approval by the competent authorities for certain minor items of expenditure; non-production of vouchers; payment of high telephone bills without any verification of the reasons for increase; absence of the details of the outstanding bills in respect of sales of publications; non-encashment of a few cheques; deposit of building funds in Saving Accounts instead of a fixed investment, etc.

Reservation Facility at Dauram Madhipura Station

7305. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of trains for which reservation facilities are available at Dauram Madhipura Railway Station which is under North Eastern Railway; and

(b) what steps have been taken by his Ministry to increase the reservation facilities at Dauram Madhipura Railway Station since Madhipura has become a district?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A quota of 13 sleeper berth in 41 Up Janki Express and 2 sleeper berths in 153 Up Jayanti Janta Express has been alloted to Dauram Madhipura station.

(b) The quota already allotted is considered adequate to cope with the present level of traffic *ex* Dauram Madhipura.

Proposal to Change the Route of Jayanti Janata Express

7306. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of changing the route of Jayanti Janata Express running between Delhi and Muzaffarpur *via* Gorakhpur and Barabanki; and

(b) if so, the time by which the route will be changed and what will be the new route?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Late running of Janaki Express

7307. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Janaki Express which is one of prestigious trains in Bihar is running late all the times;

(b) if so, how many times this train has reached in time at Dauram-Madhipura Station during the last three months; and

(c) steps taken to run this train in time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). 41 UP/42Dn Janaki Express arrived Dauram Madhipura right time on 6 and 7 occasions respectively during January 82 to March '82.

(c) The punctuality performance of 41/42 Janaki Express has been affected adversely due to alarm chain pulling, hose pipe disconnection and loco failures. Close monitoring is being done and all cases of avoidable detention are taken up suitably.

Central Scheme for Sanitary facilities in Hospitals

7308. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Central Scheme is under consideration of the Government for implementation in various States under which provisions have been made to provide better sanitary facilities to the hospitals;

(b) if so, the name of that scheme; and

(c) the details about the financial allocation made to various States for implementing such Centrally sponsored scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Teaching M.B.A. Courses without approval of the Academic Council

7309. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Faculty of Management Studies of Delhi University has been teaching revised courses for MBA without the approval of the Academic Council as required under the University rules;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the faculty has even held examinations in the first semester for the above courses and result of which was declared on March 3;

(c) whether the legality of such examinations and the validity of the result declared is now being questioned by the members of the Academic Council;

(d) if so, what clarifications have been given by the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University on the above matters; and

(e) the details about the instruction given to the Delhi University for not adopting such procedure in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The Faculty of Management Studies had recommended certain changes in the Courses of Studies for MBA, effective from the admission in 1981. These proposals were placed before the Academic Council in July, 1981 as any change in the Courses of Studies requires approval of the Academic Council. However, no decision was taken by the Academic Council on these recommendations. Meanwhile, the Faculty had started teaching the revised recommended courses to students admitted to MBA course in July, 1981, in anticipation of the Academic Council's approval.

(b) The first semester examination was held by the University in accordance with the revised course in November/December, 1981.

(c) to (e). A Member of the Academic Council had sought information whether the Vice-Chancellor had given approval under his emergency powers to the recommendation of the Faculty of Management Studies and whether he had approved the revised courses. Though initially it was reported that the Vice-Chancellor had not taken any emergency action in approving the revised courses, on subsequent verification, it was found that the Vice-Chancellor had, in fact, approved the revised courses under his emergency powers while approving the appointment of examiners for the first semester examination. The action taken by the Vice-Chancellor was reported to the Academic Council in January, 1982 and the Council had confirmed it. The matter was again raised at the meeting of the Academic Council in March, 1982 when the Vice-Chancellor clarified that he had granted approval to the revised syllabus for the admission

made in 1981 only, and that for the admissions to be made in subsequent years, the Academic Council was free to consider the proposal of the Faculty on merits.

Introduction of a shuttle train between Kharagpur and Bhadrak

7310. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Member of Parliament of Balashore is demanding for introduction of a new Shuttle train from Kharagpur to Bhadrak of S.E. Railway to cater the need of heavy passenger traffic;

(b) if so, whether any survey and investigation was made by the Railway authorities;

(c) if so, the result of the same; and

(d) the time by which this Shuttle train will be introduced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The survey has revealed that the existing services are adequately catering to the present level of traffic between Kharagpur and Bhadrak. There is no traffic justification for an additional train.

(d) Does not arise.

Daily running of Neelachal Express

7311. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Neelachal Express could not be run daily because of line capacity between Allahabad and Banaras being a single line section;

(b) if so, reasons for this train not being taken via Mogalsarai/Allahabad on other four days; and

(c) the action taken by the Railway Ministry to give effect to this proposal and the time by which Neelachal Express will be made a daily one ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Increase in frequency of 175/176 Neelachal Express is not operationally feasible for want of spare line capacity on a number of sub-sections on the entire route including Allahabad-Varanasi, and also for want of coaching stock. Mughalsarai-Allahabad section also does not have spare line capacity. It is already saturated. It is not proposed to make Neelachal Express a daily train for the time being.

Pak idea of Neutral Zone

7312. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has mooted the idea of a 'neutral zone' in this subcontinent and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reaction of Indian Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Working Women's Hostel in Himachal Pradesh

7313. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centarl Government have sanctioned the construction of working women's hostel at Hamirpur and Una in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned for this purpose and the likely date by which the construction would be completed at each one of these places ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total grant-in-aid of Rs. 8,08,288/- and Rs. 5,65,784/- for Una and Hamirpur hostels respectively was sanctioned. This grant is to be released in 4 equal instalments. The organisations are expected to complete the project within 18 months of the receipt of the first instalment unless they seek extension of time. The amount of first instalment for Una was sent on 19.10.1981 and for Hamirpur on 29.7.1981. In case of the hostel to be constructed by Municipal Committee, Hamirpur (Himachal Pradesh) they have not received the demand draft for the first instalment. The Municipal authorities and bank authorities have been asked to enquire and let us know the circumstances under which the demand draft has not reached the Municipal Committee, Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh. After ascertaining the facts, a duplicate draft will be issued to the Municipal Committee, Hamirpur (Himachal Pradesh) as the first instalment for construction of the working women's hostel.

Selection of Languages for Study

7314. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any provision for choice in the selection of languages for study for the students in 9th and 10th classes of the Central schools as additional/optional subjects in addition to those languages which are taught as compulsory/elective subjects;

(b) if so, the names of the languages out of which such a choice can be made by the students and the names of such among them for which the facilities for teaching are available in the Central Schools in Delhi;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the provision for choice would be made available to students *w.e.f.* next academic year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) to (d). In Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) students have to study English, Hindi and Sanskrit as compulsory languages up to class IX. In class X they have to study English and Hindi as compulsory languages. However, they can also offer Sanskrit as an additional language in class X. There is no proposal to change this pattern, because it would be against the objectives of the scheme of Kendriya Vidyalayas to provide uninterrupted education through uniform curricula, text books and media of instruction to the children of the Central Government employees who are frequently transferred from one linguistic area to another.

महिलाओं के लिए कालेज

7315. श्री भीकू राम जैन : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिमी दिल्ली में रिंग रोड के चारों ओर शालीमार बाग, पीतमपुरा, शकरपुर आदि जैसी नई कालोनियों के लिये महिलाओं के लिये कालेज कब तक खोला जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीन महिलाओं के लिये कालिन्दी कालेज को शालीमार बाग या पीतमपुरा में कालेजों के लिये निर्धारित भूमि आबंटित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल): (क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की इन कालोनियों में से किसी में भी महिला कालेज खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव किसी भी क्षेत्र से प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). कालिन्दी कालेज को भूमि आबंटित करने के प्रस्ताव को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अभी तय किया जाना है।

Incentive and Disincentive for Small/Large Families

7316. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH and FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the economic and social incentives so far, sanctioned for the adoption of small families and disincentives for large ones, to curb the growing population;

(b) what are the details of the schemes formulated by Government in respect of adoption of small family norms;

(c) what are the details of targets fixed and achievements made by each State during the last three years and so far in 1982 for the promotion of small family norms; and

(d) the extent of Central assistance allocated to each State and the amount utilised by each State for the purpose during each of the last three years and amount allocated for 1982-83?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The Family Programme is being promoted as a wholly voluntary programme through education, motivation and persuation. For all acceptors of sterilisation and IUD insertion, there is a uniform policy of payment of compensation money for loss of wages during post cperative recuperation. Before 1st December, 1981, as sum of Rs. 70/- was paid for an acceptor of asectomy/tubectomy. In addition, the agencies performing sterilisations were also paid Rs. 30/- for each case of vasectomy and Rs. 50/- for each case of tubectomy for meeting the cost of drugs, diet, transport and miscellaneous charges. These amounts have been revised as under with effect from 1-12-1981:

Sterilisation

	Tubectomy Revised Rates (Rs.)	*Vasectomy* Revised Rates(Rs.)
Amount for Acceptor	70	70
Drugs & Dressings	25	15
Diet	30	10
Transport	15	15
Misc. (including motivators fees)	30	40
Total:—	170	150

Payment of Rs. 8/-per case of I. U. D. insertion is also available.

Some of the State Govts. have been giving additional amounts (both in cash and kind) varying from State to State, from their own budget to the acceptors of sterilisation.

In addition a scheme of incentives for Central Government employees accepting sterilisation under certain conditions has also introduced in 1979. Under this scheme one increment not absorbable in future increase of pay and a rebate of half a per cent in the rate of interest on House Building Advance is admissible. This has been adopted by some States as well as some Public Sector Undertakings.

Govt. have not so far introduced any disincentives for those having large families.

(b) to (d). Statements giving the requisite information are attached as Annexures I, II & III. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT—3875/82.]. Allocation of Central assistance for 1982-83 have not been finalised.

Introduction of 'Palace on Wheels' in other States

7317. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce 'Palace on Wheels' in other States as a tourism promotion measure on the basis of experience gained by the Railways between Delhi and Jaipur;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) the places which are likely to be connected in each State for the purpose;

(d) the estimated expenditure involved; and

(e) when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Not for the present.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

पटना के लिए उपनगरीय रेल गाड़ी की सुविधाएं

7318. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना में यातायात की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार वहां उपनगरीय रेल गाड़ी की सुविधाएं लागू करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार वहां पर इस व्यवस्था को कब तक लागू करने क है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Post of Director, Central Council of Research in Homoeopathy

7319. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1972 dated the 3rd Dec., 1981 regarding rules for appointment of Director, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy and state:

(a) whether the post of Director, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy has since been filled up;

if so how and the manner of selection of the incumbent thereof; and

(b) if not, at what stage the matter stands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Deputy Adviser (Homoeo.) Government of India is continuing to look after the current duties of the Director, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy in addition to his own duties.

(b) The process to fill up the post on regular basis is in progress.

Guidelines for re-employment of retired class I non-medical officers

7320. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down by his Ministry for the re-employment of Class-I non-Medical Officers retiring from the Ministry or its Attach/Subordinate Offices in the autonomous bodies like the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, ICMR and others; if so what;

(b) the particulars of such retired Officers who had been re-employed in these bodies during 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(c) the mode of selection and manner of re-employment and the reasons for not advertising such posts to attract better talent; and

(d) whether he is aware that such re-employed Officers are able to arrange such assignment by their contacts during their service career and if so, whether such unethical practices will be curbed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Opening of new Homoeopathic Dispensaries under CGHS

7321. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some new Homoeopathic Dispensaries under C.G.H.S. are likely to be opened in the Capital and elsewhere during the current year;

(b) if so, their particulars; and

(c) the details of such Dispensaries opened during the year 1981-82 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). During 1982-83 two Homoeopathic units are proposed to be opened, one each at Delhi and Hyderabad.

(c) During 1981-82 three Homoeopathic Units were opened one each at Kanpur, Pune and Lucknow.

US opinion on Pak offer of no War Pact

7322. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to Pakistani representatives' (including its chief delegate to UN) indulgence in misleading the American opinion on a 'no war pact' between India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, his reactions in the matter; and

(c) whether a proper rejoinder was made to educate the American opinion in the light of US arms supply to Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the letter written by the Pakistan's Permanent Representative at the UN which was published in the "New York Times" of 22nd December, 1981. The views of the Government were adequately conveyed to the same news paper through a letter written by the First Secretary (Press), of the Indian Embassy in Washington which appeared on 9th January, 1982. The letter put the "no war pact" in its correct perspective by emphasising that the Indian Government had been proposing a pact since 1949 and that it was Pakistan which had been rejecting the offer all along. The letter also pointed out that it was strange that a representative of a country that vacillated for 32 years over India's offer should show impatience when India took hardly a month to respond to the Pakistani offer.

Undue benefits from railway accidents

7323. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news published in the Blitz, (Bombay-based Hindi Weekly) dated 30 January, 1982 under the caption "Rail Durghatna se bhi lakhon ke vaare nyare" (under benefits worth lakhs even from railway accident);

(b) if so, whether increase in ratio between Officer, Supervisor, Worker in last 15 years is causing decrease in efficiency;

(c) whether increase in running of trains before safety checks in last 10 years is causing accidents; and

(d) what action has been taken by Government on various aspects like sale procedure of the damaged compartments in accidents, identification for compensation to the affected passengers and TA etc. of the officers during and after the accidents ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise as trains are not allowed to run without stipulated safety checks.

(d) Disposal of damaged rolling stock, payment of compensation in respect of passengers and travelling allowances to the Officers are regulated strictly in accordance with rules.

India depicted as a country with Soviet and Cuban advisers

7324. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to Press reports which refer to publication issued by US Organisation of the Joint Chief of Staff and depicts India as a country which has Soviet and Cuban advisors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Indian Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to a publication issued by the US organisation of the Joint Chief of Staff, page 7 of which depicts India as a country which has Soviet or Cuban Advisers. This depiction is factually incorrect and has been brought to the notice of the representatives of the US Department of State and of the Department of Defence. These US officials have acknowledged the error on the part of the United States

in publishing such a misleading feature and attributed it to the ignorance of the Department of Defence.

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Self Financing for Railway Development

7325. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board is considering any proposal to raise its own financial resources for financing the construction of new railway lines for developmental purposes in view of the inadequate allocations by the Planning Commission for the new railway lines in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so the nature of the proposals under consideration and the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

पारपत्र कार्यालयों में कर्मचारियों की संख्या

7326. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के प्रत्येक पारपत्र कार्यालय में कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान सरकार ने कितनी कीमत की पासपोर्ट-बुक लेट्स मुद्रित करवाई है ?

पट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव० शंकर) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ख) पिछ दो वर्षों में यानी 1980 और 1981 के दौरान पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों के लिए छपवाई गई और सप्लाई की गई पासपोर्ट पुस्तिकाओं पर 1,23,44,866 रुपये खर्च हुए ।

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विवरण

भारत में विभिन्न पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों के लिए सस्वीकृत कर्मचारियों की संख्या का विवरण

क्र० सं०	पासपोर्ट कार्यालय का स्थान	प्रत्येक कार्यालय के लिये संस्वीकृत कर्मचारियों की संख्या
1.	अहमदाबाद	65
2.	बंगलौर	43
3.	भोपाल	20
4.	भुवनेश्वर	14
5.	बम्बई	270
6.	कलकत्ता	47
7.	चंडीगढ़	71
8.	कोचीन	139
9.	दिल्ली	99
10.	गोहाटी	10
11.	हैदराबाद	81
12.	जयपुर	51
13.	जलन्धर	99
14.	कोजीकोड	86
15.	लखनऊ	69
16.	मद्रास	166
17.	पटना	16
18.	शिमला	2
19.	श्री नगर	12
	कुल योग :	1360

Decentralisation of Scholarships

7327. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Education Ministry is considering a proposal to decentralise the selection procedure for award of scholarships under the National Talent Research Scheme to ensure that large number of candidates from rural areas and weaker-sections are benefited;

(b) whether at present the N.C.E.R.T. conducts an All India examination to spot talent and award scholarships;

(c) whether the proposal now mooted envisages selection in two stages, the first through State level examination;

(d) if so, what are the other main points of the scheme and through which rural areas and weaker sections would be benefited by this scheme; and

(e) the number of centres to be located by N.C.E.R.T. for talent search test, in Bihar and their locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). NCERT conducts an all-India examination to spot talent and award scholarships under its National Talent Search Scheme. A proposal to decentralise the scheme, under which the first stage selection will be made at the State level to ensure greater involvement of the State Governments in the selection procedure, is under consideration of NCERT. It is hoped that this will help in broadbasing identification of talent and result in a larger number of students from rural areas and weaker sections coming up for final selection.

(e) The 1982 examination will be conducted in Bihar at 20 Centres in the list attached.

Statement

List of centres for National Talent Seach Examination-1982 in Bihar

1. Government High School, Arrah, (Bhojpur).

2. Zila School, Bhagalpur

3. Government High School, Chapra (Saran).

4. Zila School, Chaibasa, Singhbhum

5. North Brook Zila School, Darbhanga

6. Zila School, Dumka. Santhal parganas

7. Dhanbad Zila School, Jagjivan Nagar, Dhanbad.

8. Government. Secondary High School, Daltonganj Distt. Palamau.

9. Zila School, Gaya

10. Zila School, Hazaribagh

11. Government High School, Mazaffarpur

12. Zila School, Motihari, Dhamparan

13. Zila School, Monghyr

14. Netarhat Residential School, Netarhat, Palamau, Via-Ranchi.

15. Zila School, Purnea

16. Patna Collegiate School, Bankipoze, Patna.

17. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kankar Bagh, Patna.

18. Govt. Higher Secondary School, Ranchi.

19. Govt. High School, Saharsa

20. Patna High School, Gardhani Bagh, Patna.

Sane Committee report

7328. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether V. C. Sane Committee has submitted its report to the Government; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the Report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to a sub-committee appointed by the Drugs Consultative Committee with Shri V. C. Sane, the then Commissioner, Food and Drugs Administration, Maharashtra State, Bombay as Chairman.

The salient features of the recommendations made by the Sane Committee has already been given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3076, answered in the Lok Sabha on 10.12.81. As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 6453 answered on 1st April, 1982, in the Lok Sabha, the recommendations of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board are under consideration.

Vehicles Plying in Union Territories

7329. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of buses, minibuses, luxury cars operating in each Union Territory during the years 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 (give name of Union Territory);

(b) the number of such vehicles belonging to State Undertakings and private owners (category-wise);

(c) total number of additional aforesaid automobiles proposed to be brought on the road during the next three years; commensurate with demand (quote the assessed demand);

(d) the number of hired vehicles brought on road in each year (mention category) and the conditions on which they were hired; and

(e) whether temporary permits were granted to hired vehicles and whether temporary residents of Delhi or of adjoining areas are debarred from applying for such permits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (e): Information is being collected from the Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Suspension of a Centre in J.N. University

7330. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) is any centre in J.N.U. is under suspension;

(b) if so, name of Centre, when it was suspended, what were the reasons for the same;

(c) before suspension, did Government conduct any enquiry into the functioning of the Centre; if so, what were the recommendations of the enquiry committee; and

(d) what is the present status of the Centre, did Government or University

receive any memorandum for reviving the centre, if so, what action did Government take on the memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c) While no enquiry was conducted into the functioning of the Centre for Studies in Science Policy, the University had set up a Committee to review the working of the Centre. This Committee recommended that the Centre as an administrative structure should be suspended until such time as the need for reviving it manifests itself. The Executive Council of the University accepted this recommendation in February, 1980.

(d) A memorandum received through a Member of Parliament mentioned *inter alia* that the working of the Centre was suspended due to extraneous considerations. This was brought to the notice of the University. The University has, in January 1982 decided to revive the academic activities of the Centre and to strengthen it.

Survey of Hijili Tidal Canal and Orissa Coast Canal

7331. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey of the Hijili Tidal Canal and Orissa Coast Canal has been completed from Orissa end;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) what steps do Government propose for the silt clearance of the Canal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) to (d) There is no provision for improvement of Hijili Tidal Canal and Orissa Coast Canal in the Sixth Five-Year Plan of the Central Government. However, on the recommendation of the Central Inland Water Transport Board, a joint inspection of the canal was to be undertaken by the officers of the State Governments and the Chief Engineer-cum-Administrator, Inland Water Transport Directorate. The joint inspection of the West Bengal portion of the canal has been completed and that in Orissa is expected to be completed soon. Based on the joint inspection, the State Governments are expected to formulate proposals for the improvement of the canals.

Navigability of D.V.C. irrigation canal

7332. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a French expert had submitted a report to the Central Government on the navigability of the D.V.C. irrigation canal from Durgapur to Triveni, Hooghly and also the Hijili tidal canal in Midnapore;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps proposed to be taker by Government on that report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) and (b) The main observaion of the French Expert contained in his report submitted in August, 1981 are as under:—

(i) Presently navigation is possible at 6 ft. draft if standards are maintained and only four places bar vessels with 7 ft. draft to operate.

(ii) When compared with European canals, his canal is excellent, wide and deep. In France, the "canal due Nord" with similar standards pass combinations carrying 750 tonnes at

each lockage and has a traffic of over 5 million tonnes. So as regards navigation, the DVC could be plied by self-propelled barges of "flemish peniche" type as used in the European canals with no structural changes.

(iii) The evaporation and seepage losses would not be significant. The loss of water due to navigation would take place at the tail lock and ways could be evolved to reduce such loss.

(c) The French Expert again visited India early this year and his report was discussed with him at a meeting held on 1-2-1982 at Calcutta in which the representatives of Ministry of Shipping & Transport, D.V.C. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., Coal India Ltd and Government of West Bengal participated and the matter is being processed further in the light of the concensus arrived at that meeting and a comprehensive report covering *inter alia the* economic viability of I.W.T. movement in the canal, the type of craft required etc., is being got prepared.

स्त्रियों का बेचा जाना

7333. **श्री दौलत राम सारण :** क्या सभाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान राज्य-वार स्त्रियों के अवैध और अनैतिक व्यापार तथा उन्हें खरीदने और बेचने के कितने मामलों का पता चला है ; और

(ख) इन्हें रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) और (ख) यह जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा वह सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Jaundice in Delhi

7334. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that jaundice had taken an epidemic form in Delhi in 1957-58 and Government had appointed a committee to go into the cases thereof;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the Committee to check the recurrence of Jaundice; and

(c) the quantity of water of Ganda Nullahs, together with the number of such nullah, used to be discharged into the Yamuna at the time of appointment of the committee for prevention of jaundice as also the quantity of water being discharged at present together with the number of Ganda Nullahs discharging this water?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The suggestions made by the Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of outbreak of Jaundice are given in Statement-I.

(c) According to the information available, sewage and sullage of 16 colonies was being discharged in 1955 in the Najafgarh Nala which inturn was being discharged into Jamuna. The information regarding quantity of sewage and sullage in Yamuna at that time is not available.

According to the information furnished by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi, the present quantity of water being discharged together with the number of Ganda Nallahs discharging this water is given in Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Recommendations of the Committee constituted for enquiry into the

causes of Jaundice outbreak in Delhi, in 1955-56.

(1) Attention to chemical and bacteriological analyses of water should, on no account, be relaxed and results should be correctly appraised: Prompt and suitable action should be taken when adverse findings are noticed.

(2) The engineering authorities should not be obsessed solely with the question of quantity of water, but should pay equal attention to its quality.

(3) All concerned with the health needs of the population of Delhi should remain alert and should utilize their peripheral health staff for bringing in prompt reports of unusual health occurrences in the areas under their charge.

(4) There should be re-orientation of the mental attitude of the Public Health Officers, so that they change their old concepts of looking upon diseases like cholera, smallpox and plague only as infections diseases requiring their prompt attention. Instead they should make themselves responsible for controlling any affections of the community in bulk.

(5) The powers of the Engineer Secretary of the Joint Water and Sewage Board should be adequately increased.

(6) One central unitary authority should be constituted to look after all civic matters. With the constitution of this authority the Joint water and Sewage Board will cease to exist as a separate entity.

(7) In case a unitary authority is not constituted, the existing Joint Water and Sewage Board Act should be appropriately amended to increase the Boards' powers and scope so as to enable it to perform its functions independently of the C.P.W.D. to enlist the cooperation of health authorities and to ensure proper coordination.

(8) The advice that may be received from the Director of the Khadakvasla Research Station in regard to the training of the river should be implemented. The Director should also be requested to look into the feasibility of constructing an anicut on the downstream side of the intake to facilitate pumping of water.

(9) The possibility of obtaining water from the Hindan River or Hindan Cut to augment the Jamuna Water Supply, should be explored.

(10) Satisfactory arrangements should be made with the Irrigation Authorities to ensure supply of canal water on a permanent basis.

(11) Immediate steps should be taken to divert the Najafgarh Nalla downstream of its present point of confluence with the Jamuna River. If this is likely to take a long time, temporary arrangements should be made to divert the dry weather flow of the Nalla further downstream. This should be done before the end of the Summer of this year (1956).

(12) The question of conveying sewage from the northern and western parts of the city to Okhla for treatment and disposal should be investigated and, if found feasible should be vigorously pursued. Otherwise the establishment of two independent sewage treatment plants, one for the west and the other for the north, should be taken in hand and completed on a priority basis.

(13) Until such time as permanent facilities for the conveyance and disposal of sewage from the northern and Western parts of the city are provided, arrangements for super-chlorination and de-chlorination of the water supply at Chandrawal should be made, for being brought in use at short notice.

Statement II

Appendix 2

POLLUTION LOAD. DOMESTIC WASTEWATER

Sl.No	Drain Name	Basin Area Sq. Km.	Total Population of Basin	ELOW KID	BOD[a] Kg/day	TLS[b] Kg/day	TSS[a] Kg/day
1	Najafgarh	153.6 U* 678.4 R*	14,50,000	2,70,000	72,500	1,45,000	72,500
2	Magazine Road	0.3	2,300	400	115	230	115
3	Sweeper Colony	0.3	2,600	400	130	260	130
4	Khybar Pass	0.4	3,700	560	185	370	185
5	Metcalf House	1.1	10,300	1,200	515	1,030	515
6	Kudsia Bagh	2.6	23,300	5,000	1,165	2,330	1,165
7	Moat	2.0	18,700	3,000	935	1,870	935
8	Trans-Yamuna MCD	9.7 U* 39.3 R*	1,04,500	32,000	5,225	10,450	5,225
9	Mori Gate	2.6	23,300	4,000	1,165	2,330	1,165
10	Civil Mill	3.4	30,400	5,000	1,520	3,040	1,520
11	Power House	3.6	30,200	5,000	1,510	3,020	1,510
12	Sen Nursing Home	10.8	92,500	14,000	4,625	9,250	4,625
13	No. 14	2.4	20,500	3,000	1,025	2,050	1,025
14	Barapulla	138.0	8,28,000	1,25,000	41,400	82,800	41,400
15	Maharani Bagh	8.4	77,700	11,000	3,835	7,770	3,885
16	Kalkaji	6.1	56,000	9,000	2,800	5,600	2,800
17	Tughlakabad	21.5	1,72,000	26,000	8,600	17,200	8,600
	Total	1,084.5	29,45,000	5,14,550	1,47,300	2,94,600	1,47,300

a 0.05 Kg/Capita/day

b 0.1 Kg/capita/day

* Within the Union Territory of Delhi

U and R=Urban and Rural

देश में विश्वविद्यालयों की कुल संख्या और उन्हें दी गई सहायता

7335. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्यवार कुल कितने विश्वविद्यालय हैं और वर्ष 1981–82 के दौरान उनमें से प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने कितनी राशि का अनुदान दिया है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1981–82 के दौरान कितने नये विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का विचार है और वे कहां खोले जाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल): (क) केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली संस्थाओं सहित विश्वविद्यालयों की राज्यवार संख्या दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है। वित्तीय वर्ष 1981–82 अभी समाप्त ही हुआ है और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत दिए गए अनुदानों की कुल राशि अभी संकलित की जानी है।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, 1981–82 के दौरान उड़ीसा में पुरी, आंध्र प्रदेश में अनन्तपुर, तमिलनाडु में तंजावुर, तिरुचिरापल्ली और कोयम्बतूर तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में मिदनापुर में छः विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किए गए हैं।

विवरण

राज्य के नाम	विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या			
	केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	राज्य विश्वविद्यालय	विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली संस्थाएं	कुल
आंध्र	1	8	2	11
असम	—	3	—	3
बिहार	—	9	1	10
गुजरात	—	8	1	9
हरियाणा	—	3	—	3
हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	2	—	2
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	—	2	—	2
कर्नाकट	—	6	1	7
केरल	—	4	—	4
मध्य प्रदेश	—	10	—	10
महाराष्ट्र	—	10	1	11
मणिपुर	—	1	—	1
मेघालय	1	—	—	1
उड़ीसा	—	5	—	5
पंजाब	—	3	—	3
राजस्थान	—	3	1	4
तमिलनाडु	—	8	1	9
उत्तर प्रदेश	2	17	2	21
पश्चिम बंगाल	1	8	—	9
चंडीगढ़ संघीय क्षेत्र	—	1	—	1
दिल्ली संघीय क्षेत्र	2	—	3	5
कुल	7	111	13	131

Virginity tests

7336. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian women who go to U.K. are still required to undergo virginity tests at London Airport of U.K.;

(b) if so, whether any action has since been taken by Government of India to stop such tests on the Indian women; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The British Government had conveyed its "deep regret" to the High Commission of India, London on the 9th February, 1979. The British Government had further stated that the steps taken by them would ensure that no such incident would occur again.

"सरकारी स्थान (अनधिकत अधिभोगियों की बदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 के अन्तर्गत पत्तन न्यास के मामले"

7337. **श्री सुभाष यादव** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1967 से 15 वर्ष की अवधि बीत जाने के बाद भी सरकारी स्थान (अनधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 के अन्तर्गत पत्तन न्यास के मामलों पर कार्यवाही पूरी न करने के क्या कारण है ;

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : पत्तन न्यास की सम्पत्ति पहले सरकारी स्थान (अनधिकृत अधिभोगियो की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 के अधीन "सरकारी स्थान" की परिभाषा के अन्तर्गत नहीं आती थी । इस अधिनियम में दिसम्बर, 1980 में संशोधित किया गया और पत्तन न्यास की संपत्ति को अब "सरकारी स्थान" की परिभाषा के अन्तर्गत लगाया गया है ।

Declaration of Roads as National Highways in Madhya Pradesh

7338. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to connect all Capitals of the country with the National Highways;

(b) if so, whether Madhya Pradesh State Government have also submitted any fresh proposal to the Central Government that some Highways may be declared as National Highways; and

(c) if so, names of the Highways which are likely to be declared National Highways in the near future; and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) No, Sir. Capitals of all of the States in the country are already linked by National Highways except for the Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. At present, their Capitals are served by existing State roads.

(b) and (c) In October, 1981, the Madhya Pradesh Government had proposed thirteen roads in the State for being declared as National Highways on priority basis. However, owing to financial constraints, the Government of India are unable to declare any new road as a National Highway in any State at present and this applies to roads in Madhya Pradesh also.

Demands of U.G.C. employees

7339. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the Indian Express dated 17 February, 1982 stating that employees of the University Grants Commission have submitted their charter of demands to Chairman, UGC;

(b) if so, whether the scale of pay of section officers in the University Grants Commission is different than what is available to their counterparts in the Central Government where as in UGC the pay scales of all other categoies are same as in the Central Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that UGC employees are agitating for pay parity on this account; and

(d) if so, what are the other demands made by the employees of UGC and how many of them have been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the University Grants Commission, there are two scales of pay for Section Officers, namely Rs. 650—1040 and Rs. 840—1200, while in Government of India there is one unified pay-scale of Rs. 650—1200.

(c) The UGC Staff Association has been demanding a unified pay-scale of Rs. 650—1200 for the post of Section Officer.

(d) The other main demands made by the UGC Staff Association are creation of certain additional posts, regularisation/confirmation of staff in various categories, revision of pay-scale of Lift Operators and Proof Readers, promotion of all educationally qualified Class IV employees to the post of LDC on 50 per cent basis without any test, Group Insurance Scheme for the employees, re-allocation in the duties of Under-Secretaries and Education Officers, provision of selection grade and time-bound promotion, a Housing Complex for UGC employees, etc.

The Commission has decided to appoint a Committee to consider these demands and make recommendations.

Memorandum from Junior Doctors Association

7340. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFRE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Federation of Junior Doctors Association submitted its memorandum to Government in March, 1982;

(b) if so, what were the main points mentioned in the memorandum;

(c) whether Union Government have examined the points raised by the doctors in their memorandum;

(d) if so, the action of the Union Government; and

(e) to what extent the Government have accepted the points raised therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b) A Memorandum dated the 4th February, 1982, was received from the All India Federation of Junior Doctors' Association in which the Federation has sought the abolition of the system of capitation fees and the short-term medical courses.

(c) to (e) The Government of India is totally opposed to the practice of charging of capitation fees for the admission of students to the medical colleges.

As regards short term medical courses, because of the increased outturn of graduate doctors, the Government are of the view that there is no justification for the re-introduction of the Licentiate Medical Course.

News item "D.T.C. rash of sacks, re-employment"

7341. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report published in the Hindustan Times dated 9 March, 1982 under the heading "DTC rash of sacks, re-employment";

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) number of drivers and conductors of DTC against whom complaints of misbehaviour and misconduct have been received during the year 1981 and so far in 1982; and

(d) what action has been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news-item alleges the irregularities by DTC such as ad-hoc manner of re-employment of drivers/conductors earlier dismissed, recruitment of person without following the procedure, delay in disposal of disciplinary cases etc. The DTC has intimated that various administrative decisions/actions taken by the Corporation have been within the framework of established rules and regulations, and that there has been no irregularity.

(c) The number of complaints of misbehaviour against the D.T.C. conductors and drivers received in the year 1981 and 1982 (upto February) has been given below:

Year	*No. of complaints*	
	D.T.C.	*Private buses under DTC operation*
1981	250	168
1982 (upto Feb.)	53	35

(d) In all such complaints where on enquiry the charges were established, the departmental disciplinary action was taken against the staff found at fault. In case of private buses, action is taken such as imposition of penalties in terms of the Agreement entered into between the D.T.C. and the operators.

रेल गाड़ियों में उपलब्ध पेय जल और भोजन का स्तर

7342. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यात्रा के दौरान रेल गाड़ियों में साफ पेय जल उपलब्ध कराने तथा गाड़ियों में परोसे जाने वाले भोजन के स्तर की जांच करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं।

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): पीने के शुद्ध पानी की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, उन स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर, जहां पानी के पाइप बिछे हैं, पर्याप्त संख्या में पानी के नलों/जलशीतकों की व्यवस्था है। अन्य स्टेशनों पर पानी वाले तैनात किये जाते हैं जो पीने योग्य जल के मटकों तथा घड़ों को ट्रालियों पर रखकर यात्रियों को पानी पिलाते हैं। प्लेटफार्मों तथा प्रतीक्षालयों में पीने के

पानी से भरे मटकों और घड़ों के लिए उपयुक्त छतदार स्थान की भी व्यवस्था की जाती है। यात्रियों को पानी सप्लाई करने के लिए लम्बी दूरी की कुछ चुनींदा गाड़ियों में जेरी-कैनों तथा पानी के कंटेनरों की व्यवस्था की जाती है। उपयुक्त स्टेशनों पर गाड़ियों के ठहराव की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की जाती है ताकि यात्री पीने का पानी प्राप्त कर सकें। गर्मियों में पानी वाले पीने के पानी से भरी बाल्टियां लेकर भी यात्रियों को पानी पिलाते हैं। पेंट्री कारों में पानी जमा रखने के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गयी है और भोजन के साथ पीने के पानी की सप्लाई की जाती है।

सामान्यत: परोसने के लिये तैयार भोजन, जिसे यात्रियों को देने के लिए गाड़ी में रखा जाता है मार्गवर्ती सुविधाजनक स्थैतिक स्थलों पर वरिष्ठ खान-पान कर्मचारियों तथा अनुभवी रसोइयों की कड़ी देखरेख में साफ-सुथरे वातावरण में आधार रसोईघरों में पकाया जाता है। यात्रियों को भोजन की सप्लाई करने से पहले उसे अनिवार्यत: चख कर देखा जाता है। इसके अलावा, आधार रसोईघरों तथा अन्य खान-पान स्थापनाओं (स्थैतिक तथा चल दोनों) का बार-बार निरीक्षण किया जाता है और वाणिज्यिक तथा चिकित्सा विभागों के अधिकारियों तथा वरिष्ठ पर्यवेक्षकों द्वारा अचानक जांच की जाती है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि न केवल भोजन की किस्म ही अच्छी है अपितु उसे साफ सुथरे वातावरण में भी तैयार किया गया है। इन स्थापनाओं से विश्लेषणात्मक परीक्षणों के लिए नमूने भी इकट्ठे किये जाते हैं।

Mechanical Department employees in Palghat Division declared surplus

7343. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 500 temporary employees of Mechanical Department in Palghat Division of the Southern Railway have been declared surplus and are to be retrenched;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Railways plan to absorb them in other departments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) About 700 staff have become surplus due to closure of the steam loco shed at Shoranur and minor depots as a result of dieselisation of services and better utilisation of Diesel engines.

(c) Yes.

(d) 203 staff have been absorbed in other categories in Palghat and Trivandrum Divisions and in the Railway Protection Force. 70 are being sent for diesel training. 200 are likely to be absorbed in new activities and the balance will be absorbed in other divisions/units.

(e) Does not arise.

Ferry service between Bararighat and Mahadeopurghat

7344. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway ferry services between Bararighat and Mahadeopurghat and train services between Bhagalpur and Bararighat on the North Eastern Railway have been discontinued from March 11, 1982;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these services have been discontinued permanently;

(d) if so, what alternatives Railways propose to provide; and

(e) if not, when are they likely to be resumed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Railway Ferry Services between Bararighat and Mahadeopurghat have been discontinued from 11th March, 1982. The train services which had earlier been discontinued have since been restored.

(b) Since the ferry services under licence from the State Government are operating between Bararighat and Mahadeopurghat and the vessels used for the Railway Ferry Service had outlived their life and had become unsafe for operation, the Railway Ferry Services, had to be discontinued.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Ferry Services under licence from the State Government are ouperating between Bararighat and Mahadeopurghat and are adequately taking care of the passenger traffic.

(e) Does not arise in view of answer to part (c).

Cable house at Basin Bridge

7345. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a cable house at Basin Bridge on Southern Railway which is the headquarters of cable staff under Telecommuncation Inspectors, Cables;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cable staff were signing muster in the cable house since long;

(c) whether it is a fact that the ASTE/Ex. Madras on Southern Railway has ordered the cable staff to sign muster in exchange at Madras and then to proceed to cable house Basin Bridge;

(d) whether it is a fact that the staff after signing muster in exchange take an Hour and a half to go to cable house for collecting materials to proceed to work spot;

(e) whether Government propose to pay HA/DA to staff treating their Headquarters as Madras as they sign muster at Madras; and

(f) action taken against those responsible for introducing such new system wasting manpower and national money?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Yes.

(c) Yes. Only a few of the staff have to go to Basin Bridge.

(d) and (e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Agreement with Japan for production of encephalitis vaccine

7346. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Japanese delegation has visited India to finalise the agreement for production of Japanese encephalitis vaccine to combat the disease now raging in several parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features and terms and conditions of the agreement reached and the manner in which the grant is proposed to be utilized?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Japan has agreed to provide assistance worth 300 million yens (about Rs. 115 lakhs) to cover the cost of imported equipment required for the purpose of production of Vaccine against Japanese Encephalitis at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli. Government of Japan have also agree to provide technical know-how, Chemicals, equipments etc. for the purpose of production of Vaccine. The details in this regard are to be worked out.

National permits issued for goods and Passenger Transport

7347. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state how many vehicles have been given national permit for transportation of goods and how many for passenger travel during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): The number upto which various State Governments / Union Territory Administrations are to grant National Permits for Public Carriers and all-India tourist bus permits for tourist passengers are specified by the Central Government. Allocations are not made on annual basis. Consequent allotment of permits by the State Transport Authorities, therefore, is also not done on annual basis, but is done on receipt of allocations, after following the prescribed procedure of advertisement to invite applications, invitation of objections, further scrutiny etc. The Central Government has so far allocated to different State Governments/Union Territory Administrations a total of 16,600 National Permits. Tourist permits for each State Government and Delhi Union Territory are 50 buses and 200 motor cabs, while for other Union Territories, 25 buses and 125 motor cars. As per information available, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have issued 10360 National Permits so far, 748 All India Tourist Permits for Omni buses, 2081 All India Tourist Permits for Motor cabs.

Proposal to run 'Palace on Wheels' with only second class compartments

7348. SHRI JAINARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have a 'Palace on Wheels' only with second class compartments and run it on the same route; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when this facility would be made available to the tourists?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Strength of faculty in central universities

7349. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the strength of the faculty in each of the Central Universities;

(b) how many among them are SC/ST their names and the position held by them;

(c) will Government reserve facutly positions for SC/ST in Central Universities; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The strength of the faculty in each of the Central Universities and the number of SC/ST amongst them is given in the enclosed statement. Names of the SC/ST member of the Faculty are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) and (d). In 1975, the University Grants Commission agreed in principle that reservation may be provided for SC/ST candidates for recruitment for the posts of Lecturer in the Universities and colleges. In the case of Central Universities, the precentage of reservation would be on the basis of the reservation provided by the Central

Government. The Commission had also suggested several steps for ensuring these provisions of reservation from time to time.

Statement

As on 1-1-1981 except in respect of Banaras Hindu University where the position as on 1-1-1980 has been given.

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Total No. of Professors/ Readers	No. of SC/ST Professors/ Readers	No. of Lecturers	No. of SC/ST Lecturers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Aligarh	368	..	562	..
2	Banaras	631	..	679	3
3	Delhi	393	1	277	2
4	Hyderabad	57	..	47	..
5	Jawaharlal Nehru University	151	..	134	3
6	North Eastern Hill University	65	5	116	47
7	Visva-Bharati	91	..	178	3

Inclusion of names of parents in C.G.H.S. Cards

7350. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many C.G.H.S. beneficiarise have the names of their parents entered in their Cards irrespective of the fact whether their names are in their ration cards or not;

(b) how many of them got the treatment in respect of their parents during the course of the last one year;

(c) whether the inclusion of the names of the parents in the cards is justified when they are not living with the beneficiaries; and

(d) if not, steps taken to streamline the procedure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (d). Inclusion of names of parents in the C.G.H.S. Cards in based on the definition of the term "Family" which reads as under:

> "Family—husband and wife of the C.G.H.S. card holder as the case may be wholly dependent children or step children and parents who are mainly dependent on and residing with the Government servant concerned".

A declaration regarding the income and residence of the parents is furnished by the Government servant concerned in this regard and ration cards are not seen before making any entry in the C.G.H.S. cards. No separate record is maintained about treatment given to the parents at C.G.H.S. Dispensaries.

Doubling of Gooty-Nandelur section

7351. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether doubling of track is going to be taken up in Gooty-Nandelur junction; and

(b) if so, the Kms. to be taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). On the Gooty-Nandelur Section, doubling exists between Cuddapah-Bhakarapeta (16.53 Km). Doubling of Gooty-Rayalacheruvu (23.65 Km.) and between Kondapuram-Muddanuru (23.69 Km.) is in progress. In the remaining sections, there is no proposal for taking up the doubling just now.

Working of Kendriya Vidyalayas

7352. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) are the Kendriya Vidyalayas working satisfactorily;

(b) is there a representation from Kendriya Vidyalayas Principals' Forum requesting that their entire service period (i.e. their earlier service) be taken to fix pensions and other benefits; and

(c) whether Government have examined the request of Kendriya Vidyalayas Principals and if so, the decision regarding the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Financial assistance for construction of bridges and national highways connecting Haldia and Farakka

7353. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken the matter of West Bengal Government's proposal of constructing a highway connecting Haldia with Farakka with some bridges with the Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, what are the decision of the Government thereon; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) to (c). Sometime back, the West Bengal Government forwarded certain proposals for loan assistance under the Central-aid programme for State roads of inter-State or economic importance under the 1980—85 Plan which *inter-alia* include a proposal for the construction of three bridges costing Rs. 5.94 crores on the Haldia-Farakka Road. A final view on the proposals submitted by various State Governments, including West Bengal is, however, yet to be taken.

Station between Bhogpur and Panskura

7354. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Railway Station is under construction in between Bhogpur Railway Station and Panskura Railway Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what will be the name of the Station;

(d) what will be the exact lacation of the Station from eastern end to western end;

(e) whether it is a fact that the location of the Station which was initially settled was changed at a later stage; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) A proposal for construction of a flag station at km. 67.346 between Bhogpur and Panskura Railway Stations has already been included in the Budget for 1982-83.

(c) and (d). The name of the Station is NARAYAN POKURIA MURAIL located at km. 67.346 from Howrah, i.e. about km. 3.346 on the west-end of Bhogpur Station.

(e) and (f). Yes. The location is shifted from the original site by 200 metres toward Kharagpur-end on technical ground, to avoid shifting of a mandatory OHE structure.

Percentage of illiteracy

7355. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of illiteracy in different States and Union Territories of the country and the National average of the percentage of illiteracy; and

(b) which State/Union Territories have maximum percentage of illiteracy and the steps taken to remove the disparities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). According to 1981 census, illiteracy rate in India is 63.92 per cent (excluding Assam). A statement showing the illiteracy rate in different States in India is attached.

Special steps being taken to remove disparities are:

(i) Elementary education (including adult education) has been made part of the Minimum Needs Programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(ii) Spread of universalisation of Elementary Education for the age group 6—14 and removal of adult illiteracy has been included in the new 20-Point Economic Programme.

(iii) Special central assistance is being given to the educationally backward states under the centrally sponsored scheme of non-formal education for elementary age group children.

(iv) Emphasis is being laid on covering districts/areas having literacy rate below the national average, under the centrally sponsored scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects & State Adult Education Projects.

Statement

Provisional illiteracy rates based on 1981 census

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of illiteracy to total population
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	70.06
2	Assam	..
3	Bihar	73.99

1	2	3
4	Gujarat	56.25
5	Haryana	64.16
6	Himachal Pradesh	58.06
7	Jammu & Kashmir	73.83
8	Karnataka	61.59
9	Kerala	30.83
10	Madhya Pradesh	72.18
11	Maharashtra	52.63
12	Manipur	58.01
13	Meghalaya	66.78
14	Nagaland	58.01
15	Orissa	65.88
16	Punjab	59.26
17	Rajasthan	75.95
18	Sikkim	66.17
19	Tamil Nadu	54.22
20	Tripura	58.42
21	Uttar Pradesh	72.62
22	West Bengal	59.12
	Union Territories	
1	A. & N. Islands	48.73
2	Arunachal Pradesh	79.91
3	Chandigarh	35.32
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	73.40
5	Delhi	38.94
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	44.14
7	Lakshadweep	45.28
8	Mizoram	40.50
9	Pondicherry	45.77

Railway canteens in Orissa

7356. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway canteens being run in the State of Orissa and the basis of giving such canteens to private individuals;

(b) what is the percentage of such canteens being operated by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe people; and

(c) whether there is any defined principle to give preference to the local people of the State for operating canteens?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There are 38 Catering/Vending Units, besides 6 Departmentally managed catering units. As and when vacancies arise, Zonal Railways invite applications through Newspapers and/or Notices displayed on the station Notice Boards. Applications so received are scrutinised by a Screening Committee and contracts are awarded by the competent authority on merits, subject to the extent order of preference as under:

(i) Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(ii) Cooperative Societies of actual workers/vendors;

(iii) Mahila Samities;

(iv) Individual Unemployed Graduates;

(v) Freedom Fighters;

(vi) Others.

However, as per extant scheme, all catering/vending contracts equated upto 1/2 units are exclusively reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

(b) 2.6 per cent Scheduled Castes.

(c) Although no specific instructions have been given in this regard, normally the local people are given preference in the awards of small vending contracts.

खुर्जा जंक्शन से चलने वाली गाड़ी को पुनः शुरु किया जाना

7357. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष अर्थात वर्ष 1981 तक हापुड़, दिल्ली फरीदाबाद होते हुए एक रेल गाड़ी खुर्जा जंक्शन से पलवल तक चलती थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस गाड़ी को रदद करने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) इस गाड़ी को खुर्जा जंक्शन से पुनः चलाना कब शुरु कर दिया जायेगा; और

(घ) उत्तर रेलवे दवारा हाल में किन-किन स्थानों से चलने वाली गाड़ियों को रदद कर दिया गया है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी नहीं ?

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) खुर्जा तथा निजामुददीन के बीच एक गाड़ी चलती थी और इस गाड़ी का रोक निजामुद्दीन और पलवल के बीच शटल के रुप में कार्य करता था । खुर्जा-निजामुद्दीन गाड़ी को कम उपयोगी होने के कारण खुर्जा तथा हापुड़ के बीच 1-4-1981 से रदद कर दिया गया था । इस गाड़ी को हापुड़ खुर्जा खण्ड पर पुनः चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—3876/82

सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में फालतू शिक्षक

7358. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिनांक 15 जुलाई, 1981 को दिल्ली के सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में कैडरवार, कितने-कितने शिक्षक, पुरुष और महिला फालतू थे ;

(ख) दिनांक 15 जुलाई 1981 को दिल्ली के सहायता-प्राप्त स्कूलों में श्रेणी वार और स्कूल-वार, कितने-कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हुए थे और उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ प्रबंध समितियां पद रिक्त होने पर भी उनपर फालतू शिक्षकों को नियुक्त नहीं करती हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनसार 15-7-81 की यथा स्थिति के अनुसार फालतू अध्यापकों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी ;

श्रेणी	पुरुष	महिला
स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापक ,	44	15
प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापक भाषा अध्यापक	29	26
अन्य अध्यापक	12	23

दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने सूचित किया है कि उनके द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में कोई अध्यापक फालतू नहीं है ।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन के सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में स्थिति इस प्रकार है :

श्रेणी	पुरुष	महिला
स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापक	71	30
प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापक/ भाषा अध्यापक	78	38
अन्य अध्यापक	100	35

दाखिलों में घट-बढ़ होने के कारण अधिकांश रिक्त स्थान होते हैं ।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में कोई पद रिक्त नहीं है ।

दिल्ली नगर निगम ने यह सूचित किया है कि चार स्कूलों में सहायक अध्यापकों के छः पद रिक्त थे और चुने हुए उम्मीदवारों की नामिका उपलब्ध न होने के कारण इन्हें भरा नहीं जा सका ।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनुसार, सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों की प्रबन्ध समितियां, नियोक्ता, प्राधिकारी होने के नाते कभी-कभी अन्य सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में फालतू कार्मिकों को अपने स्कूलों में नियुक्त करने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं समझतीं ।

पोर्टब्लेयर में छोटी-मोटी मरम्मत के लिए प्रतीक्षा कर रहे जहाज

7359. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लगभग एक-एक करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाले जहाज, अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के पोर्ट-ब्लेयर में गत डेढ़ वर्षों से छोटी-मोटी मरम्मत कराने के लिए खड़े हुये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) और (ख): पोर्ट ब्लेयर में कुछ जलयान मरम्मत के लिए दो वर्षों से पड़े हुए हैं। एक जलयान मरम्मत के लिए 1977 से पड़ा हुआ है। स्टाक में सामान उपलब्ध न होने, मुख्य भूमि और सामान की खरीद में विलम्ब तथा मजदूरों और वर्कशाप सुविधाओं की कमी इसके कारण है। हाल ही में कुछ कदम उठाये गये है जिससे कि मरम्मत कार्य शीघ्र किया जा सके।

पोर्ट-ब्लेयर में जहाज की मरम्मत करने की सुविधायें

7360. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में पोर्ट-ब्लेयर के ड्राई डाक-यार्ड में एक समय में मरम्मत के लिए कितने जहाज खड़े हो सकते हैं ; और

(ख) इस समय वहां मरम्मत के लिए कितने जहाज खड़े हैं और वे कब-कब से वहां मौजूद हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) पोर्ट-ब्लेयर के वर्तमान ड्राई-डाक साइज 63 × 15 × 2.7 मी० में 200 फीट लम्बा और 9 फीट जल डुबाव का एक बोट, हैंडल किया जा सकता है।

(ख) फरवरी, 1982 के अनुसार 2 से 22 महीने तक की अवधि के लिए 11 जहाज मरम्मत के लिए खड़े थे और एक जहाज 1977 से है।

पोर्ट-ब्लेयर और देश के अन्य भागों के बीच जहाज का अत्यधिक भाड़ा

7361. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि जहाज के अत्यधिक भाड़े के कारण बहुत से पर्यटक पर्यटन-स्थलों की यात्रा करने में असमर्थ रहते हैं, सरकार पोर्ट-ब्लेयर और देश के अन्य भागों के बीच चल रहे जहाजों के भाड़े को घटाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : सरकार इस समय तो ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है।

Names of persons who headed different railway accident Enquiry Committees

7362. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons who headed the different Inquiry Committees constituted to find out the causes of Railway accidents during 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the action taken on the recommendations of these Inquiry Committees; and

(c) how many such Inquiry Committees are yet to submit their Reports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK ARJUN): (a) to (c). During 1980-81 and 1981-82 upto February, 1982, there have been 2054 train accidents on the

all Indian Government Railways. Under the rules made under Section 34 of the Indian Railway Act, accidents are normally inquired into either by the Commissioners of Railway Safety or by Departmental Inquiry Committees comprised of railway officials of different departments. The level of a Departmental Inquiry is determined by the nature of individual accident concerned.

All these accidents have been inquired into and suitable action initiated on the accepted recommendations.

Compiling the names of the Members of all the Inquiry Committees as also the action taken on the recommendations made by them is a voluminous job and the labour involved in doing so is not likely to be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Financial assistance sought by Poompuhar Shipping Corporation for purchase of ships from Bulgaria

7363. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Poompuhar Shipping Corporation of Tamil Nadu had sought financial assistance from the Shipping Development Fund Committee in 1979 for buying three vessels from Bulgaria;

(b) if so, whether the financial assistance has been sanctioned;

(c) if not, whether it was due to the fact that the Tamil Nadu Government backed out of the contract with Bulgaria unilaterally; and

(d) the terms and conditions of the Shipping Development Fund Committee for sanctioning financial asistance?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Since the deal for purchase of the ships from Bulgaria was treated as closed by Government of Tmail Nadu, no financial assistance was sanctioned.

(c) The Government of Tamil Nadu treated the deal for purchase of Bulgarian ships as closed because according to them the Bulgarian Authorities were demanding revision in the price despite their assurance that there will be no revision of price or re-negotiation of the contract of 24th March, 1979.

(d) The Shipping Development Fund Committee extends to Shipping Companies financial assistance on the following terms and conditions:

(i) the assisted shipping company will pay interest @ 8 per cent p.a. However, if the shipping company does not commit default in terms and conditions of loans as prescribed by the SDFC and makes payment on or before the due date(s), a concessional rate of 7.5 per cent p.a. is charged. This rate of interest in respect of ships built in Indian Shipyards is 6.75 per cent p.a.

(ii) the loanee shipping company is required to provide adequate security so as to cover the 120 per cent of the loan amount by way of mortgaging of its existing fleet or providing securities such as Bank guarantees etc.

(iii) the loanee shipping company is required to maintain a debt equity ratio of 6:1.

(iv) the loan in respect of different types of ships are repayable in 14 to 17 years with a moratorium of one to two years, as the case may be. For second-hand ships, the repayment has to be made within 2/3rd of residual income tax life of the vessel with one year moratorium;

(v) the loanee shipping company is to be a company dealing exclusively in the business of shipping; and

(vi) the assisted shipping company is required to accept two nominees of the SDFC on its Board of Directors.

Addition of Railway Hospitals

7364. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway Hospitals opened in different Railway Zones, during the last ten years;

(b) the number of such Railway hospitals opened in South Eastern Railways (Division-wise);

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of Railway hospitals opened in Khurda Road Division of South Eastearn Railway Zone is inadequate;

(d) if so, whether his Ministry has a proposal to open some more Railway hospitals in this Division of South Eastern Railway in 1982-83; and

(e) the progress made so far, in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Five.

(b) Though there has not been any new Hospital, the bed strength has been increased at the following hospitals:—

	No. of beds	
	1971-72	1980-81
Garden Reach	241	250
Kharagpur	366	386
Adra	182	192
Tata	35	55
Bondamunda	25	35
Bilaspur	70	102

(c) There is one Divisional Hospital with 80 beds at Khurd Roard to cater to the entire medical needs of railway employees at Khurda Road Division of South Eastern Railway.

(d) and (e). Proposals for 50 additional beds to meet this need and the anticipated needs of roughly 4000 workers and their families from New Mancheswar Workshop are being prepared at present for inclusion in Mancheswar Workshops Estimates. Planning for this extension has been taken in hand.

Difference over tonnage acquisition programme during 6th Plan

7365. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have emerged some difference between his Ministry and the Shipping Corporation of India over the tonnage acquisition programme of the latter in the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the nature of differences between the two; and

(c) what was the number of ships proposed to be purchased, reasons for differences and from where these ships were proposed to be purchased?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Shipping Corporation of India has proposed to acquire 21 vessels in the first phase of their expansion programme (1981—83). Out of this, three vessels are proposed to be acquired from Indian Shipyards and the remaining from abroad. The Corporation's firm proposals are still awaited.

Repair of ships of Shipping Corporation of India

7366. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships of Shipping Corporation of India lying sick and since when; and

(b) what action is being taken to get them repaired?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Central Hospital in eastern region

7367. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that A.I.I.M.S is over crowded with the patients having serious diseases coming from all over India specially from Bihar;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any scheme to open such Central Hospital in the eastern region of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). Health is a State Subject. The Government of India have no proposal under consideration to establish a Central Hospital in the eastern region of the country. The existing facilities at the AIIMS, New Delhi are being continually augmented within available resources.

Meeting of group of 77

7368. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent three days south consultation of 44 developing countries held during the month of March, 1982, have immeasur ably helped the group of 77 in breaking the prolonged stalemate on launching Global negotiations for ushering in a new international economic order;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government is not sending a special delegation for the ensuing meeting of group of 77;

(c) if so, the main reasons thereof, and

(d) what were the decisions arrived at by the group of 77 which held its meeting recently?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c) A comprehensive exchange of views on the question of lobal Negotiations had taken place during the New Delhi Consultations among senior representatives of 44 developing countries from February 22—24, 1982. An important understanding reached during this meeting was that the Group of 77 should remain firm and flexible —firm in its commitments to the basic objectives of Global Negotiations as contained in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 34/138 and flexible in its approach and strategy. Subsequently, the discussions in the Group of 77 in New York during which the Indian Delegations played an important role have resulted in a common position of the Group of 77 on the question of an enabling resolution for launching the Global Negotiations. The Government of India does not, as a matter of practice, send delegations for all meetings of the Group of 77. For the recently held meetings of the Group of 77 on the subject of Global Negotiations, our Permanent Representative in New York represented India. He had participated in the New Delhi Consultations also and was fully briefed on the subject before he left for New York after attending the New Delhi Consultations.

(d) The Group of 77 have agreed to formally present an alternative proposal regarding the launching of Global Negotiations in the form of a draft of a brief enabling resolution for adoption by the General Assembly. The main elements of this draft resolution are laid on the Table of the

House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3877/82]. This draft is currently under examination by other countries.

Indo-Bangla talks on Inland Water Transit and Trade

7369. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the talks between India and Bangladesh on a revised protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade ended in a deadlock on 4 March, 1982;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for deadlock over vessels agreement;

(c) whether Bangladesh is not willing to provide high navigation facilities to the Indian vessels to enable them to ply in its waters day and night;

(d) whether Dacca is trying to put pressure on India to agree to its terms; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government and what steps Government consider to take in this regard to reach an amicable settlement with Dacca?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) and (b). The talks between India and Bangladesh on the revised Protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade were held at New Delhi in January, 1982. During the course of these talks, an agreement was reached on some of the points covered by the revised Protocol. It was decided that the negotiations should be continued at Dacca to discuss the points on which no decision could be reached. There is, therefore, no deadlock.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

(e) An Indian Delegation is expected to visit Dacca shortly to continue these discussions.

International meet on Indian ocean

7370. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has favoured the setting up of a working group to evolve the agenda for an International meeting to implement 11 years old declaration of the Indian ocean as a zone of peace;

(b) whether the move for holding the conference tentatively planned for 1982 has been opposed by the United States and some of its allies which have called the declaration obsolete and suggested a revision; and

(c) if so, whether inspite of opposition made by U.S. Indias proposal has been welcomed and the Conference will be held in 1983?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The session of the UN *Ad Hoc* Committee, on this subject, concluded recently. All Non-aligned members, including India, proposed that an intersessional working group be set up for settling the substantive elements of the agenda of the proposed conference on the Indian Ocean, scheduled to be held before the first half of 1983. No formal decision in this regard could be taken due to lack of consensus on this point.

(b) and (c). In the *Ad Hoc* Committee the US delegate indicated that the USA would be agreeable to attending such a conference if it was based upon "new and constructive principles acceptable to us all"; and after the political and security climate has improved, including the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. The Non-aligned States propose to continue making efforts to ensure that the Conference is convened and that all Great Powers participate in it, not later than in the first half of 1983 as reaffirmed in UN General Assembly resolution 36/90. In view of a lack of agreement in the *Ad Hoc* Committee, it is difficult to say whether in 1983 the Conference will be convened.

Coach withdrawn due to corrosion

7371. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of coaches withdrawn from service, at a time due to corrosion as a result of unauthorised water-washing from pointed nozzles and hoses which is neither justified nor required as per design of the modern coaches,

(b) whether the certificate of need of repair, actual carrying out of repairs and expenditure for repair are being estimated all the three actions being done on the same level;

(c) whether repair needs are artificially inflated and coaches are detained up to 20/40 days resulting in heavy expenditures; and

(d) what is the average cost of repair thus incurred (including due to detention) and what would be the cost of rebuilding the old corroded coach?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Nil.

(b) and (c). No.

(d) Does not arise. However average cost of corrision repair of a coach varies from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 depending on the extent of corrision.

Setting up of Hospital Corporation International

7372. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering a proposal given by some Industrial and Business Houses to establish a Private Company, called Hospital Corporation International to attract Indian Doctors settled abroad to come to India with investment and their experience;

(b) whether the proposed Company will start a chain of Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes to cater Medical assistance at various places in India; and

(c) whether the Government of India has given its final approval to this scheme; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). No specific proposal to establish a private company called Hospital Corporation International has been received by the Central Government. However, certain proposals have been received from industrial and business houses and others for establishment of hospitals at various places and also to attract Indian doctors settled abroad. These proposals are considered keeping various related aspects in view.

Reintroduction of free passes

7373. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has decided to start issuing of "Free Passes" on Railways;

(b) if so, what are the new guidelines and priorities fixed for issuing "Golden" and "Free Passes";

(c) whether it is a fact that during the last year 466 free first class passes on Indian Railways were cancelled as a part of economy drive; and

(d) if so, how many "free passes" and how many "golden passes" have been issued and names of the parties, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

Complimentary passes to the non-railwaymen/organisations are issued with the personal approval of Minister for Railways. The broad guidelines laid down for the issue of such pases are as under:

(i) Institutions and Organisations devoted to social, cultural, scientific, literary, sports and educational activities and whose work is of an all India character.

(ii) Organisations devoted to the welfare of SC/ST, backward and neglected sections, women, blind and handicapped persons etc.

(iii) Eminent persons engaged in work of national importance for which they are required to undertake frequent journeys.

Gold passes are generally not issued to non-railwaymen.

All complimentary card passes issued to individuals/organisations were cancelled with effect from 13-8-1981. The number of passes so cancelled was 466.

The details of the complimentary card passes which are current on date are indicated in the list attached.

List

1. One Ist Class card pass in favour of Shri D. G. Kelkar, Director Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, with one companion in Ist Class.

2. One Second class card pass in favour of two sisters of Missionaries of Charity, Calcutta, an Organisation headed by Mother Teresa.

3. One Ist Class card pass in favour of Shri Sheel Bhadrayajee, Vice- President INA Martyar Memorial Committee with one attendent in IInd class.

4. One Ist class card pass to Shri S. L. Ratnakar, General Secretary, Nehru Kalyan Sangh, with one companion in Ist class.

5. One Ist class card pass to Shri Radhay Shyam Shukla, Deoria (U.P.)

6. One Ist class card pass to Smt. Kanta Manchanda, New Delhi, with one companion in Ist class.

7. One Ist class card pass to Shri Kanu Gandhi, Kasturba Ashram, with one attendant in IInd class.

8. One Ist class card pass to Smt. Abha Gandhi, Kasturba Ashram, with one attendant in IInd class.

रेलवे स्कूलों में ऊंचे वेतन पाने वाले कनिष्ठ अध्यापक

7374. **श्री चतुभुज :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल विभाग के अन्तर्गत प्राइमरी स्कूलों में वरिष्ठ सहायक अध्यापक अपने वरिष्ठ अध्यापकों की तुलना में अधिक वेतन प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के मामलों की जोन-वार संख्या कितनी है ,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रकार की विसगतियों को दूर करने का निर्णय किया है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) और (घ). यह मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

रेलवे अध्यापक संघ

7375. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने रेलवे स्कूलों में कार्य कर रहे अध्यापकों को केवल विभाग में ही अपने संघ बनाने की अनुमति दे दी है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अध्यापकों से, अन्य संघों के सदस्य न बनने के लिए कहा गया है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे मे तथ्य क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग). रेलवे के अध्यापकों द्वारा बनाये गये एसोसिएशन को मान्यता देने का कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया जा सका क्योंकि यह मामला भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय में न्यायाधीन है। इस बीच, दोनों मान्यताप्राप्त फेडरेशन सामान्यत: रेलवे स्कूलों के अध्यापकों से सम्बन्धित मामलों सहित सभी कर्मचारी मामलों के सम्बन्ध में रेलवे बोर्ड स्तर पर चर्चा करते हैं।

रेल मंत्रालय में शिक्षा कक्ष (सेल)

7376. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाये जा रहे डिग्री कालेजों, सेकेन्ड्री, हायर सेकेन्ड्री मिडिल, प्राइमरी और ए० टी० पी० स्कूलों के अध्यापकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है,

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में पृथक शिक्षा सैल है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) क्या रेलवे स्कूलों के प्रशासनिक ढांचे में सुधार करने को ध्यान मे रखते हुए मंत्रालय जोनल स्तरों पर पृथक कक्ष स्थापित करके और यदि हां, तो कब तक और इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) उत्तर और दक्षिण-मध्य रेलों को छोड़कर क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर अध्यापकों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

सेकेंडरी	851
हायर सेकेंडरी	781
मिडिल	335
प्राइमरी	977
ए० टी० पी०	663

उत्तर और दक्षिण-मध्य रेलों में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) और (ग). रेलें कल्याण उपाय के रूप में शैक्षणिक सहायता प्रदान करती हैं। यह कार्य कल्याण शाखा के कार्यों में से एक है और मंत्रालय तथा क्षेत्रीय रेलों मे वर्तमान तंत्र को पर्याप्त समझा जाता है।

Extension to class-I Officers

7377. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which class-I Officers have been given extension of service after their retirement during the last three years;

(b) the number of officers whose chances of promotion have been affected and of those who have retired without getting promotion as a result thereof and the reasons for giving these extensions;

(c) the number of officers awaiting their promotions in view of (a) above and whether it is a fact that there is a great resentment among officers due to the extensions; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to retire early the persons given such extensions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Sixteen.

(b) and (c). The extensions in the above cases have been given in the public interest. It is not possible to indicate the number of officers whose chances of promotion have been affected as promotion of any particular officer depends on various factors and not solely on availability of a vacancy. Representations were received from officers and their Associations against some of the extensions so granted.

(d) All, except two officers out of the 16 officers who were retained in serivce beyond the age of superannuation, have already retired. There is no proposal to retire these two officers before the due date.

Selection Grade Teachers Posts lying Vacant

7378. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state how many selection grade posts of the teachers of the aided school working under Delhi Administration are still lying vacant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATON AND CULTURE AND SOCAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON)): According to information furnished by Delhi Administration, the following selection grade posts are lying vacant, as per applications received from aided schools for grant-in-aid:—

Post Graduate Teacher (PGT)	49
Trained Graduate Teacher (TGT)	65
Language Teacher (LT)	35
Drawing Teacher	4
Physical Education Teacher (PET)	4
Jr. Domestic Science Teacher	2
Jr. Craft Teacher	1
Asstt. Teacher	34
Total	194

Cycle stand at Pataudi Road Station

7379. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Northern Railway has not provided cycle stand and other amenities at Pataudi Road Station even on demand of daily passengers;

(b) whether it is a fact that some persons have illegally occupied a big land in the railway premises of Pataudi Road Station for running cheap type hotels;

(c) whether it is a fact that MPs have drawn attention of D.S. Bikaner to remove the hotels from circulating area at Pataudi Road Station but no action has been taken so far; and

(d) what are the detailed reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No Cycle stand has been provided as yet, but other passenger amenities are available.

(b) to (d). Yes. Steps are in hand to evict the unauthorised occupants of the railway land.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में हिन्दी

7380. **श्री दौलत राम सारण :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में किसी भाषा को मान्यता देने हेतु क्या मानदण्ड निर्धारित किए गए हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने मानदण्डों को हिन्दी पूरा करती है ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) और (ख). संयुक्त राष्ट्र में किसी भाषा को मान्यता प्रदान करने के लिए कोई मानदण्ड निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं । 1945 में जब संयुक्त राष्ट्र चार्टर पारित किया गया तब अंग्रेजी, फ्रांसीसी, रूसी, चीनी और स्पेनिश को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की आधिकारिक भाषाओं के रूप में स्वीकार करने का निर्णय किया गया था । अंग्रेजी रूसी, फ्रांसीसी और चीनी भाषा सुरक्षा परिषद् के 5 स्थायी सदस्यों की भाषायें थी । बाद में स्पेनिश को अधिकारिक भाषाओं की सूची में इसलिए शामिल किया गया था कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र चार्टर पर प्रारम्भ में हस्ताक्षर करने वाले 49 देशों में से 18 देश लातीनी अमरीका के स्पेनिश भाषी देश थे, जो किसी एक भाषा का सबसे बड़ा भाषाई ग्रुप था । बाद में, 1974 में अरबी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की छठी आधिकारिक भाषा के रूप में मान्यता दी गयी जिस के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र के अरबी भाषी 19 देशों ने मांग की थी और जो महासभा में तत्सम्बन्धी अपेक्षित औपचारिकताएं पूरी कर सके थे ।

हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की अधिकारिक भाषा बनाने के लिए महासभा की प्रक्रिया नियमावली में अधिकारिक भाषा सम्बन्धी नियम 51 में संशोधन करवाने के लिए प्रक्रिया नियमावली के नियम 163 के अधीन एक प्रस्ताव करना होगा । इस तरह के प्रस्ताव को रखने के बाद और इस सम्बन्ध में एक समिति द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधन पर अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश किये जाने के बाद संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा में इस पर बहुमत का अनुमोदन जरूरी होता है । हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की एक आधिकारिक भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार करवाने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए अनौपचारिक रूप से अब तक जो बातचीत की गई है उसके उत्साहवर्धक परिणाम नहीं निकले हैं । जब तक हमें इस बात का पक्का विश्वास न हो कि हमें महासभा में बहुमत का समर्थन मिल जाएगा तब तक इस प्रकार का कोई औपचारिक प्रस्ताव रखना मुनासिब नहीं है ।

अगर संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के निर्णय के बाद हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की अधिकारिक भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया जाए तो अनुमान है कि इस काम पर हर दो साल में लगभग 15 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे और अगर मुद्रास्फीति की प्रवृत्तियों को ध्यान में रखा जाए तो कहा जा सकता है कि इस खर्च में हर वर्ष बराबर 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होती जाएगी । इससे संयुक्त राष्ट्र के बजट में भारत के अंशदान में 200 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करनी होगी । इसके अतिरिक्त उपस्कर आदि लगाने में भी खर्च होगा । इसके अलावा भी कुछ ऐसा आवर्तक खर्च हो सकता है जिसके बारे में अभी ठीक ठीक अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है ।

चूंकि हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की आधिकारिक भाषा बनाने से सम्बद्ध प्रस्ताव को अभी संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा में अपेक्षित बहुमत का समर्थन मिलने की सम्भावना नहीं है इसलिए इस बात का अनुमान लगाना मुमकिन नहीं कि इस काम में कितना समय लग सकता है ।

Allotment of seats for foreigners on payment in medical institutions

7381. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allot more seats for the foreigners on payment for medical institutions;

(b) if so, what are the countries which will be offered this facility;

(c) what will be the amount to be asked for each seat;

(d) whether additional seats will be provided in the medical colleges for the purpose; and

(e) if so, how many?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Medical education facilities during 6th Plan

7382. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to augment the medical education facilities to various States in Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the programme of the Government for extending such facilities in the existing three medical colleges of Orissa during the above Plan period;

(c) the financial allocation made to Orissa for this purpose for that period; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) During the sixth Five Year Plan the emphasis is to bring about qualitative improvement in medical education, re-orientation of the training programme of undergraduates to introduce a bias in favour of community service etc. Towards this end the pattern of Central assistance under the 'Re-orientation of Medical Education Scheme' has been significantly augmented since 1981-82.

(b) to (d). The Government of Orissa have provided an outlay of Rs. 315 lakhs, during the VI Plan (1980—85), largely for the development of the facilities in the existing three medical colleges.

Institutes for teaching Sanskrit

7383. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demands have been received by Government for opening higher institutes for the teaching of Saskrit affiliates to the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the States from which such demands have been received including those received from the representatives of the people like MPs, MLAs from their States;

(c) the action taken by the Government on the demands; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which action would be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Demands for opening higher Institutes for teaching of Sanskrit (Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas) have been received from the States of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Assam and Madhya Pradesh. Several representations have also been received from MPs including Prof. N. C. Parashar, M.P. from Himachal Pradesh, in 1981.

(c) and (d). While establishment of new Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas

involve larger financial outlay both on the part of the Centre and State Government concerned, action has been taken to set up a few higher institutes for teaching Sanskrit under the Ministry's scheme for establishment of Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas. This scheme provides for grant-in-aid up to 95 per cent on approved items of expenditure.

Railway service in Andal-Sainthia section

7384. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve the performance of railway services in Andal-Sainthia section;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) details of steps taken in this regard, so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The performance of Passenger and Goods trains on Andal-Sainthia section has been satisfactory.

(b) and (c). Dot not arise.

अलाभप्रद लाइनें

7385. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसी अलाभप्रद ब्रांच लाइनों की संख्या क्या है, जिन्हें वर्ष में 15 लाख रुपये से अधिक का घाटा हुआ है और उसके क्या कारण है ; और

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन अलाभप्रद ब्रांच लाइनों से कुल कितनी हानि हुई है और रेलवे इन अलाभप्रद ब्रांच लाइनों को कब तक चलाता रहेगा?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) प्रतिवर्ष वार्षिक लेखों के संदर्भ में विभिन्न शाका लाइनों की आर्थिक दृष्टि से समीक्षा की जाती है तथा तदनुसार अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइनों की संख्या निर्धारित की जाती है। वर्ष 1980–81 के दौरान ऐसी अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइनों की संख्या, जिनसे 15 लाख रुपये से अधिक का घाटा हुआ, 51 थीं। घाटे के कारणों, में, यातायात का कम घनत्व, मीटर लाइन प्रणाली में स्थानान्तरण में आसान भिन्नता की असुविधा, कम दूरी तथा सड़क यातायात से स्पर्धा, शामिल हैं ।

(ख) 1978–79 से 1980–81 के वर्षो के दौरान ऐसी अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइनों से कुल 69–71 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ ।

अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइनों को बन्द करने के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय, साधारणत: सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों, जिनकी प्रतिक्रिया ऐसे प्रस्तावों के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक अनुकूल नहीं रही है के साथ विचार-विमर्श करके किया जाता है ।

केन्द्र सरकार के अधीन विश्वविद्यालय

7386. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा.** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम और संख्या क्या हैं, इस समय जिनका खर्चा केन्द्र सरकार वहन करती है ;

(ख) इस प्रकार के प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय म विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है और उन पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना व्यय किया जाता है ; और

(ग) इन में से प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय को सहायता अनुदान के रूप में प्रतिवर्ष कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है और उसका क्या आधार है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) से (ग): इस समय सात विश्वविद्यालय ऐसे हैं जो संसद अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रहे है ; जिनका अनुरक्षण सम्बन्धी व्यय केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग दवारा वहन किया जाता है । इन विश्वविद्यालयों का विकास व्यय भी विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा ही पूर्ण रूप से वहन किया जाता है । यद्यपि वार्षिक अनुरक्षण व्यय अनुमानित घाटे के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है, फिर भी विभिन्न अनुमोदित योजनाओं के कार्यान्वियन हेतु विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा किए गए मूल्यांकन तथा समय-समय पर व्यय की प्रगति के आधार पर विकास व्यय की व्यवस्था की जाती है। इन विश्वविद्यालय के नाम छात्रों की संख्या तथा अनुरक्षण व 1980–81 के दौरान उन्हें दिए गए विकास अनुदान इस प्रकार हैं :—

(रुपयें लाखों में)

	विश्वविद्यालय का नाम	अध्यापन विभागों में दाखिला	1980–81 में दिए गए अनुदान	
			अनुरक्षण के लिए (योजनेत्तर)	विकास के लिए (योजनागत)
1.	अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय	12760	813.00	148.29
2.	बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय	14566	1065.00	297.80
3.	दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय	12343	585.00	134.56
4.	विश्व भारती	1524	224.50	6.75
5.	जवाहरलाल नेहरु विश्वविदयालय	3363	314.00	61.96
6.	उत्तर पूर्वी पर्वतीय विश्वविद्यालय	881	90.00	90.88
7.	हैदराबाद विश्वविदयालय	524	116.00	90.66

Rajasthan request for Cobalt Therapy plant in R.N.T. Medical College, Udaipur

7387. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Rajasthan has demanded the establishment of Cobalt Therapy plant in R.N.T. Medical College at Udaipur;

(b) if so, the progress made in this connection;

(c) whether Government of Rajasthan has made all preliminary arrangements for Housing plant ancilliary arrangements thereto;

(d) whether it is a fact that standing committee of Cobalt Therapy has given preliminary clearance thereto; and

(e) by what time the final decision to establish and sanction Cobalt Therapy plant will be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (e). Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has already been sanctioned to the Government of Rajasthan for the installation of a Cobalt Therapy Unit with rotational head and collimation facilities at the R.N.T. Medical College, Udaipur.

Agreement for cooking food in Super fast trains

7388. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for not making arrangements for cooking the food in the Kitchen car of the train itself for the use of passengers at least in Super fast trains, like K.K. Express;

(b) whether it is a fact that the canteen contractors are making enormous profit after giving quantitatively less and qualitatively poor food to passengers travelling in the trains; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) In the past, when cooking used to be done in the cramped space inside conventional Dining Cars, sideby side with arrangements for washing of used utensils, stacking of sofe coke, food ingredients including vegetables etc., maintenance of satisfactory hygienic conditions in the preparation of meals was not always found feasible. To ensure preparation of meals in hygienic conditions and under the close supervision of senior catering officials, a system of ready-to-serve meals has been introduced, whereby meals cooked in the modernised base kitchens at convenient static catering establishments enroute are picked up, put into hot cases provided in the pantry cars on the trains and served to passengers at meal time. This is an improvement over the erstwhile Dining Car system which is being replaced gradually by pantry car service. K.K. Express trains are provided with such pantry car service.

(b) and (c). Quantities of different items of meals have been standardised and tariff fixed after proper costing. To ensure service of meals as per standardised quantity and quality, frequent inspections and surprise checks are carried out by the officers and senior supervisers of commercial and Medical departments and lapses detected are promptly and suitably taken up.

Trivandrum-Kanyakumari track

7389. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Trivandrum-Kanyakumari Railway line was opened for passenger traffic;

(b) how many times thereafter interruption, land slips and rail accidents took place on this line and the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether a CBI investigation is proposed in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 16-4-1979.

(b) On account of heavy rains interruptions were caused on three occasions. On account of rail accidents and suspected sabotage etc. interruptions were caused on nine occasions.

(c) No.

Suburban Railway Stations of Central Railway

7390. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the Suburban Railway Stations of Central Railway in Bombay where railways have not provided a proper Bridge for commuters to go on both the Eastern and Western sides of the platforms; and

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to provide this facility to the commuters for their safety?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) At the following stations the facilities for connecting East and West side to platforms are not available on the Bombay Suburban Railway Stations of Central Railway;

Parel, Kanjur Marg, Kalwa, Vangani Bhivpuri Road, Govandi and Mankhurd.

(b) The work of providing such facilities has been approved, and is expected to be taken up shortly for execution at the following stations:

Parel, Govandi and Mankhurd,

There is no justification to provide the facility at Vangani, Bhivpuri or for extending the existing foot over bridge at Kanjur Marg on the Eastern side where no booking office exists.

The work of providing a foot over bridge at Kalwa shall be considered in future years depending upon availability of funds.

Increasing train frequency Kurla-Mankhurd Section

7391. SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand from the residents of Kurla-Mankhurd for increasing the train frequency on this Section of Central Railway at Bombay; and

(b) if so, details of steps that are being taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Increase in frequency of suburban train on Kurla-Mankhurd section as also other sections on Central Railway can be considered only when additional EMU rakes are available after replacement of the existing overaged rakes.

Road over-bridge at Muland Station

7392. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that there is a proposal to construct a Road Over-Bridge towards the North-end of Muland Railway Station in the Central Railway at Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time the bridge is expected to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A proposal has been received from the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay for construction of a Road Over-bridge at North-end of Muland Railway Station at their cost on deposit terms.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay has been required in May 1981 to deposit necessary charges for preparation of plans and estimates as per extent rules. The peparation of detailed plans and estimates will be undertaken on receipt of these charges.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

Late running of Jayanti Janata Express between Delhi-Muzaffarpur

7393. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any improvement in the punctuality of Jayanti Janata Express running between Delhi and Muzaffarpur;

(b) how many times this train has reached its destinations i.e. Delhi and Muzaffarpur in time during the last three months; and

(c) what steps have been taken to run this train in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) During January, February and March 1982, 153 UP Jayanti Janata Express reached Delhi on Nil, Nil and 3 days right time out of 9, 8 and 8 days when it ran respectively. 154Dn Jayanti Janata Express reached Muzaffarpur right time on Nil, 1 and 3 days each during January, February and March 1982 out of 9, 8 and 9 days it ran respectively.

(c) Punctuality of these trains is being monitered at Board's level.

Children becoming blind, for want of Vitamin 'A

7394. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Institute of Nutrition has developed an oral dose of Vitamin 'A' to be given to the children at an interval of six months to make up the deficiency;

(b) if so, whether Government would ensure that not only this is produced in sufficient quantity but its price is kept, low, if necessary, through subsidy so that every new-born in every hamlet gets the benefit and child blindness is controlled in a big way; and

(c) the other steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme for free distribution of an oral dose of 200000 International Units of Vitamin 'A' to the children in the age group of 1—5 years in all States/UTs to combat Vitamin 'A' deficiency among children is already being implemented for over a decade by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as a part of the Maternal and Child Health Programme. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, 25 million children are proposed to be covered every year. Indigenous production is adequate to meet the requirement.

(c) Nutrition education among the masses for consumption of low-cost

foods rich in Vitamin 'A' is being promoted though the various health education media.

Case registered by CBI against Director, Bal Bhawan Society

7395. SHRI BAL KRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation has registered a case of misappropriation of Government funds against the Director of the Bal Bhawan Society of India;

(b) the specific charges and the amount involved; and

(c) the action so far taken against the Director of the Bal Bhawan Society of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THONGON)): (a) to (c). A case has been registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation against the Director, Bal Bhavan Society (India) and is still under investigation.

कोडर्मा के लोगों से ज्ञापन

7396. **श्री रोत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झूमरी तलैया और कोडर्मा सब डिवीजन के लोगों ने 20 सितम्बर को रेलवे बोड के चेयरमैन को एक ज्ञापन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या मांगे रखी गयीं थीं ;

(ग) उनमें से कितनी मांगों पर विचार किया गया और पूरा किया गया; और

(घ) क्या उन लोगों की मांग शीघ्र पूरी करने पर विचार किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकाजुन) : (क) से (घ) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

बिहार में रेलवे का विकास

7397. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य में रेलवे का विकास किये जाने के लिए बिहार सरकार ने उन्हें कोई ज्ञापन भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकाजुन) : (क) जी हां। बिहार सरकार द्वारा रेल अभिसमय समिति, 1980 को प्रस्तुत एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) और (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-3878/82]

Maritime Training Institute at Powal, Bombay

7398. SMT. USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shipping Corporation of India propose to plan a project of Maritime Training Institute at Powai, Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Maritime Institute will provide continuing education and training to officers and crew of the Shipping Corporation of India fleet in Maritime Studies particularly Safety, Fire Fighting, Marine Pollution Prevention, Tanker Operations and changes and advances in Technology as an in-house training arrangement. The Institute will also provide specialised commercial and management courses for SCI's officers, both afloat and ashore.

Government's approval to the setting up of the above Institution at an estimated cost of Rs. 280.03 lakhs has already been issued. Shipping Corporation of India has already taken possession of about 35½ acres of land at Powai from Government of Maharashtra. The Corporation is making efforts to acquire additional 9½ acres of adjacent land from the State Government and has already approved the architects for this Project.

भारतीय मिशनों में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के रिक्त पद

7396. **श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछली बार लन्दन स्थित भारतीय उच्चायोग के कार्यालय में एक हिन्दी अनुवादक को तनात किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त अनुवादक के स्थान पर, जो कई वर्ष पहले सेवा निवृत्त हो गया था, उस स्थान पर अब तक किसी अनुवादक को तैनात नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) उक्त मिशन में हिन्दी अनुवादकों को कब तक तैनात किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पो० शिवशंकर) : (क) से (ग). नन्दन स्थित हमारे हाई कमीशन में एक हिन्दी अनुवादक 16-5-77 से 31-5-79 तक अनुभाग अधिकारी के पद के विरुद्ध अनुवादक के रूप में कार्य कर रहा था जो वहां से 31-5-79 को सेवा निवृत्त को गया था। उनकी सेवा निवृत्ति से अनुभाग अधिकारी का एक पद खाली हुआ। उसके बाद किसी अन्य हिन्दी अनुवादक को वहां नहीं भेजा गया। लेकिन लन्दन स्थित भारतीय हाई कमीशन में हिन्दी अधिकारी का एक पद बनाए जाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है। उसके फौरन बाद एक उपयुक्त अधिकारी को नियुक्त करने पर विचार किया जाएगा।

भारतीय मिशनों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों के रिक्त पद

7400. **श्री होरालाल आर० परमार** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में भारतीय मिशनों में 1100-1600 रु० के वेतनमान में हिन्दी अधिकारियों के कुछ पद काफी लम्बे समय से खाली पड़े हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन पदों के सम्बन्ध में भर्ती सम्बन्धी नियम तैयार कर लिए गए है और क्या इन पदों पर 650-1200 रु० निम्न वेतनमान वाले अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए साक्षात्कार किए गए थे ;

(ग) क्या इन पदों पर नियुक्ति करते समय हिन्दी अधिकारी के पद हेतु अनुवाद और राजभाषा सम्बन्धी नियमों के क्रियान्वयन के आवश्यक अनुभव को भी ध्यान में रख गया था ;

(घ) क्या इन पदों पर नियुक्ति करने हेतु इस मंत्रालय के वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादक, जो उपयुक्त योग्यता, तथा अनुभव रखते हैं, पर भी विचार किया गया था ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पा० शिवशंकर) : (क) विदेश स्थित हमारे मिशनों में 1100–1600 रु० के वेतनमान में हिन्दी अधिकारियों के दो संवर्ग-बाह्य पद एक पोर्ट लुई में 6–11–80 से और दूसरा पोर्ट आफ स्पेन में 19–10–81 से खाली हैं ।

(ख) अभी तक भर्ती नियम नहीं बने हैं । 1100–1600 रु० के वेतनमान मे हिन्दी अधिकारियों के रिक्त पदों के लिए साक्षात्कार लिया गया था, न कि 650–1200 रु० के वेतनमान में । चयन समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) इन पदों के लिए आवेदन पत्र मंगवाते समय आवश्यक शक्षिक अर्हताएं और अनुभव निर्धारित किये गए थे ।

(घ) और (ङ) 650–1200 रु० के वेतनमान में काम करने वाले एक अनुसंधान अधिकारी (हिन्दी) और एक हिन्दी अधिकारी के नामों पर चयन समिति द्वारा विचार किया गया था । लेकिन 550–900 रु० के वेतनमान में काम करने वाले "वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवाद" आदि इन पदों के लिए पात्र नहीं थे ।

ऐसे पत्तन जहां जहाजरानी संबंधी कार्य कमीशन एजेन्टों द्वारा सम्भाला जाता है

7401. **श्री दौलत राम सारण** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में ऐसे कौन कौन से पत्तन हैं, जहां जहाजरानी संबंधी सम्पूर्ण कार्य भारतीय जहाजरानी निगम द्वारा स्वतः ही सम्भाला जाता है तथा ऐसे कौन कौन से पत्तन है जहां कमीशन एजेन्टों को लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त निगम ने श्री एम० एच० सईद यूसुफ और उसके सम्बद्ध लोगों को मद्रास पत्तन पर कमीशन एजेन्टों के रूप में नियुक्त किया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वे एम० वी० चिदाम्बरम यात्री जहाज में केन्टीन चला रहे है, जो कि नियमों का उल्लघन है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्री सईद यूसुफ विभिन्न नामों से अनेक बेनामी सम्बद्ध फर्म चला रहे हैं और क्या उसके विरुद्ध मंत्रालय तथा जहाजरानी निगम में कई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) बम्बई और कलकत्ता के पत्तनों पर संपूर्ण नौवहन कारोबार भारतीय नौवहन निगम स्वयं करता है । नीचे लिखे पत्तनों पर आने वाले जहाजों से माल उतारने-चढ़ाने का कार्य तथा माल के निर्यात संबंधी मार्केटिंग और कन्वेंसिंग का काम भारतीय नौवहन निगम द्वारा नियुक्त एजेन्टों द्वारा किया जाता है :

एल्लेपी, भावनगर, कालीकट, कोचीन, कुड्डालोर, जामनगर, काकीनाड़ा, कांडला, कारवाड़, मद्रास, मंगलौर, मार्मुगाव, नागपट्टीनम, नवलखी, परादीप, पोरबन्दर पोर्टरेडी, कीलोन रामेश्वरम, तूतीकोरिन, वेरावल और विशाखापत्तनम ।

(ख) निगम ने मद्रास में मैसर्स के0 पी0 एस0 शेख मुहम्मद रौथर एण्ड कम्पनी प्रा0 लिमिटेड को अपना एजेन्ट नियुक्ति किया हुआ है। श्री एस0 एच0 सैयद युसुफ कंपनी के निदेशक है।

(ग) 'एम० वी० चिदाम्बरम' जहाज पर जहाजी कार्मिकों और यात्रियों के लिए रसद का प्रबंध करने का काम मैसर्स के0 पी0 वी0 शेख मुहम्मद रौथर एण्ड कंपनी प्रा0 लिमिटेड को सौंपा गया है और यह नियमों के विरुद्ध नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ): भारतीय नौवहन निगम की सूचना के अनुसार मैसर्स हारबुर इंजीनियरिंग के निदेशक श्री सैयद युसुफ हैं। जहाज मरम्मत करने की यह फर्म मद्रास में है जिस से निगम अपने जहाजों की मरम्मत का कुछ कार्य करवाता है। भारतीय नौवहन निगम का एजेन्सी कार्य, मद्रास की मैसर्स शेख मुहम्मद रौथर एण्ड कंपनी को दिए जाने के बारे में मंत्रालय में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है। भारतीय नौवहन निगम के परामर्श से इस मंत्रालय में मामले की जांच की गयी थी। शिकायतें किन्हीं तथ्यों पर आधारित नहीं थीं। फिर यह भी समझा गया कि एक वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम के नाते यह भारतीय नौवहन निगम के हित में होगा कि मौजूदा व्यवस्था जारी रखी जाए। इस संबंध में, एक नोट संलग्न है जिसमें फर्म के विरुद्ध लगाए गए विभिन्न आरोपों की स्थिति स्पष्ट की गयी है। [ग्रन्थालयों में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल टी0-3879/82]

Loss incurred by State Road Transport Units

7402. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that State Road Transport Units in various States are incurring heavy loss in every year; and

(b) what measures do the Government propose to take in the matter of stopping recurring losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is examining various administrative, operational and financial measures to reduce the losses. These measures which include among others realistic fare-structure, proper inventory control, fuel, economy, rational route-patterns and easy and quick availability of funds are being thought of within the overall policy of rationalisation and with the objective of providing economic transport facilities for commuters all over the country.

Financial assistance for improving the conditions of roads in Madhya Pradesh

7403. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that in Madhya Pradesh State, which is surrounded by other States, vehicular traffic of all these States crosses;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to the single lane roads in black soil, the traffic jamps up on most of the important routes particularly during the rainy season;

(c) whether Central Government propose to provide subsidy to Madhya Pradesh Government to improve the conditions of all the roads in that State; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) to (d) The State of Madhya Pradesh is connected with adjoining States through a number of roads. Among those roads, the Central Government is responsible for maintenance and development of National Highways only. The question of granting any subsidy for National Highways does not arise, All other roads are maintained and looked after by the State Government. In single-lane sections in black cotton soil, where traffic is heavy, some inconvenience to traffic is experienced. Widening of existing single-lane sections for National Highways is in progress in some stretches, while for others it is planned to be taken up in a phased manner subject to availability of resources.

Extension of term of Managing Director of TISCO

7404. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the strictures passed by the Supreme Court against the Managing Director of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. in the cases Nos. 300 and 301 of 1979; if so, facts in detail;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above strictures are on Criminal liability towards Government revenue;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Department of Company Affairs is considering extending the term of the TISCO Managing Director despite the strictures; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Department of Company Affairs, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, has received an application from the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. seeking the Central Government's approval for the reappointment of the Vice Chairman and Managing Director of the Company and the same is under consideration in that Ministry.

Mutual transfers of lady teachers of Municipal Corporation of Delhi primary school

7405. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain mutual transfers of lady teachers of Municipal Corporation of Delhi primary school of Lawrence Road, Delhi took place in 1980;

(a) if so, grounds thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that these mutual transfers were sought to avoid to become surplus in their respective schools in the event of non-availability of pupils, which created the problem for others to be transferred far away from their place of postings; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by Government to avoid such transfers in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). As reported by the Municipal Corpoation of Delhi, transfers of some female teachers were made in 1980 on written requests from them and in accordance with the approved policy. Requests for mutual transfer are accepted as it helps the teachers to be posted conveniently.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Allotment of Government accommodation on priority basis

7406. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of allotment of Government accommodation nearby, most of the Doctors and other Paramedical staff of R.K. Puram Gynae and Maternity Hospital of C.G.H.S. have to encounter difficulties in reaching the Hospital in time for attending to such duties as can brook no delay;

(b) whether there is a genuine need to provide Government accommodation on priority basis and in public interest to these Doctors and Paramedical staff in order to enable them to perform their duties more efficiently; and

(c) if so, steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No such difficulty has been reported to the Government and the services of the hospital are maintained regularly.

(b) and (c) A fair number of doctors and employees of this hospital have been provided with residential accommodation as available for allotment in CGHS pool or general pool, yet efforts are being made to provide residential accommodation to more doctors and employees according to availability.

Central Food Inspection Squads

7407. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Food Inspection Squads is functioning in the country;

(b) if so, when it was created and what are the functions of this squad;

(c) the number of cases investigated by the Squad since its creation; and

(d) the result achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The Central Government had created a Central Food Squad in the Directorate General of Health Services in the year 1969 with a view to ensuring effective implementation of the P.F.A. Act and Rulese thereunder. The Squad's activities in respect of lifting of samples of various food articles were, however, confined primarily to Delhi up to the year 1979 when this part of the work was given up after the work relating to the implementation of the P.F.A. Act in Delhi was taken over by the Delhi Administration who had appointed their own staff for discharging the functions under the P.F.A. Act in Delhi.

Due to the increased workload at the various ports in the country in regard to the checking of the quality of the imported foods, five of the Food Inspectors were transferred to the various Port Health Organisations with a view to strengthening the administration required for checking the quality of imported foods and also to perform other functions under the P.F.A. Act and Rules within the respective port areas. No Central Food Squad as such is, therefore, in existence now.

(c) and (d) Between the year 1969, when the aforesaid Central Food Squad was created, and the vear 1979, a total number of 1136 cases were investigated by them and 311 prosecutions were launched.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion regarding murder of a Harijan leader. What has happened to that?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, please give a patient hearing. This has appeared in the *Times of India*. A Harijan leader has been murdered by the landlords....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed. I have to explain certain things. Time and again we are faced with the same situation. There are certain State subjects which we cannot....(*Interruptions*) We have taken up. We have had a meeting and everything. This is a State subject. I cannot have double standards. As you know, I cannot do certain things. I have got no option. (*Interruptions*) When I am on my legs, you are not supposed even to stand, not to speak of talking. Please sit down. There are certain things. We have made exceptions on certain occasions when the question of Harijans came. (*Interruptions*) When I am explaining certain things, why are you interrupting me?

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राकेश जी आप बैठते क्यों नहीं हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बता रहा हूं कि यह एडजर्नमेंट मोशन का सवाल नहीं है अगर कोई और सवाल होता तो हमने पहले भी कई बार डिसकशन लिया है, आपको भी पता होगा । इसलिए मेरे पास और साधन हैं जिनके जरिए अगर कोई एजीटेशन है तो उसके जरिए डिसकस कर सकते हैं । मैंने कई बार कहा है कि मेरे दरवाजे खुले हैं । आप मेरे पास आइए जिस तरह से भी होगा, वैसा कर लगे ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Not on this Adjournment Motion. You come to me; I will listen to you, and if I am convinced.... (*Interruptions*) No. Not allowed. Have I stopped you from coming to me?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Then come to me. I cannot discuss this subject here. I am not allowing any discussion. I have not alllowed Mr. Chakraborty also.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है.....।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको मैंने एलाउ नहीं किया है । मैं आपको समझा देता हूं । कल हमने मीटिंग बुलाई थी ।

श्री हरीकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : इन्होंने कुछ कहा नहीं, आप समझाएंगे कैसे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास इन्होंने लिखकर भेजा है, जिसको मैंने एडमिट नहीं किया है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आपने एक्सपंक्शन की बात कही है ।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : ठीक है बताइए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I gave an understanding on the floor of the House that I shall call a meeting of all the Parties, and we had a meeting yesterday.

मैंने पहले भी कहा था और आज फिर कह रहा हूं । प्रेस वाले भाई भी कभी-कभी नहीं समझ पाते हैं । मैं कभी भी किसी बात को विदाउट रुल एक्सपंज नहीं करता और न मैंने कभी किया है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनते क्यों नहीं हैं ? मैं समझा देता हूं ।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : आप कह रहे हैं कि नहीं करते हैं, 16 अप्रैल को. . . ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कमाल के आदमी हैं । आप संतोष क्यों नहीं करते हैं ?

श्री आर०एन० राकेश : मैं कमाल का आदमी नहीं हूं, बल्कि कमाल की बात हो नही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदव : जो कहा गया था उसी के लिए हम ने मीटिंग बुलाई थी। सारे लीडर वहां थे। वहां एक ही ओपिनियन थी कि जो डिफामेटरी हो, इनक्रिमिनेटरी हो या अनपार्लिमेटरी हो उनके बारे में हम एकार्डिंग टू दी रूल्ज करते हैं । जो उस दिन की आप बात करते हैं उसके बारे में कई प्रसीडेंट्स हैं। उसी के मुताबिक हाउस में किया था। मैं आपको समझा रहा हूं मुझे समझा लेने दीजिये। कोई बात हो तो बाद में मेरे पास आ कर कर लें। आप जो एक्सपंकशन के लिए कहते हैं वह भी कर दिया है। जैसे आप अभी बात कर रहे हैं तो उसके लिए जब तक स्पीकर किसी माननीय सदस्य को नहीं बुलाता है वह नहीं बोल सकता है। बोलने के लिए चेयर से आज्ञा लेनी पड़ती है, बोलने के लिए परमिशन लेनी पड़ती है। जब तक परमिशन नहीं मिलती है उस वक्त तक कोई बात रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाती है । चैयर जिस की बात को सुन रही हो वह रिकार्ड पर रहेगी। जितना एलाउ किया जाता है उतना रिकार्ड पर रहेगा । जब मैंने कहा कि नाट एलाउड तो वह नहीं जाता है । जितने की आज्ञा होती है उतना ही जाता है । बिल्कुल एक्सपंज नहीं करते हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

No running commentary please. Please listen to me properly.

जब तक मैं हाउस में आज्ञा न दूं तब तक कोई बात रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाती है । अगर दस आदमी उठ कर बोलना शुरु क दें तो न मैं सुन सकूंगा और न आप और न कोई दूसरा । आकर आप बात कर लें । उतना ही चलेगा जितना फैसला हुआ है, न आगे न पीछे ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Are you going to allow me or not, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Not on this subject.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) पंजाब में तोड़फोड़, विप्लव करने की बहुत बड़ी योजना कनाडा और यू एस ए ने बनाई है। यह खबर फ्रंट पेज पर छपी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने एलाउ नहीं किया है। कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस जो है वे मेरी कंसिड्रेशन में है। एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं हो सकता है । इसलिए मैंने उसके लिए मना कर दिया है। आप बैठ जाएं। हाउस का समय जाया न करें।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मेरा कालिंग एटेंशन भी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब रिजेक्ट किया है ? केवल एडजर्नमेंट मोशन को रिजेक्ट किया है ।

श्री चन्द्र दे प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) : चेचक का वैक्सीन कहीं नहीं मिल रहा है । लोग इसके बगैर मरते जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 377 में इसको उठाया जा सकता है। यह कोई तरीका नहीं है।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : मंडल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को सत्र के प्रारम्भ में पेश करने की बात कही गई थी. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : विदिन दिस्सैशन कहा गया था ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : कितने महीने में आएगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ड्यूरिंग दिस सैशन कहा गया था ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : यह कहा गया था कि सत्र के शुरु में रख दी जाएगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शुरु में नहीं, ड्यूरिंग दिस सैशन कहा था ।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Unfortunately I could not attend the meeting on account of PAC meeting. Do I understand your clarification now in the House that there will be no wholesale expunction?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के पास बैठे हैं । उन से बात कर लीजिये । नहीं तो मेरे पास आ कर बात कर लें ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैंने भी कालिंग एटेंशन पंजाब में तोड़फोड़ के मामले पर दे रखा है--

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने रिजेक्ट कब किया है ?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आठ बरस से भारतीय नागरिक पाकिस्तान की जेलों में सड़ रहे हैं--

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कई बार इस मसले को उठाया जा चुए है । दसियों बार उठ चुका है । और भी उठेगा ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Ten Indians are being tortured in Pakistan jail. This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF VISAKHAPATNAM PORT TRUST FOR 1980-81, AND PARADIP PORT TRUST FOR 1980-81, TWO STATEMENTS FOR DELAY, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MOGUL LINES LTD. BOMBAY FOR 1980-81 AND ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF SEAMEN'S PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME, 1966.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(i) Annual Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1980-81 and the Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3834/82].

(ii) Annual Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust for the year 1980-81 and the Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3835/82].

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) above.

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mogul Lines Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mogul Lines Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Ac-

counts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3836/82].

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Seamen's Provident Fund Scheme, 1966, under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Seamen's Provident Fund Act, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3837/82].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR 1982-83.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): I beg to lay on the Table:

a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Rural Development for 1982-83. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3838/82].

(*Interruptions*)

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE FOR 1982-83.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table:

a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Social Welfare for 1982-83. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3839/82].

12.10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MINUTES

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI (Sitapur): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table relating to their Eleventh Report.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir. I lay on the Table the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 1st April, 1982:—

1. The Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1982.

2. The Kerala Appropriation Bill, 1982.

3. The Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1982.

4. The Assam Appropriation Bill, 1982.

12.11 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ELEVENTH REPORT

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI (Sitapur): I beg to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committe on Papers laid on the Table.

PETITION RE: REPEAL OF SECTION 5 OF INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 AND SECTION 26 OF INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri V. M. Tarkunde and others regarding repeal of Section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and Section 26 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

12.12 hrs.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON MARRIAGE LAW (AMENDMENT) BILL

SHRI R. MALLANNA (Chitradurga): I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Winter Session, 1982, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954."

MR. SPEAKER: Shri R. L. P. Verma.

आप करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसमें संशोधन करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि ला कमीशन ने भी प्रोसेस किया है।....

MR. SPEAKER: बोलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, आप कहिये कि मूव कर रहे हैं।

श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मेरे कहने का अर्थ यही है कि इतना समय न बढ़ाया जाय। करेंट सेशन तक ही रखा जाय। या बहुत अधिक अगर बढ़ाया ही हो तो मौनसून सेशन न रख दें।

I beg to move:

"That in the motion,

for the words "Winter Session, 1982"

substitute "current session".

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I shall move it. Kindly allow me to speak. The extension should not be given. This is a very important Bill. We want at least that this should come up in the current session itself.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): It is not possible.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Why is it not possible?

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right.

I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri R. L. P. Verma.

The Amendment was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Winter Session, 1982, the time for presentation of the Repor tof the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

12.13 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. SPEAKER: Now, matters under 377. Shri Negi.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER—*in the Chair*]

(i) MEASURES FOR ECONOMIC PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL AREAS OF DEHRADUN DISTRICT, U.P.

श्री टी० एस० नेगी (टिहरी गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के देहरादून जिले का जौनसार बावर क्षेत्र जिसमें कालसी एवं चकरौता विकास क्षेत्र सम्मि-

[श्री टी० एस० नेगी]

लित हैं, को सरकार ने जनजाति क्षेत्र बहुत वर्षों पहले घोषित किया था । वहां की जनता को वैसे काफी लाभ भी हुआ, क्षेत्र की तरक्की हुयी इसी प्रकार से टेहरी गढ़वाल जिले का जौ पुर क्षेत्र एवं उत्तरकाशी जिले का रवाई क्षेत्र जिसमें पुरौला नौगांव एवं मोरी ब्लाक सम्मिलित हैं, को भी जन-जाति क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाय । इसमें उनका आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकास होगा। इस जन-जाति क्षेत्र का मुख्यालय क्षेत्र के मध्य में होना चाहिये था जिससे लोगों को सम्पर्क की सुविधा हो ।

रवाई जौनपुर क्षेत्र प्रदेश में बहुत ही पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है । सामन्ती व्यवस्था में भी इस क्षेत्र की उपेक्षा ही होती रही । फलस्वरूप सन् 1930 में रवाई कान्ड हुआ जिसमें सैकड़ों व्यक्ति शहीद हुये, तानाशाही की गोली के शिकार हुये । आज भी वहां के लोगों को जन-जाति क्षेत्र की पूरी सुविधा न मिलने के कारण एवं उनकी जायज मागों की अवहेलना होने की वजह से वहां आन्दोलन का वातावरण बन चुका है । वहाँ के नौजवान अपनी मांगों के लिए हर जायज तरीके से आन्दोलन करेंगे और जब तक उनकी सुनवायी न हो जाये और उनकी जायज मांगें पूरी न हो जायें यानी जौनपुर एव रवाई को उसी के साथ लगे हुए जौनसार एवं बावर जैसी सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं हो जाती (जो एक ही जन जाति क्षेत्र के अंग हैं) तब तक वहां की जनता संघर्ष रत रहेगी । इस उपेक्षापूर्ण व्यवहार के कारण जन-जातियों में असंतोष का वातावरण पैदा हो जाना स्वाभाविक ही है । क्योंकि सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए इन जन-जातियों के उत्थान और विकास का काम नहीं हो रहा है । इन जन-जातियों के उत्थान की जिम्मेदारी न केवल राज्य सरकार की है, बल्कि केन्द्र सरकार की भी है ।

अतः मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की तरफ खींचते हुए प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इस दिशा में प्रभावशाली कदम शीघ्रता से से उठाये जायें ।

(ii) EVASION OF DUTY ON STAINLESS STEEL

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): The stainless steel re-rollers in the country are very much perturbed over the recent phenomenon of large quantities of stainless steel sheets being dumped in the country by dubious means. Besides putting the indigenous industry out of gear these imports have been depriving the Government of its legitimate revenue in form of import duty.

It is stated that large quantities of cold rolled stainless sheets totalling over 2,500 tonnes have already been brought in the country in the form of folded angles and in the process the Government lost about Rs. 11 crores. If no action is taken to remove the loophole in the import policy, which makes this business possible, another shipment of 7,000 tonnes is expected to arrive and dump the goods in Indian shores, putting the Government to a further loss of Rs. 30 crores.

The modus operandi of the whole scheme is like this: According to the import policy for the year 1980-82, the stainless steel sheets are canalised for imports through the MMTC and the customs duty payable on these sheets is 220 per cent plus 30 per cent auxiliary and Rs. 363 per tonne CVD. These sheets, however, can be brought here under OGL if they are imported by "actual users" in the form of folded angles and circles with the current customs duty of 60 per cent plus 25 per cent auxiliary plus Rs. 363 per tonne CVD. Prior to the budget of 1982-83, the duty was only 35 per cent plus 10 per cent Rs. 363 per

tonne CVD. Thus, on every tonne of stainless steel sheets imported as angles for circles, the exchequer loses about Rs. 40,000 in the form of duty besides the foreign exchange cost of Rs. 222,000 per tonne.

The indigenous industry circles point out that the Government is expected to lose over Rs. 200 crores in customs duties alone, besides the outflow of foreign exchange of over Rs. 100 crores if the loopholes are not plugged by suitable amendments to the customs tariff Act and the Import policy.

The Government apathy in this connection would only aggravate the plight of the languishing domestic stainless steel producers, it is feared.

In these circumstances I would request the Government to kindly take up this problem with right earnest so that not only the small business men, lakhs and lakhs of middle class and lower midle class people of the country who are the regular users of stainless steel will be able to redress their difficulties.

(iii) EXTENSION OF SITAPUR—MILANI RAILWAY LINE UFTO DUDHUWA.

श्रीमती ऊषा वर्मा (खेरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक अत्याधिक महत्व के विषय पर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं ।

मेरा लोक-सभा क्षेत्र खेरी लखीमपुर यों तो पहले ही काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है और गरीब लोगों के लिए काफी समस्याएं अभी हैं, तो भी एक समस्या जो इस समय उग्र रूप धारण किए हुए है, वह है कि जो गाड़ी पहले सीतापुर से दुधुवा स्टेशन पर चलती थी, उसको अब सिर्फ मिलानी स्टेशन तक ही चलाया जा रहा है । इसके अलावा इस क्षेत्र को अन्य रेल सेवाओं से भी वंचित करने की खबर है । सीतापुर से दुधुवा रेल सेवा जो कि हजारों लोगों के लिये सुविधा का साधन है, उसको तुरन्त चालू किया जाना चाहिए । इस रेल सेवा से ये लोग रोजाना मिलानी से दुधुवा आते-जाते हैं । इन दोनों जगहों का इस रेल सेवा से तुरन्त मि करना आवश्यक है, क्योंकि लोग अलान वैगरहा इसी गाड़ी से पहुंचते थे । इस गाड़ी के कैंसिल करने से अब समस्या बहुत गम्भीर हो गई है ।

मेरी रेल मंत्री जी से मांग है कि वे तुरन्त सीतापुर --मिलानी रेल सेवा को दुधुवा तक जाने का आदेश दें ।

(iv) EXTENSION OF T.V. NETWORK THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Under Rule 377, I wish to bring to the attention of the House the subject of setting up of Television Transmitters in the country.

It needs no argument to prove that there is powerful impact of television on people's ideas and opinions. It is one of the most effective forms of mass media to educate public opinion. In India, where a fairly large percentage of population is still illiterate, television can play a vital role in enlisting the voluntary and active cooperation of the common man for nation-building projects, such as Family Planning. In view of its immense educative possibilities, the extension of the television network throughout the country should be one of the top priorities of the Government. And, with the launching of INSAT, this no longer remains merely a Utopian goal.

At the moment, only 16 per cent of the country's population is covered by Television. The Sixth Five-year Plan has envisaged increasing it to 33 per cent by the end of March, 1985 and has allocated Rs. 87 crores for setting up regional Television Stations.

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

However, if, instead the Government set up transmitters at different places in the country to relay programmes from existing Television stations, about 75 per cent of the country's population could be covered by Television at a cost of only Rs. 50 crores. Whereas it costs Rs. 6.5 crores to set up a Regional Television Station, a Transmitter can be set up at a cost of only Rs. 45 lakhs and the construction of a Transmission Tower, if necessary, would cost another Re. 1 crore. Besides the operational cost of a transmitter would be nominal in comparison to that of a regional television station.

Hence I suggest the following :—

(1) The existing micro-wave towers may be used as transmission towers with some modifications in their structures so as to increase their load-bearing capacity. Transmitters can be set up on them to relay programmes from main television centres.

(2) In the first phase, transmitters may be set up to cover cities having a population of 4 lakhs and over.

(3) In case micro-wave towers are not available, transmitters can just as easily be set up on high ground, like tall buildings, hills or forts.

(4) The P&T Department, while constructing new micro-wave towers, should keep in view the requirements of setting up transmitters on them.

(5) While setting up transmitters in Madhya Pradesh, priority should be given to its main cities, such as, Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Ujjain, Rewa, Sagar, Jagdalpur and Ratlam.

(6) A high-level Committee should be appointed to study various aspects of this project and chalk out a time-bound programme to implement it so as to meet the target of the Sixth Plan by 1985.

If this method of using INSAT was adopted, Government would spend only Rs. 50 crores instead of Rs. 87 crores effecting a saving of Rs. 37 crores. At the same time instead of covering merely 33 per cent of the country's population and incurring massive overheads and other operational costs in the process, they would cover more than dobule, i. e. 75 per cent of the country's population, with nominal recurring overhead costs resulting in a long-term saving.

(v) EXPEDITIOUS DISPOSAL OF DOWRY MURDER CASES

श्री रोशनलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन दिनों दहेज के कारण मृत्यु होने की अनेक घटनाएं हुई हैं। दिल्ली में पुलिस ने ऐसे मामलों में कार्यवाही करना आरम्भ कर दिया है। तथापि, ऐसे मामलों में प्रक्रिया के कारण न्यायालय द्वारा निर्णय देने में बहुत समय लग जाता है। समय बीतने के साथ-साथ कई बार साक्ष्य लुप्त हो जाता है और पीठासीन अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण हो जाता है, जिससे मामले का शीघ्र निपटारा नहीं हो पाता।

हाल ही में कासगंज की एक लड़की जिसकी शादी मई, 1981 में हुई थी, की हत्या किये जाने का समाचार है, क्योंकि उसकी ससुराल वालों की दहेज तथा धन की मांग पूरी नहो की गई थी। संदेह से बचने के लिए उसकी ससुराल वालों ने लाश को दिल्ली जाने वाली एक गाड़ी के डिब्बे में रख दिया। लाश सड़ गई थी। यदि दिल्ली पुलिस ने अवहेलना की होती, तो उसकी पहचान नहीं हो सकती थी। दिल्ली पुलिसके तत्परता से कार्यवाही कर के दो अभियुक्तों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया। लड़की है पिता और भाई को धमकी दी जा रहीके

कि यदि उन्होंने मामले को वापस नहीं लिया तो उनकी हत्या कर दी जाएगी। अत: लड़की के परिवार वालों को संरक्षण देना सरकार का नैतिक कर्त्तव्य है।

ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए कि पुलिस ऐसे मामलों में कठोरता से कार्यवाही करे तथा इस प्रयोजनार्थ विशेष न्यायालय स्थापित किए जाएं, जिन्हें विशेष अधिकार हों, ताकि ऐसे मामलों का शीघ्र निपटारा हो सके और अपराधियों को दंड दिया जा सके।

(vi) NEED FOR INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED MURDER OF A VERIFICATION OFFICER AND A WATCHMAN OF A TEMPLE IN TAMIL NADU

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): The 'HINDI' (Strong safe) of Tiruchendur Temple in Tamil Nadu was found broken open and a huge amount of money, gold and diamond ornaments were robbed. The verification officer, who questioned the illegal activities of the Trustee Board was brutally murdered by them and a watchman also was murdered to suppress the grave offences. As demanded by D.M.K. President Karunanidhi and the public an Enquiry Commission was appointed under Justice Paul. The Paul Commission had recommended to the Tamilnadu Government to take legal action against the robbers and culprits. The Tamilnadu Government have not taken any action. The D.M.K. President, followed by 50 thousand D.M.K. men supported by many lakhs of people undertook padayatra for 200 kilometers from Madurai to Tiruchendur demanding suitable action eitther from Government of Tamilnadu or through the C.B.I. The Government of Tamilnadu have not taken any concrete follow-up action on the Paul Commission report against the robbers and murderers. The Tamilnadu police also have not taken any action in this grave occurrence. I, therefore, call upon the Home Minister to order for C.B.I. Enquiry into "God Muruga" Tirchendur Temple Robbery and double murder incidents as demanded by a large majority of the people of Tamilnadu.

(vii) SETTING UP OF A STATUTORY AUTONOMOUS AUTHORITY FOR THREE HILLS SUB-DIVISIONS OF DARJEELING DISTRICT

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, on 23-9-1981, the West Bengal Legislative Assembly passed a resolution which proposed the setting up of a statutory autonomous authority for three hill sub-divisions of Darjeeling District with adequate executive administrative, financial and delegated legislative powers within the State of West Bengal, subject to overall authority and control of the State Government and the State Legislature. The resolution requested the Centre to consider the question of creating such an authority and immediately set up a Committee consisting of representatives of the State Government, the State Assembly and eminent jurists to suggest suitable amendment to the Constitution for this purpose. Sir, the resolution also requested the Centre to take immediate steps for the inclusion of the Nepali Language in the 8th Schedule to the Constitution of India in line with an earlier resolution of the State Assembly passed on July 2, 1977. Sir, the demand for inclustion of the Nepali language in the 8th Schedule is pending before the Central Government for a long time. Instead of fulfilling this justified demand, the Central Government is giving vague assurances only. The Nepali speaking people are very much agitated all over India over this issue and further delay on the part of the Central Government may create more problems.

Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Central Government to honour the resolution passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly in respect of granting regional autonomy to the hill people of Darjeeling and also inclusion of Nepali Language in the 8th Schedule to the Constitution of India. I demand that the Minister concerned make a statement on the floor of the House clarifying the Govment's stand on these issues.

12.30 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1982-83— *Contd.*

(i) MINISTRY OF LABOUR—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour.

The Minister will reply to the discussion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it was befitting to the occasion that the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour was initiated by Shri Bindeshwari Dubey, a veteran trade union leader—not present in the House now—who has been a representative of that school of thought in the trade unions, who believe that the labour should have its share in the production, but at the same time, must not allow the wheel of production to stop; it must go on uninterruptedly so that there should be more to distribute and share in the community and for those who produce the wealth.

I appreciate Shri Dubey's contribution to the debate in the sense that he has appreciated the Government's labour policy and at the same time has offered constructive criticism for the improvement in the Ministry of Labour. Along with him, there were other friends, Shri A.T. Patil, Shri H. K. L. Bhagat, Shri Kunwar Ram, Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas, Shri Kamalnath, Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhari, Shri Mahendra Prasad, and Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy, who appreciated the policy of the Government and offered constructive criticism also. Of them, except Shri Vyas and Shri Ram Gopal Reddy, I think, nobody else is present in the House. My special gratefulness is due to Shri Mohammed Ismail and Shri Rajan who fired their misguided missiles of misunderstanding of Government policy and offered no constructive criticism, rather it was all destructive. My most grateful thanks are to Shri Harikesh Bahadur, about whome many of my friends have mentioned that we have given a lien to them, Shri RamVilas Paswan, Shri Chitta Basu, Shrimati Pramila Dandavate, Shri R. P. Yadav, Shri Satyanarain Jatiya, Shri Horo and Shri Pius Tirkey. My special thanks are to Shri Palaniappan.

All friends who have participated in the debate have, in their own way, tried to appreciate, but some hon. friends from the other side, have depreciated the Government labour policy, but I fully agree with Shri Bindeshwari Dubey, when he says that the workers of this country have fully demonstrated their love for the country and the faith in the leadership of the Prime Minister. But for their patriotism, there could have been no great revival of the Indian economy in the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 compared to the previous years of the Janata rule, when there was an all round going down of the production, agricultural or industrial, to which I will come later on.

Shri Dubey has made important suggestions while appreciating the policy and has called upon us to strengthen the constitutional trade union movement in this country. I agree with him hundred per cent For production to increase in this country, there should be and shall be trade union movement in this country, but that should be on the constitutional lines; Constitution adopted by his House, and this House elected by the people. Therefore, whatever we decide, we should accordingly follow this. I think, today all of us will agree to follow the constitutional process in the organisation of labour in this country and in that case, there would be more production and more for distribution.

The hon. Member has also mentioned about the multiplicity of unions; he also asked for strengthening of mediation process and encouraging voluntary arbitration, and while doing this, there must be cutting in delay in the mediation and arbitration process. The National Labour Com-

*Moved with the recommendation of President.

mission has made a very important point in this regard. It says that there should be National Trade Unions, but should not be like the mushrooms having their number as 50,000 or a lakh. It has prescribed a limit of 10 per cent of the Unionsed labour in the country or in the industry. Otherwise it becomes very difficult to deal with them and to decide issues. It is more like a big conference. Therefore, I appreciate this point that we must take proper action on the lines of the National Labour Commission's recommendations to have central trade unions at this level to decide important issues. For the present for the committee on Conventions and the ILO, we are deciding on the strength of 5 lakhs spread over in four States and industries. Government is giving serious consideration to this aspect of the issue so that we can have proper representation in different bodies which have to decide important issues in this country.

Government believes in and has been pursuing for a climate of industrial peace and harmony. We are all try ing that there should be greater and greater cooperation, harmony and peace in the industrial relations of this country. We pursue the idea that the disputes should be decided by conciliation, arbitration and adjudication so that the industrial relation machinery is not put to undue stress. Therefore, we want to strengthen the industrial relations machinery so that prompt preventive action can be taken to immediately avoide disputes and assist the parties in their settlement. With this aim in view, we have now set up the Offices of the Regional Labour Commissioners in three regions—at Bangalore Chandigarh and Gauhati. We have further strengthened the machinery with the appointment of eleven Officers of the Assistant Labour Commissioner grade so that North West in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, far distant North-East like Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh, far south Karnataka and still distant far South Kerala can have justice in this regard: They can have the industrial relations machinery to decide their issues.

I have been asked what results do these industrial relations machineries produce while functioning in actual field? For the information of the Hon. Members I would like to say that this machinery in 1981 intervened in 7,899 disputes, out of which we are proud to say that we decided 82 per cent cases. Fifty-eight per cent of them were decided by formal conciliation or informal discussions. Fifty per cent of cases in which conciliations failed, we referred the matter to adjudication. In 547 strike threats, we could sort out 92 per cent cases without the strikes having been taken place; three lock-outs reported were avoided. This is an ample proof of the industrial relations machinery functioning in time, and taking preventive action to avoid work stoppages. The figures of 82 per cent and 92 per cent speak for themselves. I need not dilate on these.

My friends have said that after it is referred to the adjudication or arbitration, there should be cut in delay. I fully agree with this. In my opinion there is scope for cutting down the delay. With this end in view, we propose to expedite the disposal of cases. We have decided that each tribunal should dispose of six cases in a month. We are making monthly review of this and we shall see that this norm is maintained. We are also considering the setting up of an additional industrial tribunal so that the inter-state cases can be decided. We are also trying to simplify the procedures and rules about this so that they can function immediately. I mean all these exercises; and they will be done by my Ministry. The State Governments have been advised accordingly. Not only that. We have also an Industrial Relations Monitoring Unit now set up in the Ministry. Why? To collect information, for timely action and for preventive mediation. Out of 167 cases referred to, in 67 work-stoppages were averted.

Very often, this House has been told about a comprehensive industrial relations Bill. Most of the Members have spoken about this. It looks very nice to speak and also to hear. If it is possible, it should be brought. But one thing should be remembered: in the complex industrial relations system obtaining in this country, it is very difficult to bring that particular comprehensive legislation because my ex-

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

perience of the functioning of such laws is that most of them become out-dated the next day. So, I have not waited for an elusive comprehensive legislation. I want to tell the House that as and when, according to my experience about its working, and to the necessity of the occasion, I feel the necessity, I will come to the House with what they may call a partial amendment of the Act, and but what I would call a vital Bill; and get it done.

It was my privilege as the Labour Minister—I thank Mr. Bhagat who referred to this—that the first thing which I brought in Parliament, i.e. in the Rajya Sabha was the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders' Amendment) Bill. It was not comprehensive; but it was very important—wherein it provided an increase from 50 per cent to 75 per cent, after three months of suspension of a worker, as a subsistence allowance. I tell the Members: "please agree to this. Don't think in terms of circulating it for public opinion and oppose it"—because it will help the worker, during the suspension period, to get more. I think on these lines.

I am trying, apart from this, to have an amendment in the Trade Union Act, and also in the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947. I propose to bring in another Bill on hospitals and other educational institutions, which will be a new Bill of its kind.

The National Labour Commission has suggested, or has given an important suggestion, about an Industrial Relations Commission. The Commission's function to elaborate, will be conciliation, certification of union as representative ones and adjudication in industrial disputes. But I am sorry to report to the House that no agreement has been arrived at among the majority of interests. In this field, I wait and I try to see that there is maximum of consensus, or maximum unanimity—on an important measure like this. They could not agree on the procedure to be followed for ascertaining the representative character of the union. They did not agree about the criterion for deciding the eligibility conditions for the recognition of a union.

Here, our friends said the other day: what about secret ballot? There are friends like Mr. Rajan and Mr. Mohammed Ismail who had stressed to point of secret ballot. But secret ballot by whom—unionized labour or the entire labour? Is it to be like a general election which people pitch the demand for the sake of votes? Then, think of the bad effects of this kind of a secret ballot on industrial relations and production in this country.

They could not agree; and it is unfortunate that neither about the representative character of the union—how it should be decided—nor about the eligibility for communication, they could agree. In the absence of that, it is very difficult for the Labour Ministry to take some decision.

Industrial peace in this country in the last two years since we took over, as been much better than before. Some of our friends have commented about the man-days lost. The man-days lost should be seen in the perspective of what had been done in the year 1979-80. In 1979, the man-days lost were 43.85 millions; in 1980, the man days lost were 21.93 millions. It is less than half of what it was in the Janata period. In 1981, the man days lost were 25.50 million compared to 43.85 million in the Janata period. What were they quoting and telling me to believe and decide? And this small increase compared to 1980 of our time is due to the fact that there was an uncalled for strike in the public undertakings at Bangalore. I say 'uncalled for' why because ultimately after months and months of strike and lay-off, they came to the same agreement that was offered to them in the earlier time. Why was that strike at all necessary and relevant? Relevant it was because it gave a fillip to the idea of leadership, not industrial but political to some of the political parties and, therefore, these man days lost were there. (*Interruptions*) And so you are also; it is for meant for you to grasp and understand not Mr. Vyas, because Mr. Vyas supports this policy.

Therefore, I would say, by and large, in two years of Congress rule under Mrs. Gandhi, we had improved the industrial relations climate which is reflected in the increased production that we had in the country. But, unfortunately, there are some friends who did not like it; it was not to their taste. Therefore, they gave a call for industrial strike in the country. On 19th January, they started Bharat *bandh*, but that was given up. They saw for Bharat *bandh* people were not coming Then they thought that labour could support them. Therefore, they gave a call of industrial strike on 19th January. And what was the result? Friends on this side like Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas, Shri H.K. L. Bhagat and friends on the other side like Shri Rajan, Shri Mohammed Ismail and Shri Pius Tirkey have referred to this. It is a truth now. Why do you force me to please you by saying the untruth? The truth is that the 19th January strike was a flap. Workers went to their undertakings and establishments and worked with vengeance to give more production than normally expected of them to show you that for God's sake do not lead us astray for political reasons. The 19th strike was there to give a cover to this. They invented some demands. Those were the demands that have been narrated by Mr. Rajan? I remember he gave a demand that smugglers should be arrested. That we are doing. Regarding distribution system yes, it is part and parcel of the Indian economy today for the weaker sections, for the labour and others. But the main stress was on ESMA. The Labour Minister called for a talk. But they said that unless you agree to immediate and unconditional removal of ESMA, no talk. I had only two days. But I wanted to talk to them. Either they were not available or they did not want to talk because they thought that on the 19th January they would show the massive strength of the industrial world against this Government. That was their illusion which came out untrue on that day. What is ESMA?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Repressive measures!

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: According to the misguided youth like Shri Harikesh Bahadur, it is a repressive measure, but for the wise men of this country, those who ponder and think about country's interest, those who think that if a *bandh* is called on any day, essential services in the country like water, electricity, milk booths and other things should not be disturbed for the *bandh* to be called by Shri Harikesh Bahadur and his party. I doubt whether he can call a *bandh*. But that apart, if at all it is called so, by the other friends all put together, we cannot allow the community to be at ransom, by the light being put off or the water pipe being cut. This ESMA does not take away anything. A point has been made in this House that collective bargaining has been taken away, workers' right to strike has been taken away, and so on. No. Nothing has been taken away. It is just an enabling measure, after proper notification of the industry, that too in special circumstances where there is the likelihood of their being disturbed or disrupted, then this measure is taken into consideration. And I say that, anybody who on the occasion of a bondh and special circumstances takes out the fuse and makes the country or the city dark, or cuts the water pipe, whether he is a labourer or a worker, of disruption or disturbance in the essenan Indian, but he is an anti-social element who should be nabbed. Therefore, ESMA is not anti-labour. It is only an enabling clause which is used when the occasion or likelihood arises, in the event of disruption or disturbance in the essentail services, thereby endangering the life of the community in this country. Therefore, I say that the strike of 19th was a flop because workers realised that..... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Not only a flop, a complete flop.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD I agree that it was a complete flop.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): It was a resounding flop, I call it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That is a much better word, as Mr. Frank Anthony says it was a resounding flop that is why, I say, let the friends who are trying to disrupt or disturb the industrial relations in this country, which have been revived in the last two years, who indulged in this kind of acts note it. I say that industrial relation is not tailored in a shop like an apron or a suit. Industrial relations is a very important structure, sanctified by the experience of working during the years—by workers, employers, industrial scientists and administration and it must be easy for those friends who want to finish off them. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Member to think over this aspect of the point. Industrial relations can be framed, pursued and followed with an attitude of increasing production and we devote our political ends for that.

The Prime Minister has declared 1982 as the Year of Productivity. My friend, Shri Harikesh Bahadur, has said that it may be an year of unrest. My young friend is always thinking into terms of unrest.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: We want to cooperate. But you are not seeking our cooperation. They simply talk of it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We are seeking cooperation in constitutional methods, not disruption and only shouting slogans. Excuse me, being young my friend goes astray sometimes.

सावन में मरुथल भी हरे हो जाते हैं,
कांटे भी बहारों में महक जाते हैं।
इस नादान जवानी में न झुंझलाओ तुम,
इस उम्र में सभी बहक जाते हैं॥

Therefore, I excuse this young man for that. Let him ponder over what I say. I do not say that I can do the job without his cooperation. No, I do not say that. A democrat can never think in terms of non-cooperation with the Opposition.

Industrial Relation Policy in this country has to get the cooperation of Mr. Chitta Basu, who is nodding his head approvingly, and of Mr. Rajan. Shri Ismail, who is absent, fired all the volleys, that the Minister is 'irrelevant', that I am a '*Bichaara*'. All these *alankars* were used about me, that I am 'helpless'; it is not possible for me to do anything, and so on. I compliment him for this. But do not forget. Please keep in mind. Tell me any constructive thing and I will show how it can be done. I am neither helpless, nor a '*Bichaara*'. I am an important, powerful link of Mrs. Gandhi's Government in the Labour Ministry, which will do good things.

लघुता में भी कृष्ण आज सांपों से बहुत बड़ा है
विषधारी मत डोल मेरा आसन बहुत कड़ा है।

please do not think in terms of *bichaara*, helpless or irrelevant. This is a very relevant and powerful Ministry which looks into the industrial relations. It becomes helpless or you want to make it so because it does not suit your political end to lead the labour astray from producion and all that. Therefore, in this year of production, let us have cooperation to fight a relentless battle of eradication of twin evils of poverty and unemployment. In that, I seek the cooperation of all the Members.

In this year of productivity, I say, let us have the bipartite agreemnt revived in true spirits—bipartite agreement as is functioning now in Steel and Coal. The agreements are expiring. True. I hope the employing Ministries and the trade union leaders will sit together with the same spirit of cooperation and have the bipartite agreements among themselves as they had the last one.

I also propose to revive the tripartite committees. Hon. Members, Shri Bindeshwari Dubey, Shri A. T. Patil and many others on the other side also, have said about that. I propose to revive the tripartite committees on textile, jute, plantations, chemicals and engineering. And to give due representation on this committee to the trade unions, we propose to

have the members of different unions verified properly. Because I feel that unless a proper representation based on a truly verified membership is there, I may not be able to discuss and settle important issues that are before the labour force in this country.

There has been a suggestion for calling the Indian Labour Conference or the National Labour Conference, whatever name you may like to give to it. I propose to call the National Labour Conference or whatever name you may like to give to it, so that important issues that are before us and have not been agreed so far by so many consultations and discussion, can be revived again. I also give my support and commend bipartite committees.

In this year of productivity, I also give my support to workers participation in management. It has been stressed by this side as well as the other side. I do not play with the words, nor does my Government. We believe that it is an article of faith for us that unless the workers have their due share not only in the production but also in the actual management of production—before he produces, he must know what are the targets, what are the things required for it, how much he has to contribute, how much the management will do, how much the capital has its share—he cannot be a true participant in the management of production. Therefore, for us, it is an integral part of the industrial relations. I cannot do better than quote the Prime Minister, who has said that there can be no advance in any area of economic activity without enthusiastic participation of labour. She has coupled this important statement of faith and article of faith for the Government with "श्रम एव जयते" Truth survives. In this industrial age and so also before, work is truth, *shram* is truth. Therefore, her statement to say "श्रम एव जयते" gives us this inspiration that we have to fight the twin evils of unemployment and poverty. It must be followed—I stress again—by public and private sectors. I have been a blind supporter of public sector since 1952 when I entered the first Lok Sabha as a young man.

13.00 hrs.

Today I call upon that public sector, which I have supported all these years and will continue to support, let them lead kindly light, for the true participation of workers in management and ask the private sector to do the same.

I have been told that this is being implemented at present in 122 out of 189 Central public sector organisations. After the session is over, I would like to see some of these sectors, how they have done it, so that I can have an ideal before me to go and inspire others to do it. So far as the State public sector units are concerned, there are 1,050 units which are implementing it. In this sense, we propose to go whole hog for the participation of workers in management.

A national seminar is not needed for propagating an ideal and philosophy that has been understood. But a national seminar, as held last time, or regional seminars or other methods or media of propaganda, are needed to make it a grand success, and we propose to do all this. We have suggested workers' education for this purpose. The Labour Institutes should also contribute to this. But, more than all this, I would say, let the undertakings themselves, be it public or private, take the responsibility of opening their doors to the workers, to enable them to have the knowledge of the functioning of the undertakings, so that they may function as true participants at the shop level, at the plant level and at the highest level, as emphasized by hon. Members.

Another important programme, which will go a long way in the emancipation of the workers in this country, is the 20-Point Programme announced by the Prime Minister. Here, of course, we are directly concerned only with the minimum wage for agricultural workers, rehabilitation of bonded labour and also fair price shops. The implementation of this programme will help the *shramik* class of this country.

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As I have said, and as announced, the minimum wage has been revised in all sectors of employment in the Central Government sphere, as decided in the 31st Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference, not in five years, as stated in the law, but in two years, or when the consumer price index rises by 50 points. We have made the revision in the Central sector. Another revision is due from October, 1981, because there is a rise of 50 points. We have notified it and with the approval of the Advisory Board. We propose to finance it soon. I am happy to say that many of the State Governments have also done it and some are in the process of rivising it.

As rightly emphasized by the hon. Members on two or three occasions in this House, it is not enough to have the Minimum Wages Act. What is more important is that there should be proper implementation. I agree with them; I share their concern about its implementation. In a country of this vast magnitude, with 54 million or more of agricultural labour, spread over the villages, when some of the landlords have the old mentality of exploitation, it is necessary that we should strengthen the implementation machinery. We are doing that and we have advised the State Governments to take the necessary steps. With this aim in view, we are amending the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, to enlarge the scope, to provide for deterrent punishment and to have provision for education. Similarly, we are having an amendment of the Minimum Wages Act also so that we can have easy revision, frequent revision and simplification of procedure whether by notification, or committee method or, as suggested by members during the course of the questions, through VDA (variable dearness allowance) formula, all these are under our consideration.

Hon. Members have referred to the National Wage Policy. It is quite true that many efforts have been made in this regard. The fact remains that there has been a long standing demand for a National Wage Policy. The National Commission on Labour went into this matter and came to the conclusion that a national minimum wage, in the sense of a uniform monetary rate of remuneration for the country as a whole, was neither feasible nor desirable. However, it may be possible that in different homogenous regions in each State a regional minimum could be notified and efforts should, therefore, be made to fix such regional minimum wages.

Sir, the Labour Ministry has been considering this question for evolving a statement of basic principles which should form part of wage policy. The Sixth Five Year Plan has spelt out in broad terms the objective, basic element and the main task of the wage policy. It is the endeavour of the Labour Ministry to give these ideas the most precise form in consultation with the representatives of workers, employers and other interests concerned in the next National Tripartite Labour Conference which, I had just now announced, that I propose to call. Meanwhile, in the area of minimum wage, the Labour Ministers' Conference in August, 1981 recommended that in order to extend the benefits of minimum wage to workers who are not covered by the Minimum Wage Act, a system of general minimum wage may be introduced. Such a general minimum wage may be fixed by the appropriate Government in respect of distinct groups of employment such as those in agriculture shops, and establishments, and factory establishments area-wise or State-wise. Sir, our Government is considering ways and means to give effect to this concept of general minimum wage so that the people who are below the poverty line are brought about it and are given at least a subsistence wage. It has been told, Sir, that this Government has now come back and is thinking in terms of a minimum wage which should not be below the poverty line. We want to make it clear that the general minimum wages would apply to those employments not yet covered by the Act, but it does not mean that there will be no employment where the minimum wage will not be much above the poverty line. There are

wages and there shall be wages which would be avove the poverty line, there is no bar to that. Therefore, this misunderstanding, as told by one of my friends, should be removed.

Another point is about the bonded labour rehabilitation. Sir, I agree with the hon. Members, I have never claimed that in my question—answer time nor do I claim on this occasion that we have been able to identify, free and rehabilitate all. Sir, they are spread throughout the length and breadth of this country. It is not like the Gandhi Peace Foundation about which Mrs. Pramila Dandavate referred, that I am allergic. I am not allegric to it, but I am allergic to the method, selection and samoles going to a few villages, taking them beyond the definition of bonded labour multiplying it and giving figure of 24 lakhs. Might be one of my friends has misled this Institute and the then Government asked him to do that. But what I am saying is that identification has to be done not only by Government, but by voluntary agencies in each village. Sample survey has done it and has put it at 3 lakhs. What I say is that I do not claim that all things have been done. But I request you to kindly appreciate that I have been able to identify and free 133,000 out of whom 1.19 lakhs have been rehabilitated. We have released a sum of 2.50 crores for the purpose during 1981-82. but you deny everything. While you insist and emphasise on the detection, you do not want to give this credit. Be fair and large hearted and say, 'You have done so little'. I can accept that. But you say, 'You have not done anything so far.' That is not the true Opposition which does not take into account the realities and only goes on framing the premises and conclusions just in the air. So, I say that in the field of bonded labour we have done a lot. So also regarding fair price shops. These are the items under the 20-point programme. But beyond this there is much more. My friends have asked, 'What about the penslon for agriculture labour?' They have asked about the welfare fund and they have asked about so many other things. What I say is, I do not want to hide anything and just give a goody-goody reply. I want to say that the pension and other facilities, welfare, education and other facilities in the country can be given by the large programmes that the Planning Commission has initiated through different Ministries like TRYSEM and others. It is for the State Governments. They are doing it, for example, in Bihar. In Bihar, they have given pension to all above 60 years of age, all agricultural labour included. They are giving Rs. 70 crores and odd on this. I hope, other State Governments will also follow suit. That will improve their condition.

Apart from that, the 20-point programme given by the Prime Minister regarding irrigation, education, house sites, drinking water, land ceiling, nutrition diet for women and children, all these things will go in a big way to improve their condition and that will be the real dent into the poverty and helplessness of the agricultural labour in this country.

It is our endeavour that we should reach or the benefit of laws and policies of the Government should reach the real agricultural labour in the villages. But they have suffered for lack of organisation and lack of awareness. That is why we are asking for honorary workers. I can understand my hon. friend, Mr. Kunwar Ram's feelings. He was harsh—I felt that being that all these years all that we have come off is honorary workers. I feel it because the voice comes out of his heart or from those who feel the pinch. he being from that area, from that society and so also from the childhood. I have been belonging to that class where we feel thepinch, what it means to be poor, what it means to carry a load on the shoulders. Therefore, I would say that

" देर आयद – दुरुस्त आयदा "

We have now taken steps in all seriousness to see that the agricultural labour laws improve.

We are trying to have education for them, organise trade unions, cooperatives and other things. In 415 blocks, in eight States, we have these honorary workers to start with. My hon. friend suggested why not have supervisors in the blocks as we have lobaur supervisors. That we will try to consider and talk with the State Governments as to how they feel about it, if they can help. We have got

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Rs. 35 lakhs in the Sixth Plan for this. Therefore, we are going all out to detect, to free and implement the policy of minimum wage to rehabilitate the bonded labour and to for the agricultural in the country.

We have also asked the Central Board of education that they should also go into it so that adult workers education, productivity education and population education can be given to them. They are also trying to re-orient the syllabi so that we can give them the idea of what can be done for them and what they should themselves do. The hon. Members, Shrimati Pramila Dandavatefi Shri Vyas and others have said about workers' education. I assert and say that the workers' education is a very important part and programme of the Labour Ministry. It is the foundation of happy industrial relations. We are trying to extend it so that there could be more productivity and they can become more responsible and responsive and they can be made fully aware of their rights. Therefore, we want to extend the workers' education as far as possible.

The workers' education is an important programme. The Board is headed by a very veteran, trade union leader, Mr. Ramanujam. He is doing all his best. It is a tripartite body where workers' representatives are also there and others are also there. One trade union did not associate with it—it is all right; one swallow does not make a summer. There are others who will do the job. They are doing it very nicely. In the Sixth, Plan, during 1980-81, we have spent Rs. 176 lakhs; in 1981-82, Rs. 195 lakhs and in 1982-83, we propose to spend Rs. 220 lakhs. So, this shows our concern.

The hon. Member said about bidi workers' welfare. By having a cess, we are trying to have more dispensaries, more hospitals, and we have written to the State Governments for their minimum wage and many State Governments have done it. I hape others will follow suit. Similarly about the ore mines, the dolomite and the limestone ore mines, we are doing it by having a welfare fund. Shri Vyas also suggested that soap stone should be included in this. I will cramine it. The difficulty is that at this moment when you have given this notice, if I go to include it, I will have to go to the Cabinet again and it will be delayed. What I have said is this: "Please don't think in terms of a comprehensive legislation. As and when you draw attention and I myself see it, I will come to the House because the moment a comprehensive legislation comes up, one hundred clauses will be there." Some of the friends do not agree to one or two things that the entire thing would be held up and we have had this experience. We will examine this case, Shri Girdhari Lal Vyasji. I know you feel it so strongly because out of 4,024 workers in 1977, about 3,220 workers are in the Rajasthan Soap-stone. We will like to see what can be done about this.

About construction of houses: In Iron-ore 12,980 houses had been sanctioned and 11,459 have been constructed.

In lime-stone and dolomite, 3,154 houses have been sanctioned and 1,000 houses have been built.

Mica Mines got 930 sanctioned and majority of them have been constructed.

Therefore, I say that on 'welfare,' or on 'education,' or on 'housing,' or an 'accommodation,' we are trying our best to give as much as possible and to do as much as possible.

Now I will come to the important point of unemployment. Members are all concerned on this side as well as that side. Of course, the motive might be different on both sides but I challenge the motive this side or that side.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur. Shri Mohammed Ismail, Shri R. P. Yadav, Shri H. K. L. Bhagatji, Shri Giridhari Lal Vyasji and many other friends on both sides have talked about this question of unemployment.

Very recently on the 1st April, 1982, just a week back, the Central Committee on Employment met. This Central Committee has got 10 Hon. Members of Parliament. Of course, on that day, though the House was in Session, only one Hon. Member came in the Committee. Nine Hon. Members were not there. Of course, they spoke here I do not name them.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am on this side.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: But why don't you see the other side also? I did not say only this side. I said that out of 10, only one came.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I did not say that.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I did not say that this side came and that side did not come. Now you are right.

So, I say that there are workers' representatives. Employers' organisations are there. Women's organisations are there.

In the whole day discussion, the important point that emerged is that it is important in the context of the growing unemployment in this country that we should promote self-employment among young man and women.

That is why the District Man-Power and Employment Generation Council are being set up.

It has been recognised that in this condition self-employment is a new culture of Indian economy which can fight the twin problems of unemployment and poverty. Therefore, the Sixth Plan has placed emphasis on this point and has recommended quite a few measures. I would not narrate all of them since those points have not been touched upon by the Hon. Members in their speeches. The Hon. Members who talked at length did not say what is the quantum and what are the measures to be adopted that would provide employment to our poung men men and women.

I may state that under Self-Employment Programme, we are placing emphasis on the Integrated Rural Development Programme where 15 million families would be provided self employment opportunities in agriculture and village and cottage industries and in services sector.

We have another Programme of Operation Flood-II and Dairy Development Project, where 13 million families would be involved.

Then we have Fish Farmers Development Agencies, the Cottage, the Village and the Small-Scale industries, the Handloom and the Handicrafts and Seri-culture, all of which would involve about 9 million people.

The TRYSEM would enable about 2 lakh youth in the villages to get training every year to equip them for self-employment.

The District Industries Centres Programme, the Entrepreneurship Development Programme are bringing into their fold the engineers as well as non-engineers for employment.

In the Sixth Plan, a new deal to the unemployed in this country would be a package of policies which we want to implement in the form of providing guidance, credit facilities, training, marketing and other measures.

It is expected that through National Rural Employment Programme, we will have 300 to 400 million mandays of employment per year. We are trying to fight the problem of unemployment through these Programmes. I do not claim, nor do my Government claim, that we will be able to finish in a particular period. Only they had claimed and they had said, their Prime Minister had said, that they would do it in a particular limited period. We do not make that contention or claim that we would be tble to do in a particular period. What we say is that, through these programmes, we are trying to fight this evil, this menace, and we hope to make a dent in the coming years. It is not

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possible, apart from what I have said, to have any quantitative assessment of the total employment to be generated. But the examples I have given will go to show that there will be an impression, a dent, into this.

On the live register, the number of job-seekers came down to ten per cent in 1980 from 13 per cent in 1979 and 1980. So also in the organized sector employment went up to 2.7 per cent from two per cent. So also the vacancies notified went up by seven per cent.

Therefore, what I say is this. Through the medium of a large scale training programme which we have in the Directorate General of Employment and Training—we have got 970 ITIs; so also we have got the model training institutes and the Central Training Institute—we are trying to give orientation and training.

Mr. Horo, I remember, has said that these are situated in urban areas and he has asked why we cannot think in terms of having them panchayat-wise and block-wise. I must say that, considering the limited resources in this country, it is not possible to go upto the panchayat level for ITIs. But about what he has said—and it is important—that it should forsake of leave the love of urban taste and go to rural areas also, we can think on those lines and see what best can be done. To provide self-employment, we propose to have self-employment training programme in the ITIs from August 1982; that is now an important programme of ours.

Many Members have said about contract labour, casual labour and migrant labour. Mr. Horo has rightly spoken about migrant labour. He has reminded me of my State. That is true; from Bihar, a large number of migrant labour are going to other parts of the country; so also from U.P. and other States. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979 and the rules framed thereunder, the Central rules, 1980, came into force with effect from 2nd October, 1980. The responsibility of enforcing this...

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Cerntain States have not made rules.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Some of the State Governments have made and some have not made; we are persuading them that they should make those rules. But more important will be enforcement. Enforcement has to be done by the Governments from where they migrate and the States where they work; both have to enforce. Therefore, the contractor will have to have a licence both from the migrating State and from the State where they work. Therefore, we are doing it in this regard.

So also must say I do not want to beat about the bush about the casual labour.

Our friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, knows he was Railway Minister that a large number are there. How much could he do? Why could he not do? Quietly and in a feeble voice he said yesterday. Now I will put my feeble voice also. In the Railways there are casual labour. But I would say that the government policy is that, wherever they have worked for 180 days, they should be made permanent. Therefore, our stress here is on this. De-casualisation is the answer and to that end we are trying our best. There is another thing on contract labour. That Act has been passed which says that, wherever it is possible, they should be abolished and wherever it is not possible, they should be regulated. I know the lacuna in the Act; I am conscious of the fact that, wherever they are abolished with the permission of the Committees of States Governments, the question of alternative job or employment comes up. Therefore, to improve the working conditions and so also to think how best, if they are removed, they can be provided jobs that is an important question; we understand—How far we will be able to do we cannot say but we will try our best.

One of the members said about Palekar Award.....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): You tell about contract labour.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I said about contractor and the labour.

We now come to Palekar award. The Central Government has accepted the recommendations but the State Governments are the appropriate governments to implement the Palekar award. Out of 892 newspaper establishments who have given the information, 393 have already implemented it, 47 have done it partly, 142 have not yet implemented it and 42 have filed writ in the courts. 30 have issued notices of closure out of which 6 are for financial reasons. We have asked the State Governments which are the appropriate governments to implement this Act.

Part-time correspondents—we have already announced that they are as good as full time correspondents. Where they are retrenched, we have asked the State Governments to refer the cases if conciliation fails, to the appropriate machinery for decision.

To sum up, I would say that I have covered all the points of the hon. Members and I feel that there is hardly any point left. I would like to press and reiterate, if that is needed, that our labour policy derives its philosophy and content from the Directive Principles of the Constitution. It has always been responsive to the specific needs of the situation and the requirement of a planned economic development and social justice. The labour policy of this government has been the product of consultation with workers, employers and also the administrators. The Government have also adopted measures for promoting cooperation between workers and employers in order to improve production through bi-partite discussions and schemes of workers' praticipation which I have said in detail. I am only saying that this labour policy of the Government is based on these important fundamentals some of which in detail. I have already said but the Directive Principles always goad us to work on those lines, so that we can have better conditions for them through amending different Acts like the Industrial Disputes Act and others and we are trying to give as best as possible.

I have forgotten one point. That is about gratuity. The Supreme Court has given a decision under which 240 days has become difficult for the workers. We are trying to amend the Act in the light of that decision. We shall see that the workers are not put to difficulty just on the plea that there was a break of one day. I was given an example by Mr. Dubey that one worked for 27 years and just because there was a break of 1/2 days he was put to a loss. This is absolutely wrong. In the light of the Supreme Court judgement we will amend the Act and give the worker his dues. Therefore, by amending the different laws to conform to our socialist principles and policies we will try to give the best that is possible to the worker of this country. So also for the organised labour I have said in detail. About casual labour also I have said. The 20 point programme will go to make our efforts much more sharp to alleviate the problem of unemployment and poverty. In the 20 point programme, the strengthening and expanding of the irrigation potential, coverage of integrated rural development schemes, rural employment, distribution of land, effective enforcement of minimum wage, abolition of bonded labour, allotment of house sites to rural families and expansion of public distribution system—all these will go to give a new dimension and a new thrust to the policy for the improvement of the conditions of the workers both in the industrial and agricultural side.

Sir, the new culture of self employment will be given all the boost. In the end, I claim—it should have been for the Industries Minister to say so—that alround developmental progress in the industrial and agricultural growth of this country is due to me—me means myself, as labour Minister representing the workers in this country—that there has been an increase of ten per cent in the industrial production in the country as compared to—1.4 per cent in 1979-80. (**Interruptions**) This was better than what it was in 1980-81. There is no minus anywhere in the history of independent India except for the year 1979-80 when there was a growth of—1.4 per cent.

Sir, we have now the 10 per cent industrial growth and we have tried to strengthen the entire structure due to which we have a production of 11.3 per cent increase in coal, we have 17.5 per cent pro-

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duction in the saleable steel and we have 11.3 per cent generation of electricity and in the production of crude petroleum we have 61 per cent in agriculture, in 1979-80, it was 109 million tonnes which came to about 129 million tones in 1980-81—what a fantastic increase it is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Azad, you can congratulate the Indian workers who have strengthened your hands.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That was what I was saying. You were ahead of me. I quote the figures to take the credit that is due to the workers. I further say that there is no unrest. Unless we have your cooperation, how can we have an allround increase in production? How can we have allround increase in production without the cooperation of labour? I further say that I give all credit to the workers who have given their unstinted cooperation in this country who were engaged in the production. I have given them the life when there was unrest. The 19th January strike was a flop because they realised the political motive behind that.

Sir, the workers in this country out of their patriotism have proved it when they were behind our Prime Minister who had given the labour-oriented policy for their welfare and betterment. Therefore, Sir, I claim that all this increase is due to this fact. But, I must say that we are not satisfied. You will of course not realise that. I can give you facts and figures. I think that in the hearts of hearts, they have realised what we have done in two years. We shall not be resting on the oars until we make much progress.

जब तक न मिटेगी भूख और नगण्यता ढक
पाएगी,
जब तक न देश की कोटो-कोटी जनता रोटी
पाएगी,
जब तक न देश के नौ-निहाल समुचित शिक्षा
पायेंगे,
जब तक न खेत-खलिहानों के श्रमिक बन्धुगायेंगे
कि
"राम-राज्य" आ गया ।।

Till then, we are not going to rest. The labour policy of this country, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, is directed to this end. Till that day, we shall work for that. As I said, the workers in the farm, in the factories, in the shops and establishments are not getting their due. They are not producing enough wealth for this country. We are all functioning for the community at large. Give us your pat and blessing to me on this side as well as the Opposition for an allround production. I hope, Sir, the hon. Members from the Opposition, in this big and gigantic task and venture that we have launched upon, namely in eradication of poverty and unemployment problem from this country, will give us their constructive cooperation and support. This labour policy is for the workers and for those who produce, to have their due share. They will all give their help in fulfilling the task of eradication of poverty and rise in the production. Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, for the cooperation given to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Harikesh Bahadur. He wanted some clarification.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I have a very simple clarification. In the speech the hon. Minister has actually removed many doubts. But, he has also created some more doubts.

I would like to say here that he did not say anything about the employees of the **National Herald.** which I raised only yesterday. My second point is that there is a labour problem in the Katihar Jute Mill where the labour are being suppressed. I know their problems. I have visited the place. This was brought to the notice of the hon. Minister earlier also. The problem is that previously the Government had taken over the Katihar Jute Mill but handed it back to the owner of the mill. Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government is going to take over that mill again and nationalise it?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, I hope the concern expressed by the hon. Member about National Herald is genuine

and his sympathy is not directed somewhere else. So far as Katihar Jute Mill is concerned I do not have the full facts with me at the moment but since he has told me I will write to him.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, in his comprehensive and constructive speech the hon. Minister has not referred to one very important problem. For the last 80 days Bombay has been in the grip of a crippling textile strike which is losing the country Rs. 4 crores a day. Thousands of people are affected. I was in Bombay two-three days ago. The city is already in great tension. It is grinding to a halt. Will the hon. Minister tell the House whether he is aware of the problem and also what he is going to do?

Secondly, Sir, there are a number of valuable and progressive labour laws which at present are not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Will the hon. Minister kindly study this because afterall the labourers of J & K and Ladakh are as much Indian citizens as anybody else. Why should they be deprived of the protection of these labour laws? Will he persuade the State Government to accept the jurisdiction of these laws?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, as far as Bombay textile strike is concerned I have already made a comprehensive statement in this House and, as such, I did not touch it in my present reply. If the hon. Member wants me to reiterate I would say, Sir, along with what I had said about 19th January strike there is another tendency developing in the industrial field to settle the disputes or to unsettle the settled disputes by coercive methods and muscle power. We believe, as I have said, the culture of industrial law has been developed along the years by consultation which includes conciliation, arbitration and adjudication but suddenly a Dada comes. He pitches his demands very high and then back it by violence and asks the authorities or the Government to either submit or face the consequences.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, no Government worth the name in this country can submit to this kind of violence. This government believes in the sanctity of the bi-partite agreement—the agreement arrived at between the labour and the industry. This Government believes enactment of the Parliament or Bombay Assembly which is called Bombay Industrial Relation Act—I do admit what the Member says that there is need for amendment in that Act—but any amendment in that Act cannot be done by this method.

Sir, we do not stand on prestige. Prestige with whom! With 2.5 lakh workers! Not at all. But certainly the element which misled the workers to this situation must be brought to book. I would request the hon. Members who are asking me on this to appeal if they have any influence in Bombay labour—the RMMS, I hope they believe in the bi-partite agreement and sanctity of this—They should appeal to the workers to come to work. Whatever grievances are there, can definitely be settled through constitutional means. That is what I have got to say about the textile strike in Bombay. The strike is petering out. I request my friends to use their influence so that the workers return to work and I request them not to encourage violence in any manner.

Regarding application of labour laws to Jammu and Kashmir we are making all efforts and we shall continue to do so in future so that all enlightened labour laws are made applicable to Jammu and Kashmir: all labour laws are enlightened. We shall make efforts in this direction. If Dr Karan Singh had taken some initiative in this regard when he could have done something, it would have been very much easier for us. Now neither he could do about it, nor have we been in a position to do much. But we are taking all possible steps in this direction. (ends)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will now put all the Cut Motions moved to the Demands relating to the Ministry of Labour to vote together unless any hon.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker)

Member wants that his cut motion must be put to vote separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 65 and 66 relating to the Ministry of Labour."

The motion was adopted.

No. of Demand	Name of demand	Amouut of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16th March; 1982		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF LABOUR					
65.	Ministry of Labour	18,52,000	..	92,62,000	..
66.	Labour and Employment	12,10,32,000	78,000	60,51,58,000	3,88,000

(ii) MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 11 to 13 relating to the Ministry of Commerce for which 5 hours have been allotted. Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the table whithin 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers demands for Grants have been circulated of the cut motions they would like to move. A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions to be moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16th March, 1982		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Reveune Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE					
11.	Ministry of Commerce	35,08,000	..	1,75,40,000	..
12.	Foreign Trade and Export production	1,27,68,29,000	18,16,76,000	46,91,43,000	90,83,81,000
13.	Textile Handlaom and Hand crafts	36,9 1;39,000	7,9610,000-	1,32,06,97,000	39,80,50,000

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Commerce as the performance of the Ministry is not only disheartening but also disgraceful to the nation.

The overall import and export policy of the Government has landed the country in the disturbing state of trade deficit to the tune of Rs. 5775 15 crores during the year 1980-81 which the Government have admitted in their Performance Budget.

The Government have failed to tide over the present balance of payments and have gone to raise loans from the IMF and all other sources even at the cost of the sovereignty of the Country.

13.44 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the* CHAIR]

Where has gone your tall talk and claim of self-reliance? You have bid farewell to the concept of self reliance since you have accepted the IMF loan under disgraceful conditions which you overtly and loudly denied, but covertly and secretly you have agreed to the same. which is being proved with glaring instances one after another.

Sir, I am not discussing here the political aspect of the conditions dictated by the I.M.F. as the same has already been discussed on the floor of this House time and again. But who does not know that the new Import-Export Policy announced by the Government on the 5th April, 1982 on the floor of the House is the direct result of your secret deal with the I.M.F.? You have liberalised the restrictions on 123 items which were previously banned for import under the Open General Licence. Of which 30 items were finished products and as many as 70 were raw material. As a result, India's Import Bill would go up to 15 to 20 per cent. It was Rs. 4200 crores at the end of December 1981 and now it would rise to Rs. 6000 crores which would be all time record. This will push Indian Industries to the verge of ruination.

You have thrown open a large area of producing capital goods and intermediate goods to foreign competition. Similarly by liberalising conditions for export you have virtually withdrawn all the restrictions on export of Essential Commodities produced in India. You have also enlarged the duty free inputs. This liberalisation is taking at such a time when strong recessionary trend is emerging in the domestic market and there is the danger of flooding our market by the foreign companies due to recession abroad. This disturbing Import Export Policy could only strengthen the hands of big capitalists and open the floodgate for the penetration of multi-national corporations in our country. You are inviting more and more capital from abroad. You are doing all these things to please the IMF as it is now considering the granting of Second instalment of loan. You have taken the loan and you have to repay it. But wherefrom you will pay it back? So you have to incur another loan for the payment of debt. This way you can never come out of the tentacle of imperialists and multinational corporations.

You are doing your best to strengthen the crisis ridden capitalist path of development which at the end will embroil you in more serious and deeper crisis. This way you are taking the country to a vicious circle and mortgaging the future of our country. Open your eyes and beware of what is happening in other countries who once accepted the IMF Loan with disgraceful conditions. Come out of the vicious circle and develop indigenous technology and resort to import substitute. You know the developed countries are under cutting the prices of commodities that we export.

Take for example the case of Tea, Jute, Cotton, Textile Leather, etc. Developed countries are also resorting to protectionist policy. In recent years you had Melbourne Conference you had North-South Conference at Cancun and South South Conference at Delhi. But the

(Shri Ananda Pathak)

result has not been as you did expect from these conferences. So, you cannot get rid of this crisis unless you change your policy. If you stick to the capitalist path of development, these problems cannot be solved.

Now, coming to the jute, as you know, on the plea of recession, the jute tycoons and barons are adopting dangerous policy of sabotaging this vital industry which is earning a huge amount of foreign exchange. The Centre is helping the jute industry in a big way, but the jute barons have not changed their attitude towards the workers and jute growers. They have declared lockouts in a number of jute mills especially in West Bengal and other States and they want to retrench a large number of workers on the plea of their being surplus. With such pressure, the employers want to maintain production at a steady level with a lesser complement of workmen.

The jute barons are violating tripartite agreements and unilaterally taking away the rights of the workers with a view to maximise production and profit with lesser number of workers.

According to the report submitted by the Chief Minister of West Bengal to the Union Minister of Finance, it is apparent that the mill owners have steadily reduced the number of workers between 1972 and 1979 by 46,000 with a proportionate increase in the workload. These barons do not abide by the law of land and want to exploit the situation on the fictitious plea of recession.

On the other hand, despite the purchase of raw jute by the Jute Corporation of India, the peasantry did not get the desired price and had to part with their produce at a price below the support price. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government to the unanimous resolution adopted by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly pleading for the nationalisation of jute industry and urge upon the Government to accept the demand immediately in the larger interest of jute growers, jute workers, and the country as a whole.

Coming to the problem of tea industry, I would like to point out that the Indian tea export has reached an all-time high record of 240 million kgs at the end of 1981 and the domestic consumption is also increasing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In between your speech, please look to the Chairman also.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): You are a known Chairman, so he does not look towards you so frequently.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: This trend seems to have encouraged the Government to fix the target of production at 640 million kgs. in 1981-82, but the price realisation per unit has been les than last year. The reason for this seems to be that the developed countries have resorted to undercutting prices in foreign markets and the traders and monopolists like Brook Bond, Lipton etc. are manipulating the price in domestic market also by purchasing common tea at a cheaper price and selling the same to the consumers at a higher price. As you know, the tea which we send for the auction fetches only Rs. 11 to Rs. 12 per kg., but it is amazing that the common man never gets tea below Rs. 18 or Rs. 20 per kg. It is very amazing. Neither the producers are getting the remunerative prices or reasonable price, nor the consumers are getting tea for their consumption at a cheaper price. It is fantastic. It is due to the policy which they are pursuing for so many years. In this way producers as well as the consumers are suffering. As a result of this tea-gardens are closing down and thousands of workers are being thrown out of employment and the conditions of tea-plantations are deteriorating day by day both in North as well as in South India.

Much exercise has been done in the recent years through international seminar, National meet on tea as well as through other forums to find out the

malady in the tea industry and to recommend remedial measures. But nothing concrete seems to have come out. Tea is a vital industry. It earns crores of rupees of foreign exchange. It also brings in another crore of rupees to the exchequer. Apart from this it is providing employment to more than a millon workers throughout the country. I, therefore, plead the Government to adopt a sound policy so that the present impasse in tea industry is ended. With this end in view I give my concrete suggestions.

My first suggestion is that a high-powered inquiry committee should be immediately set up to go into all the problems of the tea industry and to recommend remedial measures. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that in 1951 Menon Commission was set up and after years of investigation it submitted a very valuable report to the Government. This report was presented to the Parliament long ago. But it is now too old and the situation has also change. Therefore, I demand that a similar high-powered commission should be set up to go over all the problems facing the tea industry and to find out some solutions.

My second suggestion is that all the closed and sick tea-gardens should be taken over by the Central Government as the tea Act governed by the Central Government. There is a provision that with or without an inquiry the Central Government can take over the tea-gardens. Therefore, the Government should take over those tea-gardens without investigation which have failed to record an increase in their production or where their production is going down for the last three years and where they have failed to pay the wages to the workers.

My third suggestion is that all the necessary help or assistance, financial or otherwise, should be provided to the small-scale tea producers so that the bank finance, coal, fertilisers and other inputs may be made available to them at reasonable prices. Even if sometimes coal is available, there is no wagon. Therefore, the Commerce Ministry should coordinate with the Railway Ministry and ensure that at the peak manufacturing time, when coal is necessary, wagon should also be made available so that production is not hampered. Only in this way you can do something to help the tea industry otherwise it will continue to face all sorts of problems.

My fourth suggestion is that the floor price for Common tea should be fixed to help the small and marginal producers. The floor price should not be below the cost of production so that they may not face difficulty while making payment for the labour wages, purchasing the stores and while meeting their input requirements.

My another suggestion is that the Tea Trading Corporation of India as well as the State Trading Corporation should make outright purchase of certain portions of the manufactured tea from the small tea-gardens, so that they may be ensured of the money—i.e. the finances necessary for the smooth running of the gardens.

Coming to textiles, the performance on this front also does not seem appreciable. Big exporters are enjoying a lion's share of exports at the cost of marginal, small and medium exporters. They go on pleasing the senior Officers of the Textile Department by various allurements, to keep their monopoly in fact. It is learn that the executive committee of the AEPC in its meeting held on 28th January 1982 in the presence of the Joint Secretary of the Department had decided to write off a sum of Rs. 59,419 on account of embezlement at the Palam Air Cargo Office—as it appeared in the Press. They are not getting their accounts audited, for the last 1-1/2 years.

14.00 hrs.

It is also learnt that the executive committee of the AEPC had deprived 60 per cent of its members of the facilities granted by these Councils. So, this Council is also in the hands of a handful of monopolies. They are enjoying all the fruits. So, I want that this policy should be changed, so that on the textile front also, the small and marginal exporters may get some.

[Shri Ananda Pathak]

Lastly, there are other problems relating to coffee and cardamom. There also, the same thing prevails. I find that the position in these fronts also is that the small growers are facing a crisis; and the big tycoons are enjoying all fruits.

Similar is the position regarding leather also. The big exporters are enjoying all the fruits; and the smaller ones are facing a crisis. Therefore, I demand that the leather industry also should be nationalized, in the larger interests of the country, as well as of the workers and for earning much needed foreign exchange for the country.

With these words, I thank you, Sir, and I oppose the Demands.

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Kodarma) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reinstate the retrenched employees of National unit of NJML, Howrah.] (2)

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open purchase centres of MITCO at Chandausi, Malda, Jamua, Doranda in Giridih district.] (3)

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make it obligatory for MITCO to purchase from the mica dealers the mica produced every month.] (4)

"That the demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up a high level enquiry into the affairs of National unit of National Jute Manufacturing Corporation, Sankrail, Howrah (West Bengal)] (8)

"That the demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the declining trend of monthly production of National unit of NJMC due to mal-administration.] (9)

"That the demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to inquire into the fire incident in the Jute godown of National unit of NJMC.](10)

"That the demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reinstate the retrenched jute workers.] (11)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for framing and giving effect to a comprehensive International Trade Policy.] (17)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to substantially bring down the trade deficit.] (18)

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to tone up the administration of the State Trading Corporation of India.] (19)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the sale and use of coffee in non-traditional areas of the country.] (20)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to export more coffee to new areas in foreign countries.] (21)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the production of coffee of good quality.] (22)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of the Tea Board, Rubber Board and Tobacco Board.] (23)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have better marketing methods for export promotion.] (24)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to export quality goods to foreign markets.] (25)

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कामर्स डिपार्टमेंट की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं और यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार जब से आयी है, यानी 1980 में, उससे पहले जिस प्रकार का गैप जनता पार्टी सरकार ने हमारे व्यापार का किया था, ऐक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट का, हर मसले में इन्होंने देश का मटिया मेट कर दिया था और ऐसी हालत पैदा हो गई थी कि देश को उठाना बड़ा मुश्किल हो गया । आज श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में बड़ी मजबूती के साथ दो साल में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की गई कि हम हर क्षेत्र में बढ़ने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं । ऐक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाया है और इम्पोर्ट भी कम किया है । ट्रेड डेफ़िसिट जो करीब 7,000 करोड़ रु० के आस पास था उसको कम करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं । यह गैप क्यों बढ़ा ? पैट्रोलियम पदार्थों की वजह से जो हमारे यहां अपनी आवश्यकता के मुताबिक नहीं होते और जिन को बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है, उसकी वजह से ट्रेड गैप बढ़ा है । दूसरे जनता पार्टी के रूल के समय में जिस प्रकार का हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज़ का डाउनफ़ाल हुआ उनका प्रोडक्शन घटा उसकी वजह से इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ा । इस कारण ट्रेड गैप बढ़ा है । इसलिए ऐसी सरकार जिस को कोई अनुभव न हो, क्षमता न हो, जिसमें कोई भी ऐसा लीडर न हो जिसके नेतृत्व में देश खुशहाल बन सके, ऐसे लोगों को अगर सरकार में बैठा दिया जाय तो निश्चित तरीके से देश की यही हालत होगी । अगर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के हाथों में सरकार न आई होती, तो पता नहीं हिन्दुस्तान का क्या होता, वह किस रास्ते पर जाता और उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति कितनी ख़राब हो जाती । श्रीमती इन्दरा गांधी के मज़बूत नेतृत्व में देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को मज़बूत करने का जो प्रयास किया गया है, वह बहुत प्रशंसनीय है । इसी तरह ट्रेड गैप को कम करने और व्यापार को बढ़ाने का जो प्रयास किया गया है, वह भी बहुत प्रशंसनीय है ।

एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने के लिए जो एक बड़ा कदम उठाया गया है वह है एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट बैंक की स्थापना । नियमों को लिबरलाइज़ कर के एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाया जा रहा है और केवल उसी सामग्री को इम्पोर्ट किया जा रहा है जिससे हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज़ पनपे और हमारी कृषि का विकास हो । टी, टोबैको, केशु कर्नेल्ज़, राइस, मैरिन प्राडक्ट्स आयल केक्स, माइका, लेदर इंड लेदर मैनुफ़ेक्चर, फुटवीयर, रेडीमेड गारमेंटस, केमिकल्ज़ एंड एलाइड प्राडक्टेस, पर्ल्ज़, प्रेशस स्टोन्ज़, हैंडमेड गारमेंटस का एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा है । किसी आइटम का

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

एक्सपोर्ट तो 234 परसेंट तक बढ़ा है। ऐसा कोई आइटम नहीं है, जिसका एक्सपोर्ट 24, 25 परसेंट न बढ़ा है, । लेकिन कुछ आइटम्ज़ ऐसी हैं, जिनका एक्सपोर्ट घटा है । वे है काफी, स्पाइसिज, काटन, आयरन एंड स्टील, काटन फ़ेब्रिक्स, जूट मैनुफ़ेक्चर। मेरा निवेदन है कि इन चीज़ों के एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए, क्योंकि जो चीजें हमारे यहां काफ़ी मिकदार में पैदा होती हैं, उन के एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ा कर हम ट्रेड डेफ़िसिट को कम कर सकते हैं।

मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्युएन्सी की कुछ बातों की तरफ़ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । सरकार ने नेशनल टेक्सस्टाइल कार्पोरेशन के ज़रिये बहुत सी मिलें अपने हाथ में ली हैं । उनके ज़रिये गरीब लोगों को सस्ता कपड़ा उपलब्ध कराने का प्रयास किया गया है। लेकिन सरकार ने बहुत से आइटम्ज़ को कमकर दिया है। अब साड़ी, धोती और लट्ठा आदि सिर्फ़ दो तीन आइटम्ज़ रखे हैं । जब सरकार इतनी सबसिडी देती है, तो गरीबों के लिए दिए जाने वाले कपड़े की आइटम्ज़ में कमी क्यों की गई है ? ये पूंजीपति पहले बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाते रहे हैं और जनता का शोषण करते रहे हैं। सरकार ने उन्हें ड्रिल और कई अन्य प्रकार के कपड़े के बारे में छूट दे दी है । इससे उन लोगों को और ज्यादा शोषण करने का मौका मिलेगा । मेरा आग्रह है कि पुरानी पालिसी को फिर से लागू किया जाए और जो आइटम्ज़ पहले प्रोड्यूस किए जाते थे, उन्हें जारी रखा जाए, ताकि गरीबों को उससे लाभ हो। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिन टेक्सटाइल मिलों को आपने टेक-ओवर किया है या नेशनलाईज़ किया है उनमें आप को बहुत सा पैसा सबसीडी में देना पड़ता है लेकिय लाखों मजदूरों के हित के लिए आपका यह कार्य उचित ही है। अगर आप मजदूरों के लिए 200 या 400 करोड़ भी खर्च कर देते हैं तो आपकी यह पालिसी गलत नहीं है बल्कि 'एक सही पालिसी है क्योंकि सरकार का यह भी फर्ज़ होता है कि बेरोज़गार लोगों को रोज़गार उपलब्ध कराए । इसलिए आप 500 करोड़ या जो भी पैसा इन नेशनलाइज्ड या टेक ओवर की हुई मिल्स पर खर्च कर रहे हैं और उसके द्वारा लाखों मजदूरों को काम दे रहे हैं वह एक प्रशंसनीय बात है। इस कार्य से आपको कभी पीछे नहीं हटना चाहिए। पिछली दफा आपने कहा था कि अब आगे जो मिलें सिक होंगी उनको सरकार अपने हाथ में नहीं लेगी... (**व्यवधान**) अभी तो मैंने शुरू ही किया है।

समापति महोदय : अभी आपके दो मिनट और हैं ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : अभी मुझे 5–10 मिनट और चाहिए ।

समापति महोदय : 5–10 तो नहीं हैं ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि सरकार ने जो पालिसी बदली है कि आगे से किसी सिक मिल को अपने हाथ में नहीं लेगी मैं समझता हूं निश्चित तौर से यह पालिसी सही नहीं है । कोई भी सिक मिल हो उसको या तो आप ठीक कीजिए, उस पर नियन्त्रण कीजिए अन्यथा अगर कोई भी मिल बन्द हो जाती है और मजदूर बेकार हो जाते हैं तो उससे देश का बहुत नुकसान होगा ।

सभापति महोदय, मेरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी में मेवाड़ टेक्टाइल मिल है जिसके सम्बन्ध में मैं पिछले दो सालों से कहता चला आ रहा हूं कि मैनेजमेन्ट ने उस मिल को सिक बना दिया है । उन्होंने वहां से करोड़ों रुपया निकाल कर नयी इण्डस्ट्री लगा ली है और आज वह मिल भूखी है, उसके पास काटन नहीं है, टूल्स और इम्प्लीमेंटस नहीं है तथा अन्य प्रकार की सामग्री नहीं है । उसके ऊपर 20 लाख रुपया प्रविडेन्ड फंड का बकाया है और साढ़े तीन लाख ई० एस० आई० का बकाया है । इस प्रकार से उस पर करोड़ों का बकाया है और कर्ज का पैसा वापिस मांगा जा रहा है । इस मिल में साढ़े तीन हजार मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं। इस मिल को तुरन्त अपने हाथ में सरकार को लेना चाहिए । इस संबंध में मैंने राजस्थान सरकार को भी कहा था लेकिन उन्होंने भी नहीं सुना । आपके डिपार्टमेंट ने भी अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है । टेक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन के कुछ लोग अवश्य वहां पर गए थे और उन्होंने छान-बीन की थी लेकिन नतीजा कुछ भी नहीं निकला । जो पैसे वाले सेठ हैं वे पता नहीं किस तरह से अपना प्रभाव जमाकर आपकी सरकारी मशीनरी को किस प्रकार से मैनीपुलेट करते हैं, इसका कोई अन्दाजा नहीं लगता है । मन्त्री महोदय से हमको बहुत आशाएं हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस टैक्सटाइल मिल को अपने हाथ में ले, इसको टेक-ओवर करे या नेशनलाइज़ करे और साढ़े तीन हजार मजदूरों को बेकारी से बचाए । ऐसी संभावना है कि मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल्स पर कभी भी ताला लग सकता है । पहले राजस्थान सरकार और भारत सरकार ने मिलकर 1965–66 में इसको टेक-ओवर किया था और उसके बाद एक करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफ़ा भी कमाया था । फ़िर पता नहीं क्यों यह मिल सेठ लोगों को वापिस कर दी गई । आज पुनः वह मील सिक हो गई है । सरकार इसको अपने हाथ में लेकर साढ़े तीन हजार मजदूरों को लाभ पहुंचाए ।

सभापति महोदय, भारतवर्ष में बिहार, राजस्थान और आंध्र प्रदेश इन तीन प्रदेशों में माइका पैदा होता है । इस साल के लिए आपने लिखा है कि आप मिटको के जरिए से 22–23 करोड़ रुपए क माइका एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे । मगर मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह आपका मिटको एक पैसे का भी माइका नहीं खरीद रहा है और वहां तमाम खाने बन्द हो रही हैं और हजारों मजदूर, जो उनमें काम करते थे, बेकार हो रहे हैं । इस प्रकार की स्थिति इस मिटको ने पैदा कर दी है । वहां पर जितना माइका खरीदा जाना चाहिए था, आप स्वयं आंकड़े मगांकर देख सकते हैं, उतना माइको उन्होंने नहीं खरीदा है । जबकि राजस्थान के अन्दर खास तौर से भीलवाड़ा में सारा माइका पैदा होता है, उसमें कितना माइका इन्होंन खरीदा और कितना माइका पिछले सालों में खरीदा जाता था तथा इस साल कितना खरीदा है । इसमें भी बड़े-बड़े पंजीपतियों से खरीदा जाता है, मगर छोटे-छोटे जो लोग गरीब हैं, जो 5–10–15 हजार रुपया लगाकर काम करते हैं, उनसे कौन खरीदेगा । इसलिए यदि आप इस स्थिति को नहीं संभालेंगे , तो 22–23 करोड़ रुपए का जो फ़ॉरन एक्सचेंज मिलता है, उसमें भी बड़ा घाटा आएगा ।

दूसरा निवेदन , हमने भीलवाड़ा माइका बेस पेपर मिल लगाने की बात सरकार से की थी और सरकार ने इस बात को भी माना है । पिछले साल भी जो कामर्स मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने भी कहा था कि हम इस बात को मानते हैं कि वहां एक माइका के ऊपर पेपर-मिल लगनी

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

चाहिए, मगर उसको आज तक कार्यरूप नहीं दिया गया । वहां पर यदि माइका बेस मिल लगती है, तो निश्चित तरीके से हज़ारों मजदूरों को काम मिलेगा और वहां पर जो माइका वैस्ट पड़ा हुआ है, जिसका कोई उपयोग नहीं है, उसका उपयोग होगा और पेपर बनेगा तथा फ़ारन एक्सचेंज मिलेगा । मुझे माननीय मंत्री जी से पूरी उम्मीद है कि वे इस वाजिब मांग को स्वीकार करके और इसी वर्ष में माइका पेपर मिल लगाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे, ताकि उसके जरिए वहां के गरीब मजदूरों को रोजगार-धन्धा मिल सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ सभापति महोदय को धन्यवाद देते हुए, कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड का मैं समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI C. D. PATEL (Surat) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce.

I would like to make some important suggestions in respect of this Ministry.

So far as the trade gap is concerned, it is a very unhappy position. I feel that the Ministry has done well in reducing the gap. The performance of this Ministry is laudable and commendable in view of the present situation. But our import policy has been further liberalised as compared to the year, 1978. Under this liberalised policy, about hundred items of raw material and 85 items of machinery have been allowed to be imported under OGL. This will further push up our trade imbalance. In order to reduce the trade gap, we will have to maintain production and increase our exports in traditional items like jute, textile and tea. More production of oil and fertiliser will bring down the import bill. That also will help reduce our trade gap.

The art silk industry can play a very important role in reducing our trade gap. But this industry is experiencing lot of difficulties. Surat, which is my constituency is one of the biggest centres of art silk fabric. One of the main constraints and difficulties experienced by this industry is non-availability of raw materials. The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation was granted a Letter of Intent for the manufacture of nylon-6 filament yarn in the year 1971. At that point of time it had an installed capacity of 2,100 metric tonnes. Then it was increased to 4,200 tonnes and further to 6,000 tonnes. But, somehow or other, the process of approval for this particular project has been delayed under one pretext or another. So, I would urge upon the Ministry to take steps to see that the approval for this project is granted as early as possible.

Coming to another important point, for the manufacture of art silk fabrics in the powerloom sector, they require the import of nylon filament yarn. In the budget speech last year also I have requested the Government to reduce the import duty on acetate filament yarn. It was reduced from 125 to 20 per cent in the last budget. There is only one indigenous manufacturer of acetate yarn. That plant is out-dated, it is most uneconomic and the installed capacity remains under utilized. Still, representation is being made by various interested sections that the import duty should be raised so that this particular factory viz. Sir silk industry may be benefited. I would urge upon the Government not to give heed to this particular representation.

The duty on imported filament yarn also requires to be looked into. It is requested that the auxiliary duty may be reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent.

Regarding the fibre policy for the power loom sector, in the meeting of the Power Loom Board held on 11-3-82 it has been obeserved that a suggestion has been made to examine the issue whether the present restriction on the use of man-made fibre and filament Yarn by different sections of the power loom sector should continue. Now a suggestion has been made that mill sector should be allowed to use this system of power loom sector. I would say that the policy should not be changed, even though pressure has been brought from the various sections, because the present po-

licy is based on a planned economy. The protection to the power loom sector should be continued for a long period, in view of the fact that our system is different from that of western countries, so far as textile and art silk fibres are concerned, inasmuch as their economies are free, they are not planned economies and they have abundant supply of raw materials. In view of that, the present policy may be continued, so far as this particular sector is concerned.

The demand for man-made fibre yarn is increasing much more than the indigenous production. It is, therefore, urged that we should create new capacity for man-made fibre and filament yarn. As such, for the production man-made filament yarns, units producing IMT and caprolactum should expand and also install polymerisation capacity. Public sector agencies like IPCL and GSFC should not stop at production of monomer stage, such as IMT or caprolactum, they should go ahead one step more downwards in the production of chips. Further, other units which are prepared to come for the manufacture of nylon, polyester filament yarn can go in for it and further step up should be continued.

Another point I would like to touch is *zari*, which is a very ancient industry. Of course, the problems are very minor. However, ever though it is being persistently represented by various sections, somehow or other, the minor problems have not been tackled. I would request the Minister to see that these problems are tackled. The first problem is the availability of gold for *zari*. As there is so much of fluctuation in the price of gold, it must be supplied at the monthly average rate; that is to say, what was being done in the past should be restored. Secondly, it is the declared policy of Government to ban the export of silver. But as I have submitted, pressure has been brought from various sides also that the ban is required to be lifted. But I urge upon the Ministry that the ban should continue.

Then there are inadequate export incentives. Cash assistance should be increased in this regard. The jari industry and the diamond industry are located in the southern part of Gujarat, that is, in Surat. Surat is one of the biggest commercial centres in the vicinity. So, a foreign post office, though it is not concerning the Commerce Ministry, will give a very good impetus so far as export is concerned. So, a foreign post office is required to be opened at Surat.

Another point. I would like to touch upon is about the Kandla Port free trade zone. This was set up in the year 1965. For about 10 years it did not develop. Hardly about 23 units were set up in that area in the first 10 years and proper care is not taken about them. Then, in the last 5 years, that is, from 1974 onwards, it has started developing. In 1978 the Kaul Committee was set up. Many of the recommendations of that Committee were also considered and accepted by the Government. But still various other recommendations are pending consideration So, I urge upon the Ministry to see that all the recommendations made by the Kaul Committee are considered and accepted.

Another Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri P. L. Tandon was constituted and its Report is likely to be submitted, as I have mentioned, by 31st March 1982. But we do not know whether that Report has been submitted. If the Report is submitted by the Chairman, it should be considered as early as possible and appropriate steps may kindly be taken on the recommendations of this Committee. So far as this zone is concerned, there are minor difficulties. These difficulties may kindly be considered. In this respect various representations are also made. So far as our export is concerned, we have exceeded our target this year. After the tax holiday we should react by 1984-85 a target of about Rs. 300 crores. If you do not reach that target, then all the measures taken will be half-hearted measures and we will not be able to reach our target. That will be the position.

One of the very important industries is the diamond industry and somehow or the other the diamond industry has been clubbed with the handicrafts. The production of handicrafts items has targeted to Rs.

[Shri C. D. Patil]

2,710 crores in the year 1982-83. The target for export of these handicrafts is Rs. 1160 crores. These handicrafts items are much talked about and the export also is much talked about. But the major thing in all these items is the diamond—gem as we call it. For that item the total export exceeds Rs. 600 crores per year. However, I am sorry to say, and it is a very regrettable affair that the present Ministry has not taken proper care in respect of this industry. We are not producing raw materials. They are imported. We finish and polish those diamonds and then they are exported. Our export of diamonds is to the tune of about Rs. 700 crores per year. What I submit is that the difficulties which are experienced by this industry should be examined by the experts.

Then, Sir, the Bulsar and Surat Districts are the two districts where the diamonds are polished. On record, Bombay naturally is the place from where the export is being made, but the manufacture is from the southern part of Gujarat, viz, Bulsar and Surat districts. As I have submitted earlier also, opening of a foreign post office at Surat is a must, but this Ministry may say that they are not concerned with the opening of the foreign post office because the Central Excise and Customs and Post Office are inter-connected with various Ministries. But the Ministry which is most concerned will be the Commerce Ministry, because all the exports will be easier from this Port. It is easier to get various drawbacks and licences from this Port. So, a foreign post office in respect of this Ministry is a must.

We are manufacturing in India and specially in Surat the webbing woven/elastic tapes. We are producing enough quantity as required in our country. Still, the import is being allowed. When the quality was checked, it was found to be equivalent to the quality, that is being imported. So, if that is being checked, if the Government takes proper steps to see that the quality is equivalent to the quality that is being imported, then, I think, we can totally ban the import of this particular thing. We can produce the required quantity of it also.

I want to make one small point. I do not know whether this particular Ministry is concerned or otherwise. I have made a representation to the Finance Minister personally also. This is about the difficulty experienced by the bottlers of the soft drink. So far as the clubbing of manufacture of the bottlers is concerned, I have nothing to say much on the point. That point has been decided. But a very inconvenient clause that has been inserted is that any bottler, though he is an independent bottler, even if he ceases to manufacture that particular brand also, still he will have to pay the duty. In that way, all the small bottlers will have to stop the production and they will be out of trade. That aspect, if at all this particular Ministry is concerned with, will have to be looked into.

Before I conclude, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak on the demands relating to the Ministry of Commerce.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मंत्री मैं श्री शिवराज पाटिल को बधाई देता हूं कि उनको वाणिज्य मंत्रालय का इंडीपेंडेंट चार्ज मिला है और राज्य मंत्री के रूप में मिला है । लेकिन मेरा ऐसा कुछ विचार है कि यह जो इतना महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है, जिसका कि संबंध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से है, जहां पर कि विदेशी शक्तियों के तनाव चल रहे हैं, इस वाणिज्य मंत्रालय को एक राज्य मंत्री को देना कुछ रिस्क का भी विषय है ।

जहां तक वाणिज्य राज्य मंत्री का सवाल है, उनकी क्षमता , उनकी ईमानदारी पर किसी को शक नहीं होगा । हम चाहेंगे कि यह वाणिज्य मंत्रालय राज्य मंत्री के रूप में उनके पास न रहे, बल्कि एक फुल फ्लैज्ड मिनिस्टर बना कर उनको यह चार्ज दिया जाए ।

सभापति महोदय वाणिज्य मंत्रालय पर जो बहस चल रही है, इसके लिए

पांच घंटे का समय दिया गया है । मैं संसदीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि यह इतना बड़ा मंत्रालय है जिसके अधीन प्लानटेशंस हैं, एक्सपोर्ट काउंसिल्स हैं, फोरन ट्रेड है, ऐसी कारपोरेशंस हैं जिनका करोड़ों रुपये का टर्न ओवर है, उन पर सब पर बहस के लिए पांच घटे का समय पर्याप्त है । इस पर ज्यादा समय लगाया जाना चाहिए । खासकर मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी एक्सपोर्ट , इम्पोर्ट पालिसी की घोषणा की गयी जो कि विवादास्पद है । इस पर प्रतिक्रियाएं आनी आरंभ हो गयी हैं और आगे भी प्रतिक्रियाएं आयेंगी, इस लिए इस पर कम से कम एक दिन का समय रखा जाए जिससे कि माननीय सदस्य अपने विचार व्यक्त कर सकें ।

सभापति महोदय, हमारा जो फोरन ट्रेड में गेप है इस पर बहुत चिंता व्यक्त की जा रही है और सरकार ने भी इस पर चिंता व्यक्त की है । लेकिन सरकार, ऐसा लगता है कि गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा हमारी स्थिति बढ़िया है, इस पर संतोष करना चाहती है । हम तसल्ली करना चाहते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि गत वर्ष का आपका जो फोरन ट्रेड का गेप था, मुझे डर है, डर ही नहीं विश्वास है कि इस साल उससे भी ज्यादा हो जाएगा ।

सभापति जी, 1978–79 में एक्सपोर्ट था 5555 करोड़ रुपए का और इपोर्ट था 7398 करोड़ का । इस प्रकार ट्रेड गैप था—1843 करोड़ का । 1980–81 में एक्सपोर्ट था 6709 करोड़ का और इम्पोर्ट था 12465 करोड़ का । इस प्रकार गैप था 5756 करोड़ का । 1981–82 के इकनामिक सर्वे ने जनवरी तक के जो आंकड़े दिए हैं उसके अनुसार एक्सपोर्ट है 7700 करोड़ और इंपोर्ट अनुमानित है 13200 करोड़ का । इस प्रकार 5500 करोड़ का गैप जनवरी तक आंका गया है । अभी दो महीने और पड़े हैं, फरवरी-मार्च ।

इसके अलावा मैं राज्य मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि जो हमारे इनविजिबल अकाउण्ट्स हैं, उनकी स्थिति इस साल की अपेक्षा गत वर्ष ज्यादा अच्छी थी । हमारे इनविजिबल एकाउण्ट्स भी इस साल कम होने वाले हैं । अगर आप जोड़ें तो पता लगेगा कि करेण्ट एकाउण्ट का डेफिसिट 7000 करोड़ को भी क्रास करने वाला है और यह बहुत ही चिंता का विषय है । इसके साथ-साथ हमारी आयात-निर्यात नीति पर विचार करते समय यह विचार करना पड़ेगा कि इस ट्रेड गैप के साथ-साथ हमारे फारेन एक्सचेंज की स्थिति क्या होती जा रही है ।

अभी जो आयात-निर्यात नीति घोषित की गई है, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे पास बहुत विदेशी मुद्रा है, कोई चिन्ता नहीं है, दिल खोल कर खर्च करो, लेकिन आज विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति इस प्रकार है ---

वर्ष 1978–79 में फारेन एक्सचेंज एसेट्स 5219.9 करोड़ था और यह उस समय था जब आई० एम० एफ० का 206.9 करोड़ रीपेमेंट था । देखा जाए तो 1978-79 में अगर हम री-पेमेंट न करते तो 5426.8 करोड़ का हमारा फारेन करेंसी एसेट था । आज 1981–82 में जनवरी तक जो स्थिति है, अभी दो महीने बाकी हैं—हमारा फारेन एक्सचेंज 3529.7 करोड़ रह गया है और इसमें भी आई० एम० एफ० के लोन का 638.8 करोड़ जोड़ हुआ है । अगर इसको न जोड़ें तो फारेन एक्सचेंज केवल 2890.9 करोड़ रह जाएगा ।

[श्री ;ण कुमार गोयल]

14.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

जब हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा लगातार गिरती चली जा रही है और विकसित देशों का टेंडेंसी प्रोटेक्शनिज्म को है, हम बार-बार कहते हैं कि विश्व व्यापार के अन्दर मन्दी चल रही है तो इन स्थितियों में सरकार ने जो वर्तमान आयात-निर्यात नीति घोषित की है, वह हम सब के लिए चिंता का विषय है । इसका कोई कारण समझ में नहीं आता, जैसा कि अभी मेरे पूर्व-वक्ता ने कहा है । 85 भिन्न प्रकार की मशीनरी को आप ओ० जी० एल० में ले आए । सौ से अधिक रामेटेरियल को ओ० जी० एल० में ले आए । जो वैल्यू सीलिंग थी, उसमें भी हर इम्पोर्ट के लिए हर जगह बढ़ाया गया है । टेक्नालाजी एण्ड नो हाउ में इंपोर्ट को काफी एलाऊ किया गया है, रिलेक्स किया गया है । सबसे अधिक आश्चर्यजनक बात यह है कि अभी तक तो रामटोरियल एक्चुयल यूजर्स के लिए ओ० जी० एल० में था, आपने तो जो एक्चुअल यूजर्स नहीं हैं, उनको भी इस नई पालिसी के तहत ओ० जी० एल० के अन्तर्गत आयात को स्वीकृति दे दी है । यह स्थिति कब है ? उस समय है जब हमारे देश में कई प्रकार की वस्तुएं जो भारत में बनाई जा सकती थीं उनके कारखाने बन्द पड़े हैं । या जितनी उनकी क्षमता है, उतनी क्षमता के साथ वे काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं । यह उत्पादकता वर्ष है । इस वर्ष में पैदावार बढ़ाने पर बहुत ज्यादा जोर दिया जा रहा है । ऐसे कारखाने जो फुल कैपेसिटी पर नहीं चल रहे हैं और जिन पर विदेशी वस्तुओं के आयात के कारण आघात लग रहा है, नई इम्पोर्ट नीति के कारण आघात लग रहा है, ओ० जी० एल में जो आप ने रिलेक्सेशन दिए हैं उसके कारण आघात लग रहा है क्या वे मारे जाएंगे ? क्या बार बार उत्पादकता बढ़ाने की जो आप घोषणा कर रहे हैं, वह—खोखली नहीं रह जाएगी ? आपने जो रिलैक्सेशन इम्पोर्ट में दिए हैं, इम्पोर्ट पालिसी को जो आपने लिब्रल किया है, क्या ऐसा करके आपने ठीक किया है । दिल खोल कर दीवाने बन कर आपने ये रियायतें दी हैं । गत वर्ष भी इम्पोर्ट्स को आपने लिब्रलाइज़ किया था । आंकड़ों के आधार पर आप से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन वस्तुओं के अन्दर गतवर्ष आपने इम्पोर्ट्स को लिब्रलाइज किया था, क्या उस से उन यूजर्ज ने, उन उत्पादकों ने जिन्होंने इम्पोर्ट किया, उस अनुपात में अपनी वस्तुओं का निर्यात भी किया जितने निर्यात की आप उन से अपेक्षा करते थे ? मेरा कहना यह है कि यह नहीं बढ़ । नगण्य निर्यात ही इस कारण से हुआ ।

आपने घोषणा की है कि इम्पोर्ट पालिसी को लिब्रलाइज करने से उत्पादन देश का बढ़ेगा और उत्पादन बढ़ने के साथ साथ देश का निर्यात भी बढ़ेगा और ट्रेड गैप जो है वह कम होगा । मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक मृग मरीचिका ही सिद्ध होने वाली है । जो डिफिसिट आज है यह बढ़ कर नौ हजार करोड़ से ऊपर ही अगले साल में जाने वाला है । आपने इम्पोर्ट पालिसी को लिब्रलाइज किया है । लगातार आप के ऊपर यह आरोप लगाया जाता रहा है कि आई एम एफ से लोन लेने की बात जब आई थी तब यह कहा गया था कि दबाव में आ कर हमारी आर्थिक नीतियां का निर्धारण होगा । हमारी इम्पोर्ट पालिसी जो इस हद तक लिब्रलाइज की गई है मैं समझता हूं कि यह आई० एम० एफ० के दबाव में आ कर ही की गई है और इसी देश का कोई भला नहीं होगा ।

मैं एक केस की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । इसकी चर्चा शायद लोक सभा में नहीं हो पाई है ; यह

स्टेनलैस स्टील के इम्पार्ट का केस हैं। कोल्ड रोल्ड स्टेनलैस शीट्स का नाम ओ० जी० एल० में नहीं हैं। इस पर ड्यूटी बहुत अधिक है। लेकिन लकुना का फायदा उठा कर फोल्डेड ऐंगल्ज़ को मुड़े हुए ऐंगल्ज़ की जो प्रैक्टीकली स्टेनलैस शीट ही होती है, उनका फ्लैट्स बता कर उनका इम्पोर्ट किया गया। हजारों टन का इस तरह से इम्पोर्ट किया गया। इस ओर इशारा करने के बाद भी भारत सरकार ने अपनी गलती को सुधारा नहीं और इस कारण से करोड़ों रुपये का नुक्सान इस स्टेनलैस स्टील के बोगस इम्पोर्ट के कारण हुआ, धोखाधड़ी के कारण हुआ। सारे केस में में जाने का समय नहीं है। केवल मैं एक इशारा भर कर देना चाहता हूं।

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यह ड्यूटी है, इससे बच कर के कि यह हमारे केवल फ़ोल्डड ऐंगिल्स हैं केवल 220 परसेंट ड्यूटी की जगह पर 60 परसेंट दिया, 30 परसेंट को जगह 25 परसेंट दिया और इस प्रकार से एक-एक कन्साइनमेंट के अन्दर 10 से 25, 30 करोड़ रु० का अनुचित लाभ उठाया है। क्या यही आपकी पोलिसी है। इसी तरीके से आप अपनी इम्पोर्ट पोलिसी को लिबरेलाइज़ करना चाहते हैं जिससे लोग अनुचित लाभ उठा सकें? मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इसका जवाब दें। भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री जी इस समय सदन में मौजूद हैं मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आपकी इम्पोर्ट, ऐंक्सपोर्ट पोलिसी है, जिसको आपने लिबेरेलाइज़ किया है यह केवल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष की दबाव में आ कर किया है, और इसके आधार पर हमारे फ़ोरेन ऐक्सचेंज के साथ खिलवाड़ खिलवाड़ होगा और इस समय जो गैप करीब 7 हजार करोड़ रु० का है यह बढ़ कर 8, 9 हजार करोड़ रु० तक जा सकता है।

आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बजार की स्थिति क्या है? क्या हम अपनी नीति का निर्धारण करते समय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में जो विकसित देश हैं, उनका जिस प्रकार कारोल इसके अन्दर चल रहा है, और उनकी मुकाबले में जो विकाशील देश हैं जिनमें भारत भी शामिल हैं, अपनी सुविधाओं के लिए जिस प्रकार हम गिड़-गिड़ाते हैं और उसके बाद भी विकसित देशों की उपेक्षा होतो है उसको देखते हुए क्या लगता है कि इस ऐक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट पालिसी के आधार पर कुछ बनेगा? मुझे लगता है कि विकसित देश शायद कुछ रहम कर जायें कि हिन्दुस्तान ने अपनी इम्पोर्ट पालिसी लिबरेलाइज़ की है अब हमें भी अपनी पोलिसी को लिबरेलाइज़ कर के सामान को लाने की इजाज़त देनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं यह हमारे साथ धोखा होगा। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है।

ओपेक कण्ट्रीज़ के तेल की बात की जाती है। कहा जाता है कि जब ओपेक कण्ट्रीज़ ने अपने तेल का मूल्य बढ़ाया था तो विक-सित देशों को आर्थिक स्थिति चरमरा गई थी, थोड़ी देर के लिए एक धक्का विकसित देशों को भी लगा। लेकिन विकसित देश, जिनका विश्व व्यापार पर पूरा कब्जा है उन्होंने अपने आपको सम्भाल लिया। जितना उनको अधिक पैसा देना पड़ा उससे भी अधिक अपने यहां से ऐक्सपोर्ट कर के ओपेक कण्ट्रीज़ के अन्दर उस पैसे कमा लिया। यहां तक कि जो ओपेक कण्ट्रीज़ के पास बढ़ा हुआ पैसा आया उसका इन्वेस्टमेंट भी विकसित देशों में ही हुआ। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान जैसा देश इन परिस्थितियां के कारण पिट गया, और आज स्थिति यह है कि जो

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल]

विकसित देश हैं, अगर हम दो देश ले लें केवल यू० एस० ए० और पश्चिम जर्मनो, इन दो देशों का विश्व के व्यापार के अन्दर एक बटे चार भाग है । और इनमें भी अगर केवल पश्चिम जर्मनी को ले लिया जाए तो जितने हम विकासशील देश हैं, ओपेक कण्ट्रीज़ का निकाल दीजिए, उन सब के बराबर केवल विश्व का व्यापार पश्चिमी जर्मनी का है । और जो विश्व के बड़े बड़े देश हैं जिनमें 13 देश हैं विश्व का जो कुल व्यापार है उसका 70 फी सदी व्यापार केवल 13 देशों के हाथ में है । और इस विश्व व्यापार में भारत का हिस्सा कुल कितना है ? 0.5 प्रतिशत । यह बिल्कुल नगण्य है । हमें देखना चाहिए कि विकसित देश विश्व व्यापार में विकासशील देशों का कितना शोषण कर रहे हैं । विकसित देश अपने कुल व्यापार का 70 प्रतिशत व्यापार वे आपस में करते हैं, जब कि विकासशील देश अपने कुल व्यापार का केवल 19 प्रतिशत व्यापार आपस में करते हैं । ओपेक कण्ट्रीज़ के कुल तेल का 76 प्रतिशत तेल डवेलप्ड कण्ट्रीज़ में जाता है और ओपेक कण्ट्रीज़ की इम्पोर्ट आवश्यकता का 82 प्रतिशत डेवेलप्ड कण्ट्रीज़ से पूरा किया जाता है ।

विकसित देशों का 78 प्रतिशत एक्सपोर्ट केवल मैनुफ़ैक्चर्ड प्राडक्ट्स का है, जब कि 22 प्रतिशत प्राइमरी प्राडक्ट्स का है । इसकी तुलना में विकासशील देश केवल 20 प्रतिशत मैनुफैक्चर्ड प्राडक्ट्स का एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं । भारत और विकासशील देशों के लिए सब से अधिक चिन्ताजनक बात यह है कि 1972 में फूड और रा मटीरियल का जितना विश्व व्यापार में एक्सपोर्ट होता था, उसका लगभग 33 प्रतिशत भाग विकासशील देशों का था । लेकिन 1980 में उनका भाग केवल 27 या 28 प्रतिशत रह गया है । इसका मतलब यह है कि मैनुफक्चर्ड गुड्ज़ में विसित देशों की मानोपली तो है ही, अब क्रूड और रा मैटीरियल में भी उनकी पेनीट्रेशन और दख़ल शुरू हो हो गया है, जो कि ज्यादा चिंता का विषय है ।

इस स्थिति का सामना करने का केवल एक ही उपाय है कि हम विकासशील देशों के साथ साथ ओपेक कण्ट्रीज़ की भी अपने साथ लेने का प्रयास करें, जिनका शोषण विकसित देश कर रहे हैं, और उन्हें इस बात के लिए तैयार करें कि वे विकासशील देशों के साथ म्युचुअल ट्रेड को बढ़ाएं ।

जहां तक साउथ-साउथ कांफ़रेंस का सम्बन्ध है, वह प्रयास बहुत बढ़िया है और मैं उसकी प्रशंसा करता हूं, लेकिन उसका परिणाम क्या निकला? वही पुरानी घोषणाएं की गईं कि साथ रहने की आवश्यकता है, साथ रहेंगे आदि । लेकिन इस कान्फ़रेंस में निर्णय क्या हुआ ? यह भी विचार करने का विषय है कि ग्रुप 77 के कितने सदस्यों ने इसमें भाग लिया । जहां तक विकासशील देशों के फ़ोरम का सम्बन्ध है, भारत का उसको लीडरशिप को भूख नहीं है । और न होनी चाहिए । लेकिन हम सब का एक ही दर्द है कि हम सब का शोषण हो रहा है, इसलिए हम उन को अपने साथ लें । आज विकसित देशों को जितना भी रा-मैटीरियल, लेटेस्ट टेक्नालाजी के आधार पर अपने फ़िनिश्ड प्रोडक्ट्स को तैयार करने के लिए चाहिए, उसका अधिकांश भाग विकासशील देश दे रहे हैं लेकिन आज पश्चिमी देशों का जिस प्रकार का आर्थिक शिकंजा विकासशील देशों के

के ऊपर है उसके चलते यह महसूस करना या सोचना कि वे हमारे साथ आ करके आर्थिक साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ़ युद्ध लड़ेंगे, यह सम्भव नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं भारत, जिसने अपनी धरती पर महात्मा गांधी को पैदा किया और जिसने सबसे पहले विदेशी वस्त्रों के बहिष्कार करने का नारा दिया, वह अन्य विकासशील देशों को अपने साथ लेकर उनसे कह सकता है कि आज तुम्हें कुरबानियां देनी होंगी । हमें उन देशों को तैयार करना पड़ेगा और हम मिलकर, विकसित देश, खासकर जो पश्चिमी देश हैं, उनके खिलाफ़ एकानामिक वार का नारा लगायें । जब तक विकसित देशों के खिलाफ़ एकानामिक वार का नारा लगाने के लिए हम विकाशील देशों को तैयार नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम केवल मृग-मरीचिका में ही रहेंगे ।

अन्त में मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारी जो अर्थ नीति है, जो आयात-निर्यात नीति है उसमें आप कितना ही रिलैकशेसन न दे दें, कितनी ही लिबरल पालिसी बना दें, लेकिन उसका फ़ायदा किस को होने वाला है ? यह जो विकसित देश हैं उनसे कितनी मात्रा में मशीनरी आने वाली है इसका कोई अन्दाज़ा नहीं है । उन देशों से यह आशा करना कि वे अपनी प्रोटेक्शनिस्ट मेनटैलिटो को छोड़ देंगे, निरर्थक होगा ।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में श्रम सस्ता है । यही कारण है कि हमने लेबर इंटेन्सिव प्रोडक्ट्स के मामले में मार्केट्स में अपने लिए स्थान बनाया । लेकिन जैसे ही हम अपना कुछ स्थान बनाने लगे, विकसित देशों ने प्रोटेक्शनिस्ट टेन्डेन्सी आरम्भ कर दी । इसलिए उन देशों से किसी प्रकार की कोई आशा करना बेकार है । हमें विकासशील देशों को ही अपने साथ लेना पड़ेगा और तभी हम कोई सफलता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will be very very brief in my intervention. Hon. Members are aware that the export-import policy has been announced on the fifth of this month and some of the hon. Members have just now referred to it. I feel it has become the latest fashion with the Opposition to take the name of IMF and what not. I need hardly point out to the hon. Members that our policy has been not only welcomed by the trade and industry including the Press but I must say it has been hailed as bold and a gift to the small scale sector, etc.

Sir, I am only confining myself to a very limited issue. I will be referring to the two important sectors—handloom and handicraft. Handlooms have been given a pride of place in our new textile policy which has been announced last year and also it has been given a very important place in the revised 20-point economic programme announced by the Prime Minister.

15.00 hrs.

In terms of employment, the handloom industry which provides employment to nearly 10 million people is next only to Agriculture.

The 6th Five-year plan envisages a total production of 4,100 million metres in this handloom sector. This represents an increase of nearly 40 per cent over the base level as against 8 per cent in the mill sector.

The importance that the Government attaches to this sector the priority that the Government have given, and the commitment that we give to the development of handloom industry will be evident from the fact that under the 6th Five-Year Plan the out-lay stands at Rs. 120 crores as against the 5th Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 37.30 crores only.

In addition to this a further provision of Rs. 190.93 crores has been made under the State sector.

Many a times questions have been raised in this House during the Question Hour regarding the availability of yarn to the

[Shri P. A. Sangma]

weavers. In order to ensure the availability of hank yarn to the handloom weavers the Government has taken a number of steps and some of these are the following:

There is obligation on all the spinning mills and composite mills to pack not less than 50 per cent of their total marketable yarn in the form of hanks. Further 85 per cent of the hank yarn should be in counts 40s and below.

Number two: Setting up of 25 handloom weavers' cooperative spinning mills each with 25,000 spindles for which a provision of Rs. 32 crores has been made in the 6th five-year plan. So far 36 mills with 84 lakh spindles have come up in the handloom weavers cooperative sector. During 1981-82 Rs. 650 lakhs has been given as assistance and a provision of Rs. 800 lakhs has been kept in the year 1982-83.

Regarding the availability of working capital to the handloom weavers I want to inform the hon. Members of the august House that there has been a considerable improvement in this respect also.

As far as the credits in the cooperative sector is concerned the Reserve Bank of India has considerably liberalised the terms of credit on the recommendations of the committee set up to study the RBI Scheme for handloom finance. The credit limit sanctioned under the scheme has increased from Rs. 26.43 crores in 1976-77 to over Rs. 60 crores in 1979-80 and Rs. 90 crores in 1980-81. In the current financial year the figure is likely to exceed Rs. 100 crores.

As far as weavers outside cooperative fold are concerned, the Government are considering the recommendations of the study group set up to study the commercial bank lending to handloom sector. Already the handloom weavers are eligible for composite loans to the extent of Rs. 25,000 with interest rates varying from nine per cent ot 11½ per cent and carrying an initial moratorium.

Some Members also have mentioned about Janata Cloth Scheme. This scheme for production of control cloth in the handloom sector was started in October, 1976, with the twin objectives of providing cheap cloth to the weaker sections of the population and sustained work to the handloom weavers. The scheme is currently being implemented in 14 States and one Union Territory. The total production of Janata Cloth went up from level of about 10 million metres in 1976-77 to an impressive figure of 290 million metres in 1980-81. The provisional figure for the first nine months of 1981-82 is about 258 million metres and our target for 1982-83 is 325 million metres.

The House is aware of the various measures taken by the Government to protect the handloom sector. One of the important policy support measures for tackling the marketing problems in the handloom sector is the scheme of reservation of certain lines of production exclusively for the handloom sector. As the hon. Members have pointed out. I must admit that there are a number of practical difficulties which limit the usefulness of the reservation orders as they exist today. The notifications have been repeatedly challenged in courts. In order to study the various problems about the reservation of handloom sector, a Study Group under the Chairmanship of erstwhile Textile Commisisoner was set up by the Ministry of Commerce. The Study Group was expected to study the whole gamut of the reservation orders including the necessity for bringing in a fresh legislation instead of putting the reservation under the Essential Commodities Act. The report of the Study Group has already been submitted and is under the consideration of the Government. We have also announced earlier that the Government has decided to set up National Handloom Development Corporations and we hope to launch it within this financial year. We also hope that Institute of Handloom Technology for North-East will start functioning soon. The handloom export has registered a phenomenal increase from Rs. 25.61 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 330 crores in 1980-81.

Now, coming to Handicrafts sector, I must say that this is an equally important segment of the decentralised sector of our economy. For the year 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 10 crores has been provided.

The major developmental activities to be undertaken during 1982-83 pertain to massive training in carpet weaving, art metal wares, hand-printed textiles, cane and bamboos, designing and technical development, preservation of heritage of craft skills and marketing. A provision of Rs. 6.90 crores has been made for this purpose. In hand carpet weaving alone, 463 training centres are running and over one lakh persons have been trained. The thrust now is being shifted to advanced training in weaving carpets of higher knot and quality. In other crafts also training centres are being run, and there are 41 in art metal wares and 39 in cane centres and bamboo. It is proposed to set up a National Carpet Institute and an Institute of Hand-printed textiles so that technical and design improvements can be made in both these items.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: At what place? Has it been decided?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: We will take a decision. Sir, it is also proposed to set up 100 advanced training centres in Jammu and Kashmir. In order to benefit the craftsmen who generally belong to weaker sections, it is proposed to set up common facility centres with the cooperation of the State Governments, State Corporations and cooperative societies. If you read the annual reports, you will find that it is also mentioned there. These common facilities centres will be set up in the craft concentration areas of various crafts including handloom printed textiles, carpets, wood, art metalware and will provide facilities such as dyeing wood seasoning, electro-printing etc. It is also proposed to take up a scheme of assisting the craftsmen in building housing-cum-worksheds with the cooperation of the State Governments and Banking Institutions. As a result of the measures that we have taken, specially in the field of training, our export of handicrafts; excluding gems and jewellery, has risen from Rs. 37.54 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 314.26 crores in 1979-80. Shri Patil has mentioned that the exports in handicrafts mainly pertain to gem and jewellery, but the figures that I have given exclude the export of gems and jewellery.

According to the provisional data, the exports have risen to Rs. 357.10 crores in 1980-81 and Rs. 313.60 crores in the first ten months of 1981-82. In order to further improve our export performance, a new Export Promotion Council for carpets has been registered in February, 1982 and is expected to function shortly.

I had also thought that I would deal and say something about the silk industry, but very recently, this House had the opportunity of discussing about the silk industry in detail, when we moved the Amendment Bill to the Central Silk Board Act. I do not, therefore, propose to deal further with the subject of silk industry. I can, however, assure the House that as far as the handlooms, handicrafts and silk industries are concerned, we are taking all possible steps to see that there is an all round development in these fields.

With these few words, I conclude.

श्री शान्तभाई पटेल (सावरकंठा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की डिमांड्स पर जो आज चर्चा चल रही है, उसमें भाग लेने के लिए जो आपने समय दिया है, उस के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं और मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

इस के साथ साथ दो-तीन सुझाव मुझे काटन के बारे में देने हैं। काटन का जो उत्पादन वर्ष है, उस में काटन के किसानों ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से काटन का उत्पादन किया। पहले हमें देश में काटन बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करनी पड़ती थी। इस वजह से सरकार ने और काटन के किसानों ने इस पर अपना पूरा ध्यान लगाया। शोधन कर के सरकार ने अच्छे बीज किसानों को दिये और फ़र्टीलाइजर्स की व्यवस्था भी की। इस से काटन का उत्पादन इतना बढ़ा कि अब देश में किसान को काटन का पूरा दाम भी नहीं मिल रहा है।

[श्री शान्तुभाई पटेल]

उत्पादन पहले कम था इसीलिये विदेशों से काटन इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता था। सरकार ने काश्तकारों को, किसानों को प्रोत्साहन दिया और उन्होंने इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाया। इससे क्या हुआ कि फर्टिलाइजर का दाम बढ़ा। ए० पी० सी० ने परामर्श दिया है कि लास्ट ईयर के मुकाबले में इस साल इसका 25 टका दाम बढ़ना चाहिये और किसानों को ज्यादा दाम देना चाहिये जिससे कि उनको घाटा न हो। लेकिन सपोर्ट प्राइस देने के लिये अभी तक दाम नहीं बढ़ाये गये हैं।

जो काटन सी० सी० आई० परचेज करती है, व्यापारी मार्किट से खरीदता है, उसके खरीदने के भाव में गिरावट आयी है। लास्ट ईयर फरवरी मास, 1981 में एक क्विंटल का दाम 607 रुपये था, इस साल 1982 में इसका दाम एक क्विंटल का 524 रुपये हैं। 1981 में मार्च मास में इसका दाम 586 रुपये क्विंटल था, इस साल 1982 में 487 रुपये क्विंटल है। मेरा कहना यह है कि एक क्विंटल पर सौ-सौ रुपया कम हो गया है तो आप अनुमान लगाइये कि एक गठरी पर कितना कम हो जायगा। हमारे देश में कितनी लाख गठरियों का उत्पादन होता है, यह आप जानते हैं। इस से किसानों को करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होगा। इसके बारे में कार्मस मिनिस्ट्री को पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये।

काटन कारपोरेशन जो काटन खरीदने जाता है या इसके द्वारा काटन खरीदने की जो प्रेक्टिश है उसके मायने यह है कि मार्किट में जो दाम काटन के हैं वे कम न हों और किसानों को घाटा न हो। यह काटन कारपोरेशन किसानों को संरक्षण देने के लिये बना है। इसलिये इस कारपोरेशन को किसानों से सही भाव पर काटन खरीदना चाहिये। जो किसान का कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन होता है वह तो कम से कम किसान को मिलना चाहिये। हम यह नहीं कहते कि उसको ज्यादा मुनाफा दो, पर इतना पैसा तो दो जिससे कि उसको कम से कम घाटा तो न पड़े। किसान को पूरा दाम मिले इसकी व्यवस्था कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री को करनी चाहिये और जल्दी से जल्दी करनी चाहिये।

लास्ट ईयर गुजरात में सी०सी०आई० ने दस लाख गांठें खरीदी थीं। इस साल अभी तक सात लाख गांठें खरीदी हैं। इसलिये कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री को सी० सी० आई० को कहना चाहिये कि चालू वर्ष में वह ज्यादा काटन की खरीद करे और किसान को पूरा पैसा दे। इसके लिये अभी से व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है। अगर काटन बोने वाले को पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलेगा तो किसान अगले साल क्या करेगा। इसका भी ख्याल मिनिस्ट्री को करना चाहिये।

हिन्दुस्तान में जो कारखाने चलते हैं, इंडस्ट्री चलती हैं, अगर एक्सपोर्ट करने पर उनको पूरा दाम नहीं मिलता है तो उसके लिये उनको सबसीडी दी जाती है ताकि वे माल दूसरे मुल्कों में भेज सकें। इसी तरह से किसान जो काटन तैयार कर के काटन कारपोरेशन को देता है उसके लिये भी सबसीडी दी जानी चाहिये और उसकी काटन को परदेश में भेजने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। काटन कारपोरेशन के साथ जो सहकारी संस्थायें हैं, फेडरेशन हैं, उनको भी माल बाहर भेजने और एक्सपोर्ट करने की पूरी परमीशन देनी चाहिये। उनको भी इस प्रकार की सबसीडी देनी चाहिये जिससे कि वे माल एक्सपोर्ट कर सकें और किसान को उसकी उपज का पूरा दाम मिल सके।

एन० टी० सी० मिल्स जो कंट्रोल का कपड़ा तैयार करती हैं वह कंट्रोल का कपड़ा

बड़े बड़े शहरों में जाता है और वहीं बिक्री होता है । यह कंट्रोल का कपड़ा जिन गरीब लोगों और देहातों के गरीब और सामान्य लोगों के लिये बनता है, उन तक देहातों में वह कपड़ा नहीं पहुंच पाता है । वह कपड़ा ग्रामीण लोगों तक देहातों में पहुंच सके, ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये । कोआप्रेटिव सोसायटीज द्वारा इस कपड़े का वितरण करने की आप व्यवस्था करें तो मेरे ख्याल से कंट्रोल का कपड़ा देहातों तक अच्छी तरह से पहुंच सकेगा और उन लोगों को मिल सकेगा जिनके लिये यह बनता है । इस तरह से यह कार्य अच्छी तरह से हो सकेगा । सहकारी संस्थाओं को उचित मात्रा में कपड़ा दिया जाए, जिससे वे सही प्रकार से वितरण कर सकें । देहातों में भी जनसंख्या के आधार पर उचित मात्रा में कपड़ा पहुंचाया जाए, ताकि देहात की जनता को भी इसका लाभ मिल सके ।

काटन का एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाइए और इसके लिये सबसीडी दीजिये, ताकि किसानों को उचित मूल्य मिल सके । इस प्रकार का व्यवस्था करवाने के लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ ही मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पता नहीं सरकारी पक्ष के लोग जनता पार्टी को दोषी ठहरा कर कितने दिनों तक जिन्दा रहेंगे । जनता के कष्टों का निवारण नहीं हो रहा है । जनता पार्टी को दोष देकर जनता की सारी दिक्कतों और तकलीफों की जिम्मेदारी जनता पार्टी के ऊपर टालना चाहते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के दो विभाग हैं । एक है वाणिज्य विभाग और दूसरा वस्त्र उद्योग विभाग । वाणिज्य विभाग में अनेकों काम हैं—वैदेशिक व्यापार को संगठित करना, उसका विकास करना, विनियमन करना, विभिन्न प्रकार की सहायता करना, बाजारों का संरक्षण करना किस्मों पर नियंत्रण करना, भारतीय उत्पादकों और निर्यात को बढ़ावा देना आदि आदि । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि विगत दो ढ़ाई वर्षों के बीच में इस ओर कितना काम हुआ है—कोई स्पष्ट नीति सरकार की नहीं है । अस्पष्ट अन्तराष्ट्रीय व्यापार नीति के कारण यह काम नहीं हो पा रहा है ।

वर्ष 1979 में एक टंडन समिति बनी । उसकी रिपोर्ट है कि जब तक कृषि उत्पादन का निर्यात नहीं बढ़ेगा, तब तक निर्यात को बढ़ावा नहीं मिल सकेगा । लेकिन आज कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की चिन्ता किसको है ? करोड़-पतियों के दवाब में पड़कर कृषि की सभी योजनायें खटाई में पड़ी हुई हैं । उत्पादन घटता जा रहा है । जब गेहूं आप बाहर से मंगवाने लगे हैं, तो निर्यात कहां से करेंगे ? देश में बिजली नहीं है, पानी नहीं है, लोग अन्न के लिये छटपटा रहे हैं, ऐसी हालत में निर्यात के बारे में आप कहां सोच सकते हैं ? किसान मर रहा है । समितिया केवल दिखाने के लिये बनती है, उनकी सिफारिशें मानने के लिये नहीं बनती । अगर उनकी सिफारिशों पर चलां जाय तो कुछ काम हो सकता है, लेकिन यह सब कुछ नहीं है । स्टेट्स ट्रेडस कारपोरेशन की क्या स्थिति है। हालत दयनीय है । लूट है यहां । 1979–80 में जहां 636 करोड़ का निर्यात था वहां वह 1980–81 में घटकर 450 करोड़ का ही रह गया, यानी लगभग चालीस प्रतिशत कम हो गया। ऐसा क्यों हुआ, क्या आप इसकी जांच करेंगे ?

एक व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण है । इसका काम है अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेलों का आयोजन करना, सरकार की ओर से

[श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा]

प्रदर्शनियों तथा मेलों की व्यवस्था करना आदि । लेकिन हो क्या रहा है ? कोई संतोषजनक काम नहीं हो रहा है । इसी तरह से एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन एंड मार्किटिंग डिवेलपमेंट असिस्टेंस का काम है । उसका काम है भारत के निर्यात व्यापार को बढ़ावा देना । लेकिन इसमें भी बढ़ावा देने का काम नहीं हो रहा है । भारतीय उत्पादों तथा वस्तुओं के लिये विदेशों में मंडियों की खोज और उनके विकास का भी इसका काम है । लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो रहा है । ईमानदारी के साथ आप इन बातों को सोचें, समझें, और इन पर विचार करें । सचमुच में यह काम क्या हो रहा है । नहीं हो रहा है । यह बहुत दुखद बात है । चारों ओर लूट मची हुई है । विदेशी व्यापार आपका चौपट हो रहा है ।

भारत के उत्तर पूर्वी इलाके, बिहार बंगाल, असम और उड़ीसा, बहुत गरीब हैं । इनकी एक ही मनी क्राप है, जूट । इसकी क्या हालत है ? 1930 से ही उत्पादकों की दयनीय दशा में सुधार लाने के लिए समितियां बनती आ रही हैं एक के बाद एक समिति बनती चली आ रही है, उनकी रिपोर्ट भी निकलती आ रही है लेकिन उनकी समस्याएं ज्यों की त्यों हैं, किसी भी सरकार ने उनकी समस्याओं को हल करने की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया है, भारत का विभाजन होने के फलस्वरुप सारी जूट फैक्ट्रियां भारत के हिस्से आ गई और खेती पाकिस्तान में चली गई । इस बीच हमारे किसानों ने बहुत मेहनत करके जूट की पैदावार को बढ़ाया और इन फैक्ट्रियों को चलाए रखा । लेकिन किसानों की हालत दिन प्रति दिन बिगड़ती गई । जांच होती रही, जांच में कोई कमी नहीं आने दी गई लेकिन उनकी दशा सुधारने के कोई कारगर उपाय नहीं किए गए, उनकी जान बचाने के कोई तरीके नहीं अपनाए गए । उत्पादक को अपनी उपज का उचित मूल्य मिले इसकी कोई व्यवस्था आज तक नहीं हो पाई है । वे बेचारे बड़े कष्ट में हैं । विगत वर्ष 9 मार्च को वाणिज्य मंत्री जी ने इसी सदन में वस्त्र नीति के बारे में एक घोषणा की थी । इस एक वर्ष में क्या प्रगति हुई है, मैं चाहता था कि संगम्मा साहब हम को उसकी रिपोर्ट भी देंगे । लेकिन सरकार ने इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया है ।

मैं कुछ मुद्दे आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । घोषणा के कौन कौन से मुख्य मुद्दे थे, यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you can conclude within one minute, you can do so. Otherwise, you can continue on Monday.

SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: I shall continue on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.

15.29 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ACT, 1957 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of Notification No. U-11013/2/82-Delhi (Hindi and English versions) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 8th April, 1982 making amendment to the Order dated the 11th April, 1980 so as to

extend the period of supersession of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi by six months more from 11th April, 1982, under sub-section (3) of section 490 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for the issue of the Notification. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3841/82).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up Private Member's Business. Shri Ramnath Dubey.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS FORTEETH REFORT

SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY (BANDA): I beg to move—

"That this House do agree with the Fortieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions, presented to the House on the 7th April, 1982."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fortieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions, presented to the House on the 7th April, 1982."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: CONTINUOUS RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES AND NEED FOR TAKING STEPS TO AMELIORATE CONDITION OF TOILING MASSES—*Contd.*

THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now resume further discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shri K. A. Rajan on 26th March, 1982.

"The House notes with grave concern the continuous and unchecked rise in prices of essential commodities and consequent deterioration in the living and working conditions of all toiling people and the measures taken against the trade union rights and liberties of workers and calls upon the Government to take effective steps to ameliorate the condition of the toiling masses."

Shri Rajan may continue his speech.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, last time I was just moving the resolution. I was dealing with certain basic questions regarding the economic structure. Why is this price rise very much affecting the whole people of this country? Now I come to the real causes for the price rise in our country, which are really telling on the day to day life of the toiling people. The reason is, for raising resources for development the burden has been continuously falling on the common people. Firstly, indirect taxes, the biggest component of which is excise duty on commodities have been steeply raising. If you go through the figures of excise duty on 18 articles of daily consumption, like cotton textiles, sugar, tea, coffee, tobaccoo, salt, kerosene, etc., they have yielded Rs. 2,762.62 crores in 1980-81. A few selected items will clearly show the trend has been developing for these commodities. On sugar the excise duty realised in 1950-51 was Rs. 6.41 crores; it went up to Rs. 228.5 crores in 1980-81. In the case of tea, it was Rs. 3.36 crores in 1950-51 and it went up to Rs. 70.32 crores in 1980-81. The excise duty on tobacco was Rs. 31.99 crores in 1950-51 but it went up to Rs. 40.39 crores in 1980-81. Regarding soap, which is a commodity used by the common man, the excise duty realised in 1950-51 was Rs. 1.50 crores; it went up to Rs. 25 crores in 1980-81. The prices of manufactured items and the excise duty on them have increased many times and the obliging Government has been turning a blind eye to all these things. Mostly the burden is transferred to the people. The price increase has been enormous in the case of medicines and all the big pharmaceutical:

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

companies have been increasing the prices, and the common people have to face many difficulties in their day today life.

Secondly, deficit financing has been increasing, which is deliberately and forcibly re-distributing the wealth created by the labour, in favour of the upper classes.

Thirdly, the operation of a shortage economy and the seller's market is continuing. Our industrialists have gone on amassing black money. The colossal amount created by them, which is currently about Rs. 30,000 crores is also invested by them in land and all other conceivable things. A supine Government unwilling to attack the shoppers always talks of increased production as the only cure for the present ills. These are all the real factors which really create the paradise for them which is the main challenge to our economy.

Now, it is being claimed in the Economic Survey as also in the Budget speech delivered in this House that the wholesale price index is being controlled and that it is showing a downward trend. But even if it is admitted that there is a downward trend in the wholesale price index, is it being reflected correctly in the all-India consumer price index? The common man and the toiling masses especially in the countryside depend upon the retail shops for their daily necessities and commodities. Now, a new theory has been brought in that there is a downward trend in the wholesale price indices. But what about its reflection in the all-India consumer price indices? They say that there is a time-lag between the two. But unfortunately, the timelag theory does not seem to work in real life. I quote an article:

> "Though the wholesale price index had generally registered a fall during the last several months, prices of several essential items have been steadily rising during the last one year. For example, the percentage variation of the price index of some selected commodities on November 14, 1981 over November 15, 1980 as folloiws: chillies +97.9, onion +95.9, fish +46.9 groundnut oil +26.4, gingolay oil +12.7, jowar +12.5, vanaspati +11.1, tea X10.8 and rice +10.4."

This is the real reflection of the wholesale price index, even though it is showing a downward trend as it is claimed, on the retail prices and consumer price indices. It is being worked to the dis-advantage of the common-man, who has to depend for his day to day living on these essential commodities. This is the real situation in which we are. However big you may talk about the decrease in the wholesale price indices, we are facing the real problem of rise in the price of essential commodities. This is a problem being faced more acutely by the common man especially in the countrysides. Millions of poor people are suffering from this malady. So, what is the way out of this? We have been hearing for the last so many years, pious wishes that we will bring down the prices to a level where the people would be able to purchase articles according to their standard of living. But unfortunataly, with all our pious wishes, we find that we could not stabilise the prices of essential commodities. This is a very vital problem being faced by millions of people especially the poor lot in the countryside, the agricultural labour, the rural masses, other middle class and lower middle class sections of society. Now, we have to think in the present set up and taking reality into consideration, how far we will be able to circumvent this in order to have some stability in the overall price situation.

I would like to highlight that we will have to streamline the public distribution system. The public distribution system as it is, as I understand, caters through 2.98 lakh fair price shops in the whole country. During one year, their number has increased by only 25,000. Moreover, a majority of the fair price shops are confined only in cities and industrial centres. And a number of fair price shops are there only with sign boards. The commodities supplied through public distribution system, are seldom available in these fair price shops. An effective and definite

public distribution system could be run provided you supply the atleast the minimum essential commodities to the people. As I stated earlier, the common man in the villages and in the rural areas and the agricultural workers are the people who are most adversely affected by the price rise.

How could we streamline the public distribution system? According to the programme of the Government, the new 20-Point Programme, the public distribution system is to be developed so that it will remain a permanent feature of the economy, and it will be strengthened in all parts of the country, particularly in the rural areas, as well as the backward, remote and inaccessible areas; attention will also be given to the requirements of the weaker sections of the community.

It is a fact that in practice the public distribution system has not worked well. We have been discussing this problem in this House on several occasions. How far have the fair price shops catered to the needs of the people, so far as essential commodities are concerned. What are the essential commodities supplied by them? How far were they able to stabilise the prices? I can say from my personal experience that we could not give relief to the toiling millions of this country through the fair price shops, or the public distribution system, because we are not catering to the weaker sections of the community.

Therefore, in my Resolution I have suggested that we have to take some strong measures to see that the essential commodities and consumer goods are made available to the fair price shops at reasonable prices so that the purchasing power and the living conditions of the poor people are not further eroded. Already, they are finding it very difficult to carry on their day to day life. Be it the agricultural workers, the middle class people or the working class, all these years there is real erosion in their wages because of the ever-rising increase in the prices of commodities. Unfortunately, the wage policy of the Government does not give adequate neutralisation for the rising cost of living index, because they are trying to peg the wage structure or freeze the wages. In that context, the stabilisation of prices of essential commodities has to be taken up very seriously.

Through this Resolution I want to urge on the Government to take two or three steps if they want to keep the prices at a stable level. First of all, there should be a net work of public distribution system all over the country, especially in the rural areas, where the poor peasants, the agricultural workers and the artisans are residing.

Then the Government should take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. It is at this stage that price flutuation takes place because of the manipulations of the monopolists, who want to get a major share of the huge profits. So, there should be takeover of wholesale trade and distribution through fair price shops.

Then, consumer items like textile, sugar, edible oil etc. should not be left in the hands of the monopolists. They should also to be distributed through the public distribution system. Since our attempt to do that has miserably failed, many political parties and organisations have suggested the nationalisation of sugar, textile and drug industry. Sir, unless you take these drastic measures regarding these essential commodities, you would not be able to run the public distribution system properly and you would not be able to give relief to the common toiling people in respect of their daily necessities of life. Our experience for the last 30-35 years has shown that the peasant as well as the consumer is being looted by a set of traders and monopolists who are really in charge of the whole production of the important items. That is why you should take some fundamental steps regarding stabilisation of prices, and I suggest through this Resolution two steps:

(i) The taking over of the wholesale trade in foodgrains is a must; and

(ii) the nationalisation of the textile, sugar and drug industry is also a must.

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

This will be giving a big relief and this will stabilise the prices of essential articles and commodities and at least our common people will get relief by this measure. Through this Resolution I would like to suggest this and it should not be taken as a question concerning a particular section or a particular party because the whole country is facing the problem of price increase and it has consequences or repercussions or real impact on the whole of our economy and on the day-to-day life of the common people. Therefore, I would suggest through this Resolution these two courses or steps. One is increase in the network of public distribution system especially on the rural side, and the other is the necessity of taking over the wholesale trade in foodgrains and also nationalisation of textile, sugar and drug industries.

I commend this Resolution for the acceptance of this House.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Mr. Rajan, you have not mentioned all these things in this Resolution. Unfortunately, the Resolution does not mention anything about nationalisation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That this House notes with grave concern the continuous and unchecked rise in prices of essential commodities and consequent deterioration in the living and working conditions of all toiling people and the measures taken against the trade union rights and liberties of workers and calls upon the Government to take effective steps to ameliorate the condition of the toiling masses."

SHRI NAWAL KISORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to move:

> That in the resolution,—
>
> (i) *omit* "and the measures taken against the trade union rights and liberties of workers"
>
> (ii) *add* at the end—
>
> "by providing essential commodities at subsidised rates." (1)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

> That in the resolution,—
>
> (i) *after* "workers and" *insert* "with a view to enchancing production rapdily in the country"
>
> (ii) *after* "steps" *insert*—"to ban the activities of unwarranted strikes and lock, outs, etc. in order" (2)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो संकल्प माननीय द्वारा रखा है और अन्त में जो उन्होंने बातें बताई, यदि उसी भावना से यह संकल्प रखा है, तो मैं उस भावना का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं।

हिन्दुस्तान में अभी तक वेज-पालिसी नहीं बन पाई है। आज इतने सालों के बाद भी हम लोगों को इस बात के लिए सोचना होगा कि वस्तुओं की कीमतें क्यों बढ़ी और देश में ग़रीब लोगों के अन्दर अशान्ति क्यों बढ़ी और उनके कराणों में हमें गहराई से जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए जिन्होंने यह संकल्प रखा है, मैं उनकी बड़ा आभारी हूं।

पहली बात तो यह है कि प्रशासन का खर्चा काफी बढ़ गया है। काम करने वाले अपनी क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग नहीं करते हैं और अपनी पूरी ताकत से काम नहीं करते हैं। आप दफतरों में, कार्यालयों में, कहीं पर भी चले जाइए, उन के व्यवहार से आम आदमी प्रसन्न नहीं है। आज राजस्थान में हड़ताल हो रही है। 3 लाख 25 आदमी हड़ताल पर आ गए हैं और कुछ राजनीतिक पार्टियां उनको पीछे से उत्साह दे रही हैं। इतने आदमियों के हड़ताल पर आने के कारण वहां का सारा प्रशासन ठप्प

हो गया है और हालत यह हो रही है कि जयपुर की गलियों और सड़कों पर गन्दगी के ढेर लगे हुद्धए हैं। इस का कारण क्या है? कारण यह है कि हम अपने यहां जो पैसा विकास के लिये रखते हैं उस का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा प्रशासन पर खर्च हो जाता है। एक अन्य कारण यह है कि हम ने 20 हज़ार करोड़ रुपया राष्ट्रीय उपक्रमों पर, पब्लिक सैक्टर पर लगा दिया है जिस का देश को कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। राजन साहब, आप की पार्टी अब तक यह कहती आई है कि हर चीज़ का सरकारीकरण कर दिया जाय। क्या यही नेशनलाइज़ेशन है? हम ने पहले भी कहा था—हम उन उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण चाहते हैं जिन के कारण हम लोग कुछ आगे बढ़ सकें। ऐसे उद्योगों को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले जिन को साधारण आदमी न कर सकता हो, लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि हम ने सभी चीज़ों का नेशनलाइज़ेशन कर लिया। इस का क्या नतीजा निकला? दिल्ली का परिवहन निगम है—60 करोड़ रुपये घाटे में चल रहा है। आप का कोल इण्डिया लि० 200 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे में है। स्टील अथारिटी आफ इण्डिया भी इसी तरह बहुत बड़े घाटे में चल रहा है। क्षमा करें, रेल मंत्री जी, यहां बैठे हैं। रेलवे हमारी सब से बड़ी पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग है—पूछ लीजिये कितना घाटा हो रहा है? हर साल किराये बढ़ाये जाते हैं, हर साल घाटा बढ़ता जाता है।

क्या आप ने कभी इस का कारण सोचा है? स्पष्ट है कि हमारे अन्दर राष्ट्रीय चरित्र की कमी है, नेशनल कैरेक्टर नहीं है। इधर बैठने वाले जब कभी चर्चा होती है तो यह वकालत करते हैं कि उन की तनख्वाहें बढ़ाओ, पगार बढ़ाओ, हड़ताल हमारा नारा है और आप ये बातें बड़ी हिम्मत के साथ कहते हैं। दूसरी तरफ़ जो गांव के गरीब लोग हैं, कृषि मज़दूर हैं, खेतिहर मज़दूर हैं उन को 3 रुपये या 4 रुपये भी नहीं दे पाते हैं।....(व्यवधान)... मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले जो वक्ता थे, हम उन की बात से कुछ सीखें। उन्होंने कहा था कि यह सवाल किसी पार्टी का नहीं है, इस पर हमें मिल कर सोचना चाहिये।

मैं आप से एक बात पूछता हूं—आज जो मंहगाई बढ़ती जा रही है, यह क्यों बढ़ी है? आज हर चीज़ के दाम बढ़ गये हैं, स्टील के दाम बढ़ गये, खेती के काम में आने वाली हर चीज़ के दाम बढ़ गये लेकिन क्या काश्तकार को उस की उपज के दाम उस की कास्ट के अनुसार मिल रहे हैं? एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन उस की चीज़ों का भाव तय करता है तो हमारे चित वसु जी कहने लगते हैं कि यह कमीशन काश्तकारों का दुश्मन है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि हमें हर चीज़ बैलेंस्ड दृष्टि से देखना चाहिये। कमीशन को किसान की कठिनाई को भी देखना है साथ ही उपभोक्ता की कठिनाई को भी देखना है।

देश के अन्दर मंहगाई का जो सब से बड़ा कारण, मेरी दृष्टि में है, वह काला धन है। आप ने भी इस का ज़िक्र किया है—यह धन कैसे पैदा हुआ और कैसे बढ़ता जा रहा है? मैं इस वक्त आंकड़े उपस्थित नहीं कर सकता लेकिन यह सच्चाई है कि इन्कम टैक्स की मशीनरी ईमानदारी और निष्ठा के साथ इनकम-टैक्स वसूल नहीं करती जिस का परिणाम है कि देश में तकरीबन 30 हज़ार करोड़ रुपया कालेधन के रूप में फैला हुआ है। हमारे भ्रष्ट अधिकारी

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

और भ्रष्ट राजनीतिज्ञ बड़े बड़े भ्रष्ट लोगों के हाथ गठबन्धन रखते हैं, उन के गठबन्धन के कारण देश में काला-धन बढ़ गया है। आप देखिये---आज कितनी एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी वसूल हो रही है....

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : (निज़ामाबाद) : बहुत वसूल कर रहे हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आप को ऐसा बोलना ही चाहिये, यही तरीका अख्तियार करना चाहिये, इस से फायदा होता है। हर आदमी को ऐसी जुबान में बोलना चाहिये जिस से राजनेता खुश हों। यह जुबान अच्छी है। मैं यह बात नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि मुझे जो बात जंचती है, वही कहता हूं और आर्टीकिल 19 में यह है कि हर एक सदस्य ईमानदारी से जो उसके मन में बात हो, वह कहे।

मैं एक्साइज ड्यूटी के बारे में बात कह रहा था। मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। उनको पता होगा कि हज़ारों मकान बेनामी ट्रान्जेक्शन में आज कम कीमत पर बिक जाते हैं जबकि उनकी क़ीमत ज्यादा होती है। मैंने इस पर एक सवाल किया था कि आप ने ऐसे कितने मकानों को लिया है, तो उत्तर यह आया कि केवल 12 मकानों को अपने कब्जे में लिया है। आज कितने लोग मकान बना रहे हैं और काला धन उसमें लगा रहे हैं कितने मकानों पर आपने टैक्स वसूल किया है। डाइरेक्ट टैक्स आप वसूल नहीं कर पाते और उसके कारण एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाते हैं और जब एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगती है, जोकि एक इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स है, तो उसके कारण क़ीमतें बढ़ती जाती हैं। एकसाइज ड्यूटी लगाने का एक कारण यह है कि जो डाइरेक्ट टैक्स है, वह हम ठीक से वसूल नहीं कर पाते। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी इस को बताएंगे कि आज हजारों एक्साइज के केसेज हाई कोर्टों में और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पैंडिग हैं। इस का नतीजा क्या हो रहा है कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी के लिए तो वे कोर्ट से स्टे आर्डर ले आते हैं और सरकार को चुका नहीं रहे हैं लेकिन इन्कम टैक्स के अन्दर उनको डिडक्शन मिलता है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी इस का उत्तर देंगे कि क्या ऐसा बात नहीं है कि वे एक्साइज ड्यूटी तो वसूल नहीं कर पाते हैं क्योंकि स्टे आर्डर उन लोगों ने ले लिया है और इन्कम टैक्स में उन लोगों को डिडक्शन मिलता है। हज़ारों ऐसे मुकदमें एक्साइज ड्यूटी के ऐसे हैं जो 10–10 और 15–15 सालों से आदालतों में पेंडिग पड़े हुए हैं। हमारे चटर्जी साहब, जोकि यहां चेयरमैन की की कुर्सी पर बैठते हैं, उन्हें मालूम होगा कि कितने लोग मुकदमे करके अदालतों से एक्साइज ड्यूटी के मामले में स्टे आर्डर ले आए हैं क्योंकि वे हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में प्रैक्टिस करते हैं। एक्साइज ड्युटी सरकार को मिल नहीं रही है और इन्कम टैक्स में डिडक्शन का लाभ वे उठा रहे हैं। हजारों ऐसे मुकदमे चल रहे हैं।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। 9 अरब रुपया आप का रिकवरी का बकाया है, यह इन्कम टैक्स के आंकड़े बताते हैं। एक्साइज ड्यूटी के जो अफसर हैं, वे बहुत ईमानदार हैं, बिल्कुल दूध के धुले हुए हैं, उनकी भलमनसाहत के बारे में मैं क्या कहूं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इतनी एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने का कारण क्या था ? इसका एक ही कारण था कि हम लोगों ने कभी इस बात का अन्दाज नहीं लगाया था कि

1950 के बाद इतना प्रशासनिक खर्चा बढ़ जाएगा । 1950 में जो प्रशासन का खर्च था, उससे आज 162 पर सेन्ट ज्यादा बढ़ गया है । इतना परसेन्ट खर्चा बढ़ गया है जो हमने सोचा भी नहीं था। सारी तरफ से पैसा इकट्ठा करते हैं और सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दे देते हैं और इस कारण हमारा इतना खर्च बढ़ गया है । इस के लिए आप को एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा कर और डाइरेक्ट टैक्स बढ़ा कर पैसा वसूल करना पड़ता है ।

अब जनता क्लाथ, कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लाथ को ही ले लीजिए । कामर्स मंत्रालय के मंत्री उत्तर देते हैं कि सारी मिलें घाटे में हैं और 250 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है, यह आपने रिपोर्ट में देखा होगा । यह जो जनता कपड़ा है, इसके लिए आप सब्सीडी देते हैं। एक बीमारी सब्सीडी की ऐसी चली है कि सब जगहों पर सब्सीडी दी जाती है । फूड में सब्सीडी, कपड़े पर सब्सीडी और इस सब्सीडी पर करोड़ों रुपया आप खर्च करते हैं । आंकड़ों को अगर आप देखें तो पता चलेगा कि 900 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सीडी फूड में देते हैं। 1–40 पैसे प्रति किलो आप गेहूं खरीदते हैं और गेहूं बेचते कितने पर हैं ? आपका जो फूड कार्पोरेशन है, उस में 10 हजार से ज्यादा आदमी हैं, इतनी ज्यादा लेबर वहां लगी हुई है और उसको आप हटा नहीं सकते । हटाओ तो उधर बैठने वाले आवाज लगाते हैं कि हड़ताल हमारा नारा है।

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : यह हम भी कहते हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : हम यह नहीं कहते हैं । हम तो वही बात कहते हैं जो सही होती है । हम वही काम करते हैं जो सही काम होता है ।

16.00

[**श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी** पीठासीन हुए]

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो आपने प्रस्ताव रखा है उसमें जो एक कारण आपने एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने का बताया है, उससे मैं एग्री करता हूं । जब तक इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज कम नहीं होंगे, डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज की वसूली ठीक नहीं होगी तब तक मंहगाई बढ़ती जाएगी ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने बिच्छु के काटे, सांप के काटे और जहरीले सांप के काटे का एक ही इलाज बताया है । आपने बस एक नारा दे दिया है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दो । हम लोगों ने सोच समझ कर मिक्सड इकोनोमी का फ़ार्मूला बनाया है । आप सबका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने को बात कहते हैं । मेरे यहां राजस्थान में खेतड़ी प्रोजेक्ट है, उसमें 79 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है । इस सारे घाटे के चलते वह प्रोजेक्ठ चल रहा है । मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि सारा काम केवल राष्ट्रीयकरण से ही नहीं होगा । काम होगा डायरेक्ट टेक्सिज की ईमानदारी से वसूली से और इण्डायरेक्ट टेक्सिज को कम करने से ।

इसके साथ ही हम सब लोग मेहनत करें । इसीलिए हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने नारा दिया है—श्रम एवं जयते—का । पुरुषार्थ में ही भाग्य बनता है और सब कुछ बनता है । मगर आप जिस प्वाएंट पर सोच रहे हैं उसके लिए मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि वह आप छोड़ दीजिए ।

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि हड़ताल न कराई जाएं । जो हड़ताल करता है उसका रोकना चाहिए । तभी देश का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा । हड़ताल कौन करता है ? जो मजदूर 20–25 रुपये रोज कमाता है वही हड़ताल करता है । अगर गांव में काश्त करने वाला मजदूर यह काम करने लगेगा तो खेती कौन करेगा । जब पैदावार कम होगी ता क्या हालत होगी । आपने पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्युशन सिस्टम को बात कही, वह बात होनी चाहिए ।

हमारे राजन साहब ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है और जिस ढंग से उसे समाप्त किया है वह बात तो मुझे ठीक लगी । उसकी मैं सराहना करता हूं । लेकिन मैं इस बात का स्वीकार नहीं करता कि सभी का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दो । इस बात से मैं नाइत्तिफ़ाक रकरता हूं । हमारी मिक्स्ड इकोनोमी चलनी चाहिए, डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज ज्यादा वसूल होने चाहिए और इण्डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज कम होने चाहिएं ।

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Resolution provides one more opportunity to the House to discuss this question of price rise and to invite the attention of the Government to the conditions of the people who are hard put to make their both ends meet. I do not expect much from the debate that is going on. The Government will fling at us some statistics to show that the prices are under control and thinks are alright. But you are aware that we embarked up-on the venture of planned development of the country with the avowed objective of reducing the disparities in the society and to level up the living conditions of the people: we had several objectives before us; we wanted to provide free and universal education to people; we wanted to provide health to people; we wanted to provide drinking water, food and shelter. But in all these respects, you will agree, Sir, that we are far behind our objectives.

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV *in the Chair*]

And we have not made any appreciable change despite the fact that we have made a lot of gains in various sectors of our economy. But unfortunately, despite the fact that for the last 30 years or so the development activities have been going on, the benefits of development have not percolated to the common people and you find the spectacle of the number of people living below the poverty line increasing every day.

The number of people who are unemployed is increasing and despite the claim of the Government that the wholesale price index has come down, that they have been able to control the inflation and bring it to 2.1 per cent, we find the situation where the consumer price index is going up. Even in the *Economic Survey* it has been admited by the Government that prices of cereals, adible oil, fruits, vegetables, milk and milk products, eggs, fish and meat have been increasing and have a tendency to increase. This is the position which is obtainng today and we cannot wish away the situation by saying that the wholesale prices have been brought down. You will find that in every sector of our economy people are discontended and as Mr. Daga has said, we do not have any wage policy. We have not been able to confer the benefits of the gains of development on the people. We have not been able to implement the land reforms. We have not been able to devise an effective machinery to ensure the payment of minimum wages to the agricultural labour. We have not got any automatic mechanism which will work out the dearness allowances of the wage earners and Government will be able to ensure its payment. And the result is that you find see thing discontent everywhere and if I may say so, the situation is to so dangerous, I should say, that if you do not take effective measures in this regard, the situation will become explosive. For instance, you are aware that the socio economic scene is so bad and

continues to be almost static that it has produced the kind of menace that we see in UP and in many other parts of the country. People are organising themselves against the socio-economic injustices. They are clamouring for wages and social justice. The agricultural labourers want they should be given lands. Despite the fact that the Congress Party and for that matter, even the Opposition when we were in government, were all agreed in the matter of implementation of land reforms as early as possible, we did not succeed and we have not been able to implement this measure so far. We come across press reports that so much land has been distributed.

But, if we go to the rural areas, we will find a different story. That is why there is this widespread discontent. You will find that discontent is surfacing in the form of violent movements. These are dangerous signals before our country. If we want to carry on the administration, maintain law and order in the country so that the development work may proceed unhindered, we have got to take note of these dangerous signals.

Sir, in many parts of Bihar we find violent movements and the agricultural labourers are organising themselves in large numbers and taking away forcibly in many places the crops of actual peasants, the land-holders are unable to fully cultivate their lands. They are not able to go to the fields for harvesting. The result is that there is an atmosphere of great discontent, intimidation and everything; in many parts of the country, there are symptoms of frustration. Therefore, I take this opportunity of expressing my views and I am drawing the attention of the Government to this explosive situation which is likely to explode if they take a complacent view of the price situation in the country. If there had been a climate of austerity, if people at the top had really thought of creating that kind of confidence among the people and tried to establish their links with those people who are suffering to-day, perhaps, the people would have been able to suffer the hardships without organising themselves in violent movements. Unfortunately, that is not so.

Then, Sir, there is conspicuous consumption. I agree with Shri Daga that the income-tax department should be able to realise the direct taxes. Unfortunately we find that there are many posh localities in Delhi; if you go and see the records you will find that the houses which have cost Rs. 10 lakhs or Rs. 15 lakhs are assessed at a value of Rs. 3 lakhs or 5 lakhs. Thereby people escape wealth tax which they ought to have paid. If taxation machinery has been really effcient, this kind of posh bungalows which we see every day, which are mocking at the poverty of the people who are suffering, in the slum areas there; you can find them too—the situation would not have deteriorated and discontent would not have surfaced in the way it is surfacing today. So, I would beg of the government to take note of the situation.

Even the liberal Economist like Prof. Galbraith who is by no means considered to be a leftist, had this to say in an interview here. He said:

> "I have always had the feeling, as you know, that the existence of affluence, wealth, basides poverty is something that is intrinsically amoral and I cannot prove that, but I believe it and therefore there is a moral obligation to seek to narrow the gap."

These are the views of a person who is not a leftist but a liberal economist. He says that in advanced countries there is such a plethora of social services that people do not feel that kind of gap but here there is lack of social services. Perhaps still one and a half lakh villages out of five lakh villages do not have drinking water facilities and this is the position after thirty-two years of Independence and planned development.

श्री एम राम गोपाल रेड्डी : आपके पिताजी के जमाने से चल रहा है ।

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह : जी हां, और मैं भी उसमें था ।

[श्री सत्कदारायण सिंह]

As Mr. Daga told you we should search our hearts and see things objectively. It is no use ignoring the objective Conditions.

Sir, there is no mechanism today which can ensure effective payment of minimum wages. If you go to the rural areas you will find that those who are holding land are not in a position to pay the minimum wages because you have not supplied them the required inputs at reasonable prices. Then how can they pay the minimum wages fixed by the Government. Therefore, it is necessary that you should apply your mind to that side also, namely, why is it that these people are not able to pay minimum wages and also the production is not rising. Government has increased the prices of fertilisers, seeds, etc. There is cry for remunerative price for agricultural produce. Therefore, I say that we cannot take this situation lightly.

Sir, the other day the hon. Finance Minister said that they will extend the public distribution system rihgt to the villages. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are well aware that this public distribution system has not reached the villages and they are not able to provide necessary services as required. Even in Delhi at many fair price shops there is no availability of either one item or the other item. Further Sir, there were 2.98 lakh fair price shops and Government has been able to add only 25000 more. Do you thing with this speed you will be able to cover the villages and provide what they need at controlled prices? I think this is a very serious situation and I feel that the Government ought to take this situation very seriously and not look at it in a complacent manner.

I now come to law and order situation. Everywhere it is under strain—Bihar, U.P. Andhra Pradesh, etc. Wherever you go you find this kind of situation is obtaining and the report of the Government is that the law and order situation is improving. When we go to the rural areas we find that the villagers are not coming out of their homes after dust out of sheer fear and still you say that everything is okay. Violent clashes are taking place. Only two days ago the Opposition parties staged a walk out on the question of firing on Harijans in Madhubani. They wanted to discuss this question. If this question was discussed perhaps it would have been discussed with all its ramifications. But this was not allowed. This is what is happening. You have to see the situation obtaining in the country. Therefore what I suggest to my friends here is this. The hon. Finance Minister would be replying to the debate. If you want to control black money you must deal with those who are operating in real estate business. The authorities of the Income-tax department ought to be more vigilant about it. They must ensure that operators in real estates do not get away by making huge profits and not paying anything to the Exchequer. Yesterday we discussed 'land grab' in Delhi. We were told that some people were making tonnes of money, all unearned profits. The Income-tax authorities and the Intelligence Branch never bothered to get hold of them. When black money is circulating you will not be able to hold the price-line. Therefore the most important thing for you to adopt is this: You must first of all streamline the administration. You should take some effective steps; you should see where the leakage is; you should be able to catch hold of these big sharks in the society. I agree with Mr. Daga; you have got to catch hold of these people who operate in black money. You should control conspicuous consumption and you must create of climate of austerity.

The third most important thing which I suggest is this: You must devise a very effective machinery to ensure payment of minimum wage to agricultural labour. You must create a machinery at every block level with participation of people's representatives there, to see that minimum wages are paid to these agricultural labourers. During the lean months in agricultural operations you must give them work. There was the Food-for-work scheme, started by us, which has been acclaimed by everybody as a most effective scheme to provide them work during the

lean months. But unfortunately when this Government took over they re-christened it as National Rural Employment Scheme and you would be sorry to hear that the mandays created by them hardly exceeded 1.5 million or something like that. Unless you provide them work during the lean months (when there is no agricultural operation going on) they will have to find means for themselves some how to earn money. And this explains the sort of lawlessness which you find in various parts of our country today. I agree with Mr. Daga that there is no Wages Policy. Sir, I also feel that there is very great need for 'Wages' Prices and 'Incomes Policy' to be adopted by the Government. In the absence of this, we always find that some kind of friction is going on; on the one hand you find that production is going up; on the other hand you find that labour is not being paid in due time and therefore they remain discontented. My friend Mr. Bhagat paid a compliment to labour and said that they did not respond to the call of opposition for a strike on the 19th January. You have been holding the sword of Democles in the shape of ESMA, National Security Act and so on. 50,000 workers had been put behind bars on the 19th. How can you say that workers are contented and the whole system is working well?

Therefore, Sir, I suggest that Government should take the situation very seriously and take appropriate measures on the lines which we are suggesting so that the country may not be convulged into a regular civil war confrontations and turmoil which have to be avoided. We have got the danger signal before us. We cannot ignore it and if we ignore it, it will be at the peril to the country.

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of D.M.K., I wish to say a few words on the Resolution of my hon. friend Shri K. A. Rajan. This Resolution has been introduced at the appropriate time when there is no let-down in the increase of prices of essential commodities.

During the past 30 years, the value of rupee has gone down to 20 paise. Unfortunately the wages of workers have not gone up in the same proportion. I would regretfully point out that recently the Government of India has increased the salary of top-official by Rs. 1500 a month. The reason advanced for this steep increase is not at all palatable. No doubt the salary of lower level officials has been increased. From 200 rupees it has been increased to Rs. 400. But the increase from the salary of Rs. 3500 a month to Rs. 5,000 a month cannot be justified and it goes against the cannons of social Justice in the country. This assumes grave significance when 40 crores of our people earn less than 75 paise a day. The Central Planning Commission has accepted this figure. They are all below poverty line. The prices of essential commodities should be controlled. Otherwise the poor people cannot hold their body and soul together. In rural areas the essential commodities are just not available. There are no fair price shops at all.

We have about 7 lakhs of villages and hamlets in our country and there are only 2.79 lakhs of fair price shops. It means there is one fairprice shop for every three villages. The public distribution system should be strengthened without any delay. Food adulteration is quite common in countryside, since we do not have administrative staff to check this evil. For implementing the provisions of Food Adulteration Act, there should be Advisory Councils at the State level and at the district level in which there should be representatives of trading community also. The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation has become the seed-bed of corruption and this must be inquired into.

The paddy given to rice mills for conversion is sold in the blackmarket. Sometimes good paddy is sold in the blackmarket and bad paddy is converted into rice which cannot be eaten by the poor people. The edible oils must be made available at reasonable prices. The prices are soaring. There is acute cement scar-

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C. Palaniappan]

city in the country. The cement and the edible oils must be imported under the Open General Licence so that they are made available at reasonable prices. 60 per cent excies duty on lorry chassis, tyres etc. contribute to increase in the transportation charges of essential commodities, which in turn leads to rise in prices of essential commodities. There has been a steep hike in the railway freight and naturally this will reflect in the prices of essential commodities. Whatever leads to increase in the prices of essential commodities must be looked into and remedial steps should be taken. In Tamil Nadu, the foodgrains supplied under the National Rural Employment Programmes go into the black-market. From godowns they are sold into the black market. This must be enquired into by impartial authorities. In India baby food worth Rs. 90 crores is sold annually. The price of baby food should not be allowed to be increased.

The psychologists have pointed that man is prone to violation of laws of the land. It is pointed out that consciously or unconsciously a man violates the law 20 times a day. These cannot be curbed by rigorous laws alone. There should be psychological change of approach to social problems of the country. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, many Members have expressed their views on this Resolution. If you examine the Resolution as such, you will find that there are three main parts of it. Part (a) refers to the prices of essential commodities, and Shri Rajan has put it '....continuous and unchecked rise in prices of essential commodities'. So, the question naturally arises: Is there a continuous and unchecked price rise? What are the record and facts and figures about that? The second part of the resolution refers to '....living and working conditions of all toiling people'. I am yet to understand and the connotation which he has given here to the toiling people. Let us assume that he refers to the working force of the rural areas. The third part of the Resolution refers to the measures taken against the trade union rights and liberaties of workers. Is it synonymous with the toiling people, which he has mentioned earlier. What is the relations between the toiling people and the trade union rights and liberties as far as the organised sector is concerned? Are they mutually inclusive or exclusive? What are their mutual obligations and rights? And Shri Raj finally makes a call on the Government to take effective steps to ameliorate the condition of the toiling masses.

There is thus a lot of contradiction and ambiguity in this Resolution. That is where I fail to understand, why and under what circumstances he has projected his argument in this House. We cannot deny one fact that there is a visible economic growth since 1980 compared to the previous three years period in the industrial sector, agricultural sector, infrastructure and what not.

The main theme of this Resolution is about the rise in prices of essential commodities, but that affects the entire people. Those who have the ability to purchase will be the affected people immediately. Therefore, any sprout in the prices has to be viewed from a wider angle. What is the impact on the common people and people as a whole not as two classifications he has mentioned in this Resolution.

The facts and figures according to the Economic Survey tell us that the wholesale price index has come down to 5.4 per cent in 1982 compared to 22.8 per cent in 1980. Shri Rajan has also conceded that fact. The CPI, not the Party, but the Consumer Price Index has also gone down from 14.4 per cent to 12.7 per cent. There is a continuous check on the prices and the inflationary trends in our economy in the country. That is why, I said that when you analyse this Resolution, you find a lot of contradiction and ambiguity. Unless there is proper production and distribution in our country, it is rather impossible to contain the price rise.

Now, I come to the second part of the Resolution. What is the total number of

organised worker force in the country? It is mentioned that in 1981, the labour force in the organised sector was 229.18 lakhs. What is their responsibility towards the nation and distribution of wealth? what is their contribution towards the price rise in our country? How do they react to the measures taken by the Government? These are the facts which we have to analyse sysematically.

In the year 1978-79, in the organised sector 39.62 million man-days were lost. In 1980-81 it was reduced to 23 million man-days lost. What is the net result on the total price system in our economy when a man-day is lost and production is stopped? How does it affect the availability of essential goods and services in our country? That is where we have to view the responsibility of the organised sector towards the nation and the economy.

There are three these main reasons for the man-days loss. One is wages: second is the allowances and the third is miscellaneous demands. The man-days are lost as a result of strikes or lock-outs. In 1981, strikes accounted for 57 per cent and the lock-outs 43 per cent of the man-days lost. If there is a strike or lock-out, naturally there is an immediate impact on the price system in our economy, because ours is a mixed economy. It gets reflected in two areas. In the Central spheres it is the 22 per cent of the total man-days lost and in the States sector it is 88 per cent. I am presenting these facts and figures so that the House will know where do we stand, and who is contributing as a main factor towards the price rise in our country. In the Central sector, out of 168 public enterprises last year alone, there was a loss of Rs. 182 crores. You will be amazed to hear that 75 public enterprises in our country accounted for a loss of Rs. 754 crores. So, what is the responsibility of the organised sector towards the production of essential goods and services in our country? When a public sector incurs such a huge loss, naturally the people of this country are affected.

Therefore, in my speech on 27th June, 1980, I with my humble knowledge and information, said that we should embark upon total ban on lock-outs and strikes in essential services. I repeated this demand on 23rd July, 1980 that we should have total ban both on the strikes and lock-outs. Now, I have presented the facts and figures before this House, which clearly justify that demand. I am happy that the Government has taken measures. Shri Rajan should support the measures taken by the Government in relation to these two things—banning the strikes and lock-outs. I don't know why he was keeping quiet on that issue.

There is another aspect which I cannot deny or neglect. i.e. unemployment. I am so happy, Sir, you are in the Chair now. It is a subject which is so dear and near to your heart. In 1980, according to the Economic Survey, "There were 15.95 million unemployed." And if you analyse it further, you will see that youth are the victim of this vicious circle. In 1981, the figure has jumped to 17.42 million. What is the responsibility of the organized labour sector of this country? Have they ever thought of these unemployed youths? What is their contribution to them? I pose that question very seriously before them.

There is the population growth, and it is projected at 1.6 per cent per year for the years 1981—1986; and the labour force will be increasing at the rate of 2.4 per cent—higher than the population growth rate. In other words, every year we are adding to the existing accumulated amount of unemployed youth. From 1979-80 to 1994-95 there will be an addition of 180 million people to the labour force. During 1980-85 alone, we will and 34 million pepole. Where do we stand? What is our plan to check this growth rate?

There is another part to the Resolution relating to the toiling masses. The rural work force in 1973 was 199.83 million. In 1983 it jumped to 349.73 million. It is not a small figure. See the magnitude of this great and serious problem facing our country.

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

This contributes another factor: i.e. 51 per cent of our population is below the poverty line. Naturally, this Resolution has a point on that issue. How do the people of this country react to this vicious circle of price rise? Though Government is taking all measures to check this, this is a matter which has to be gone into, in depth.

Therefore, this Resolution, though contradictory and ambiguous, has highlighted a point. The present Wage, Prices and Income Policy, if there is one, has to be re-assessed and re-evaluated. Unless there is parity between those who have the benefit of this, and those who don't have the benefit, there will be a serious economic crisis which may lead to a greater political crisis, and a greater instability. That is why Government has to come forward to play its role.

Going through the 6th five year plan, I find that it has envisaged a lot of rural-oriented programmes. Two years of the 6th five year plan have already gone by. But how far have these programmes percolated to the rural areas? How much have the common people benefitted by them?

I wish I had the time to refer to the introductory chapter where it is categorically stated that the benefit has not gone to the rural areas. And those who have benefitted, are not willing to part with a portion of that benefit, to the people. There is a contradiction. Those who have benefitted from the various Plan schemes are not willing to share their enrichment or benefit with the majority of people who have not received anything. However, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how they are going to face these problems, which have been explained very well here by many hon. Members. More will be speaking on this aspect and others. I would like to know what positive action the Government is taking towards the organised labour? What are the measures the Government is proposing to take to curb the price rise? Are they implementing the existing law in this field? Is the Government going to bring forward a legislation on the ratio of wages, prices and income? With these words, I conclude my speech.

*SHRI A. K. BALAN (Ottapalam): Mr. Chairman, I am going to speak in Malayalam. I will start from where Mr. Arakal has left off. He said that the economic crisis in the country is taking the country towards political crisis. At the outset I would like to say that this resolution moved by Shri K. Rajan is not a very noble one. Nevertheless, it is very relevant in today's situation. In the subject matter of this resolution has been discussed in this very forum almost on every occasion. The discussion must have started even before I was born. Then during this session itself the points raised in the resolution have been discussed threadbare on a number of occasions e.g., discussion on motion of thanks, general budget etc. etc. But so far as the fundamental problems are concerned no worthwhile effort has ever been made to solve them.

In 1970 a slogan was raised which captivated the people throughout the length and bredth of this country. That slogan was garibi hatao. We thought perhaps with the garibi hatao programme some basic problems of the people will be solved. But that was not to be. Then in 1975 the 20-prgorammes was initiated. That too could not solve any problem. In 1980 it was said by the Government that stringent would be taken to curb the price rise. In 1982 the 20-programme reappeared on the scene. All this shows that the problems which existed at the beginning have only aggravated and the Government in spite of its loud protestation to the contrary has failed in solving them. I concede that there have been some achievements in some areas but the Government has singularly failed in solving the crucial problems like unemployment which have effected all aspects of our life. Mr. Rajan in his speech has drawn the attention of the House towards this fact. There is no need to discuss whether there is a

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

price rise or not. I do not want to reel out statistics to prove my point. It does not serve any purpose. You don't have to look at the statistics that there is price rise. It is a stark reality that the prices of essential commodities have risen phenominally over the years. Even while you say that the rate of increase of inflation is coming down, the prices are rising. Supposing a price of particular item has gone up from 100 to 110, you would say that the inflation is 10 per cent. When the price increases to Rs. 120 you would say that the rate of inflation has decelerated. But the prices would be going up. You can make a jugglery of statistics. But you cannot shut your eyes against reality. We have formulated the 6th Five Year Plan. But this plan contains no effective proposals to grapple with the problems of price rise and unemployment in the country. If you take 1960 as the base year for computing the value of rupee, we would find that by 1981, the value of rupee has come down to 21.7 paise. If you go further back to 1947 and take it as the base year you would find that the real value of the rupee is only 16 paise today. At this rate by 1985 the real value of rupee will shrink to a mere 12 or 10 paise. Thus on the one hand the value of money decreases and on the other hand the prices of essential commodities are constantly are increasing. This is what is actually happening in our country. At this rate by 1985, one who wants to purchase some essential items from a retail shop will have to carry a big basket full of money with him. That is going to be the financial condition in the years to come. We have adopted a planned development. That is well and good. But what we see today after three decades of planned development? It is admitted in the Plan document itself that even drinking water has not been made available to our people. According to their own estimate around two lakhs and thirty one thousand villages do not get drinking water. About 68 lakhs of people are homeless. 37.87 lakhs of people are living in slums in sub-human conditions. There is no plan or prgoramme to uplift them. Similarly, there are one lakh and thirty three thousand bonded labourers in our country. One crores and seventy lakhs of people are there in the live-register of employment exchanges. 68 per cent of the population are said to be illiterate. All these details are given in the 20-point programme as well in the 6th Five Year Plan. It is known to every body. But what is the remedy? It is no use saying that the 20-point programme is there to solve these prbolems. In fact, it is not going to touch even the brink of the gigantic problem that the country is facing today. If the Parliament funds itself incapable of solving these problems then it is going to lead to a very serious situation. The people will lose faith in the parilamentary process. This is going to be a very big challenge to the institution of parliamentary democracy. Shauvinistic forces for rearing their heads. If the people get an impression that the Parliament and Assemblies are meeting only to impose more and more burden on them, and they are not meant for solving their problems then they would think that these institutions are not necessary. They would ask you as to why should there be a Parliament. It should not surprise us if the people start thinking on those lines. That is going to inflict a heavy blow on the parlitmentary system. We have to protect the institution and the people from such an eventuality. The people will have to be mobilised to fight against the divisive forces and the forces which do not believe in democratice system. What is necessary is to restore their confidence in the system. Instead of doing that the rulers of this country have chosen to resort to repressive measures againset the people whose only request is that if the Government is not able to remove their woes atleast they may not compound them. Right to organise and bargain is a fundamental right of the working class. It is not a favour shown to them by the ruling class. When the freedom struggle was going on Shri Balgangadhar Tilak was deported to Singapore. Protesting against this the organised working class waged a struggle which lead to his release. It was this struggle waged by the working class of this country which inspired the Constitution makers to enshrine the right to organise and bargain a fundamental right in the Constitution. Therefore, if the pre-

[Shri A. K. Balam]

sent rulers of our country say that the working class should not organise themselves or bargain for better living conditions and that they should remained content with what they are getting today then I want to say that it is going to be fatal to the system of parliamentary democracy in our country.

Another point I want to deal with this land reform which is one of the important item in the 20-point programme. Mr. Rajan has suggested certain solution to this problem. In fact, there is no problem regarding the availability of surplus land. The question is whether land reform legislation will be passed and effectively implemented. The Government led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi has not been able to implement land reforms although it has been included as an important item in the 20-point programme. 8 lakh acres of land are available as surplus land. But it has not been distributed among the landless people. It is said that due to technical and legal complications it could not be distributed. Sir, in Kerala we passed a legislation for implementing land reforms. Surplus land came under the control of the Government but later on an effort was made by the Congress Government there to help the private land owners to get back the surplus land. The provision 6-C was cleverly inserted in the Kerala Land Reforms Act. Through that provision all bogus transfers of land which took place between 1974 and 1980 were sought to be validated. Thus the land which should have gone to the harijans and other weaker sections has been taken back by the land owners. In 1980 we brought an amendment seeking to rescind that obnoxious amendment whereunder clause 6-C was inserted in the Act. Unfortunately, that piece of legislation is still gathering dust and even after two years it has not got the Presidential assent. If you are sincere about land reforms and the 20-point programme and if you genuinely believe that land reforms are meant for creating a sense of attachment and love for the land in the minds of the people as that sense of attachment is closely linked with the love for the country, then I would ask you why is it that so far the land reforms amendment bill passed by the Kerala Assembly in 1980 which was meant for invalidating the amendment incorporated by the Congress Government to defeat the very objective of land reforms, has not been given clearance so far. It only shows that you are not sincere about your protestations in regard to land reforms.

Similarly, take the case of civil supplies corporation. In Kerala we have an excellent public distribution system. The public distribution system can save the people from price rise atleast to a limited extent. Shri V. C. Shukla, the former Minister for Civil Supplies had praised the public distribution system in Kerala. Of course, after doing that he had to resign and go before long. But that is beside the point. Why is it that you cannot set up an efficient distribution system in the country? Why is it that you cannot implement the land reforms? It is only because there is lack of sincerety on the part of the Government. It is this lack of sincerety on the part of the Government which has led to a situation wherein the country is beset with so many crucial problems. It is against this background that this resolution has come before the House. This resolution has not been moved with the hope that after it is passed the problems of price rise and unemployment will suddenly evaporate. We don't have such fond hopes. Atleast in future, instead of playing with statistics and indulging in arguments and counter-arguments about the success and failure of the Government in holding price line we should earnestly address ourselves to the task of alleviating the miseries of the people who live below poverty line and who do not get even one square a meal a day and we must strive to create feeling in their minds that they are a part and parcel of free India. I request the House to unanimously pass this resolution. With these words I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this Resolution was two hours. Two hours will be over by 5.20. What is the sense of the House now ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Time should be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I take it that we may extend the time of this Resolution till 6.00 p.m.?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

17.00 hrs.

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सदाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : सभापति जी, क्या आज ही खत्म हो जायगा यह संकल्प ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think it should be over today.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Let the discussion be over. The reply can be the next day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are only two or three speakers more. If they speak to the point, it should be over by 6 O' Clock' because most of the members have already spoken.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत करता हूं। मगर बीच में श्री राजन ने जो दो लाइनें जोड़ दी कि "श्रमिकों के कार्मिक संघ अधिकारों और स्वतन्त्रताओं के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाहियों पर गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त करती है" यह पंक्तियां संकल्प की भावना के बिल्कुल विपरीत हैं। इसलिए इन दो लाइनों को छोड़ कर मैं शेष संकल्प का स्वागत करता हूं। कांग्रेस सरकार जब से आई है उसने मुद्रास्फीति को घटाने का प्रयत्न किया है। अभी कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य कह रहे थे कि मुद्रास्फीति और महंगाई बढ़ने के जाल में पता ही नहीं लगता क्या हाल है। यह कथन उनका लोगों को गुमराह करने वाला है। सरकार ने जो अच्छा काम किया है उसकी भी तारीफ़ करनी चाहिए। मुद्रास्फीति घटी है, होलसेल प्राइसेज़ घटी हैं, मगर रिटेल प्राइसेज़ नहीं घटी हैं, बराबर बढ़ रही हैं। सही बात है कि बहुत सी चीज़ों की कीमतें रुकी हैं, मगर बहुत सी चीजों की बढ़ रही हैं। इसलिए इन बढ़ती हुई कीमतों पर चिन्ता व्यक्त करना स्वाभाविक है। बढ़ती हुई कीमतें, रिटेल प्राइसेज़ कब रुक सकती हैं ? जब वितरण प्रणाली मज़बूत हो और गरीब लोगों को सस्ते दाम पर आवश्यक वस्तुए उस प्रणाली के जरिए पहुंचा सकें तभी उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक रहेगी। इसलिए वितरण सिस्टम को ठीक करना चाहिए। कुछ सदस्य कह रहे थे कि इस सरकार ने डिस्ट्रिब्युशन सिस्टम कुछ नहीं किया, बहुत से गांवों में डिस्ट्रिब्युशन एजेन्सी नहीं है। मेरी राय में यह बात सही नहीं है। सरकार ने दो लाख से ऊपर फ़ेयर प्राइस शौप्स खोली हैं। गांवों में हर पंचायत स्तर पर एक दुकान खोल कर आवश्यक सामग्री देने की सरकार ने व्यवस्था की है। मैं मानता हूं कुछ दुकानें और खोलनी चाहियें ताकि 2, 3 हजार आबादी पर एक फ़ेयर प्राइस शौप हो जाय और लोगों को सस्ते दाम पर चीजें मिल सकें। जो चीजें अभी उनको दी जा रही हैं, चीनी को छोड़ कर, गेहूं आदि पूरा नहीं मिल पा रहा है, कम मिलता है। इसलिए गेहूं ठीक प्रकार से उपलब्ध हो, और चावल खाने वालों को चावल पूरा उपलब्ध हो, तभी काम ठीक होगा।

इसके साथ मोटे कपड़े की भी बात है। मैंने अभी वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि मोटा कपड़ा जो एन० टी० सी० मिल्स द्वारा बनाया जाता है उसमें भी सरकार ने कमी कर दी है। धोती, साड़ी और लट्ठे को बनाने की ही बात की है। बाकी कपड़ा आपने छोड़ दिया है। इस तरह से गांव के लोगों को जो कपड़ा मिलना चाहिए कण्ट्रोल भाव पर उसमें कमी कर दी है,

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

जो कि नहीं करनी चाहिए। और जो कपड़ा एन० टी० सी० के जरिए बनता है उसको सब्सिडी देते हुए भी गरीब लोगों को वितरित करने की व्यवस्था को आपको मज़बूत करना चाहिए।

17.03 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

इसी तरह अगर हम एडिबल आयल और जीवन के लिए आवश्यक अन्य सामग्री लोगों को ठीक प्रकार से उपलब्ध करायें, तो महंगाई की वजह से जो मार ग़रीब आदमियों पर पड़ रही है, उसे ख़त्म किया जा सकता है।

अगर गांव के लेवल पर को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज़ को मज़बूत बनाया जाए, तो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम भी मज़बूत हो सकता है। केरल, मद्रास और महाराष्ट्र आदि कुछ प्रान्तों में डिस्ट्रिब्युशन सिस्टम व्यवस्थित ढंग से चल रहा है। लेकिन चूंकि अन्य प्रान्तों में कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर और को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटीज़ को मज़बूत नहीं बनाया गया है, इसलिए वहां लोगों को आवश्यक सामग्री उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोशिश करने की आवश्यकता है। मैंने पिछले साल एक रेज़ोल्युशन पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि जिस तरह सरकार फ़ूड, फ़र्टीलाइज़र और अन्य चीज़ों पर सबसिडी देती है, उसी तरह वह को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज़ को चार पांच सौ करोड़ रुपया दे कर उन्हें फिनांशली वायबल यूनिट बना दे। हम को—आपरेटिव सैक्टर को जितना मज़बूत बनाएंगे, उतना ही अच्छा हमारा डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम होगा और उसके द्वारा हम ग़रीबी की सतह से नीचे के 40 परसेंट लोगों की तकलीफ़ को दूर कर सकेंगे।

20—पायंट प्रोग्राम में कहा गया है कि हम पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को स्ट्रीमलाइन करेंगे और लोगों को जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराएंगे। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि आपने 1975 में 20—पायंट प्रोग्राम चलाया, अब फ़िर चलाया, लेकिन उससे लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि 20—पायंट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत देश में बहुत काम किया गया है। लोगों को हाउस साइट्स दी गई हैं, लोगों पर महाजनों और साहूकारों के कर्ज़ों को माफ किया गया है, लोगों को बैंकों से ऋण दिलाए गए हैं, खेती-बाड़ी के लिए जमीनें और अन्य साधन दिए गये हैं। इससे बहुत लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरी है।

इसी 20-पायंट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाया जाएगा। यदि हम हर साल 30 लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन सिंचित करते हैं, तो कितना उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा, क्या माननीय सदस्य इसका अंदाजा नहीं लगा सकते? वह तो सिर्फ़ क्रिटिसाइज करने के लिए कहते हैं कि 20-पायंट प्रोग्राम से क्या मिलेगा। 20 पायंट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, नई इंडस्ट्रीज लगेंगी, औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और उससे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था मजबूत होगी। 20-पायंट प्रोग्राम देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है और देश को मजबूत बनाने का बहुत बड़ा प्रोग्राम है। इस प्रोग्राम में मकान, ऋण, फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग, बिजली और पीने के पानी को शामिल किया गया है। जीवन का कौन सा आवश्यक पहलू है, जो इस 20-पायंट प्रोग्राम में नहीं है? अगर हम इस प्रोग्राम को पूरी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट करें, तो हम देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को मजबूत बना सकते हैं

श्री राजन और दूसरे साथियों ने कहा कि एसेंशल सर्विसिज (मेनटेनेंस) एक्ट और नेशनल सिक्युरिटी एक्ट के रूप में मजदूरों के सिर पर जो तलवार लटक रही है, उसका बहुत बुरा असर पड़ रहा है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कानून इसलिये नहीं बनाये गये हैं कि मजदूरों को तंग और परेशान किया जाए । ये कानून उन राजनैतिक पार्टियों और उन सिर फिरे लोगों को रोकने के लिये बनाये गये हैं, जो इस देश में गड़बड़ी कराना चाहते हैं, अशान्ति फैलाना चाहते हैं, उत्पादन में बाधा डालना चाहते हैं ।

इन लोगों को रोका जाय ताकि हम जो देश में प्रगति कर रहे हैं और देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत बना रहे हैं उसमें कोई रुकावत न आए । जनता के लिये जो आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं, जैसे पीने का पानी है, बिजली है, इनको ही अगर ट्रेड यूनियन वाले रोक दें, उनकी सप्लाई में बाधा उत्पन्न करदें तब फिर काम कैसे चल सकता है । इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि सरकार इस प्रकार के कानून बनाये और यह जो कानून सरकार ने बनाया है वह मजदूरों के खिलाफ़ नहीं है । आज तक कभी इन कानूनों को मजदूरों के खिलाफ़ इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है, अगर इस्तेमाल किया गया है तो सैबोटीयर्स के खिलाफ़ ही इस्तेमाल किया गया है जिन्होंने कि एसेंशियल सर्विसेज की सप्लाई में बाधा डाली थी और जिन्होंने सरकार की प्रगतिशील नीतियों को कार्यान्वित करने में विघ्न डाला था । ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ़ ही ऐक्शन लिया जाता है ।

यहां पर यह कहा जाता है कि देश में ब्लैकमनी बढ़ गई है, प्राफ़िटियरिंग बढ़ रही है और स्मगलिंग बढ़ रही है । लेकिन इसका दोष किसके ऊपर है ? सन् 1975 में हमारी सरकार ने इस संबंध में कानून बनाया था और सख्त कदम भी उठाये गये थे, सारे स्मगलर्स को जेलों में भर दिया गया था । तमाम प्राफ़िटीयर्स, ब्लैकमार्केटीयर्स और हार्डर्स को जेलों में डाल दिया गया था लेकिन जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई तो उसने उन सभी को आजाद कर दिया । उन्होंने कह दिया कि चोर, बदमाश, गुंडे-सभी को पूरी आजादी है, खूब लूटें और खायें, किसी प्रकार की कोई रोक-थाम नहीं है । तो देश की हालत को खराब करने का श्रेय मार्किसस्ट भाईयों को है जिन्होंने अपना समर्थन देकर जनता पार्टी की सरकार को यहां पर बिठाया था । उनको यह बात सोचनी चाहिये कि गलत तत्वों का समर्थन करने से इस देश का कभी लाभ नहीं होगा ।

उधर से नेशनलाईजेशन की बात भी कही गई । लेकिन जो बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज को नेशनलाइजेशन किया गया है उसका क्या नतीजा हुआ ? मैं नेशनलाईजेशन के खिलाफ़ नहीं हू बल्कि उसके पक्ष में हूं लेकिन जैसा आप जानते हैं हमारे देश के नेता पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू तथा श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी--सभी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि हमारा देश ऐसा है जहां मिक्स्ड एकोनामी चलनी चाहिये । उसी के अनुरूप इस देश को प्रगति के पथ पर आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है । आप कहते हैं कि शुगर मिल्स, फ़ूड, टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्रीज, सभी को नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाय लेकिन अभी जो नेशनलाइज्ड इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनकी क्या दशा है ? आज पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम करने वाले मजदूरों में ज्यादातर मार्किसस्ट पार्टी या कम्मुनिस्ट पार्टी की ही ट्रेड यूनियन्स हैं । आप लोग किस तरह से पब्लिक सेक्टर को चला रहे हैं और वहां पर क्या प्राफ़िट है--इसको भी देखना चाहिये । यदि आप

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

चाहते हैं कि सभी इंडस्ट्रीज को नेशनलाईज किया जाना चाहिये तो पहले प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने में आपको पूरा सहयोग देना चाहिये । तभी सरकार भी सोच सकती है कि नेशनलाइजेशन सें देश को फ़ायदा होगा । लेकिन आपकी यह दोनों परस्पर विरोधी बातें एक साथ नहीं चल सकती हैं ।

इसके साथ साथ मेरा निवेदन है कि आज मजदूरों की दशा बड़ी दयनीय है, उनको मिनिमम वेज नहीं मिलता है । हमारे राजस्थान में पिछले चार सालों से भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति है । राजस्थान सरकार पूरा सहयोग नहीं दे रही है । भारत सरकार भी पूरा पैसा नहीं देती है । इस लिये राजस्थान में लोगों की स्थिति बहुत ही खराब है । लोगों के पास न तो पीने के लिये पानी है और न खाने के लिये अनाज है और मजदूरी की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है । अगर सरकार पूरा सहयोग नहीं देगी तो वहां के जो किसान और मजदूर हैं उनकी क्या हालत होगी ?

हमारे राजस्थान में आज के समय में दस लाख मजदूर काम करते थे, लेकिन आज वहां पर दो ढाई लाख मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं । राजस्थान सरकार ने पांच-सात दिन पहले 15 हजार शैड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को पैसे के अभाव में नौकरी से निकाल दिया । इस प्रकार के लोगों को उल्टा काम पर रखने की आवश्यकता है या निकालने की आवश्यकता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि उनको रखा जाना चाहिये इस संबंध में मैं बराबर पैरवी करता हूं कि उनको काम पर लिया जाय ? यदि इन ग्रामीण मजदूरों को काम नहीं मिलेगा, तो उनकी आर्थिक हालत कैसे अच्छी होगी । इसलिये मैं विशेषकर वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं कि राजस्थान सरकार से कहकर, जिन 15 हजार शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स मजदूरों को निकाला है, जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति कमजोर है, उन लोगों को काम पर लिया जाए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुये, आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिये समय दिया ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my esteemed colleague, Mr. Rajan. The Resolution, in the concluding lines, calls upon the government to take effective steps to ameliorate the condition of the toiling masses. As you have listened, Comrade Rajan has depicted the miseries and plights of a segment of the population of our country. I take this opporunity to draw the attention of the House and through the House to the entire country and to the Government, the pitiable plight of a segment of our population who are living in the countryside of our country.

I really want to draw your attention to the raising poverty in the countryside. As you know, the number of people under the poverty line is continuously growing not only in the rural areas but also in the urban areas. But since I venture to draw your attention to the rural areas, I shall confine myself to the conditions of life and work of the rural masses of our country. In 1960, as you know, the total number of people living under the poverty line was 220 millions. It rose in 1972, to 250 millions. And, Sir, according to the estimates of the Sixth Five Year Plan, it is of the order of 290 millions. I hope you would agree with me that the estimates made by the Sixth Plan is not also correct. According to some other estimates, the total number of people under the poverty line has already reached a height of 375 millions. One very particular aspect is this. Of this 290 millions of people who are under the poverty line, as estimated by the Planning Commission of this country, 160 millions are "extremely poor". What is really meant by "extremely poor"? That is, this section of the people can earn only 75 per cent of the income of those under the poverty

line. That is, they have not access only up-to 75 per cent of the income of those section of the people who are within the brackets of the poverty line. Therefore, you can very well imagine the plight and distress of this section of 160 millions of our people, that is 16 crores of people.

Now, as a matter of fact, the latest figure available with me, the number of people in the rural areas below poverty line in 1979-80 is 259 millions. Unemployed persons in the rural areas, in March, 1980, are 16.6 millions. This is your achievement.

Another aspect which has never been mentioned in this House and I want to draw the attention of the House to that aspect also. That is the aspect of indebtedness and debt burdens. About the debt burdens—I hope, Prof. Ranga will agree with me—these are crushing to speak in the mildest possible language. According to the Rural Credit Survey conducted in 1951-52, the toal debt burden all over the country was Rs. 750 crores. This burden increased to Rs. 2400 crores after 10 years. The sample survey conducted in 1971-72 indicated that the total debt burden was in the region of Rs. 3000 crores. There is an unofficial estimate also in this regard. According to that unofficial estimate, the total debt burden has reached to the height of Rs. 6000 crores. Unfortunately, there has not been any survey conducted in the recent past. I would urge upon the Government to have another survey regarding the indebtedness of the people particularly in the village areas. Naturally, my young friend will be happy to know and he would also join his voice with me when I demand that this kind of a survey should be conducted on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes because the incidence of indebtedness is much more among those sections of people. Therefore, you can understand that it is a very important aspect of the rural life of our country.

The least I speak about the agricultural labour because it is not necessary for the House to understand the magnitude of the problem. The House knows it. The magnitude of the problem is that landlessness is increasing. There has been growing alienation of the farmers from the land. The figures in that respect are adequate enough to show that I would draw the attention of the House to the colossal figures of 5 crores of agricultural labourers in our country. Therefore, there should be some kind of particular attention being given to that aspect of the problem. A pitiable condition that I just want to mention is that during 1964 to 1975, the number of days worked by the agricultural labourers, that is, employment potential, declined from 208 in 1964 to 185 in 1975. That is still increasing.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): That is increasing with an increase in population. Let him say that also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Don't bring in that thing here.

The minimum wage has been fixed but it is not implemented. The entire approach of the Government in fixing the minimum wage is to retain the wage at the poverty line. Have we achieved our freedom with the dream that our country will ever remain poor? The entire concept of minimum wage is to keep the minimum wage at the poverty line, as if our dream is not to cross the poverty line. We want to condemn our people to eternal and perpetual poverty.

Another very important aspect is that the gap between the rich and the poor is increasing. I think, Prof. Ranga shall not be angry with me and he will agree with me.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It is bound to increase.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It will be increasing because of the policies that they pursue.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Not because of the policies of the Government.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Not because of my policies, but because of their policies.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

He admits that the gap between the rich and the poor is increasing.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: There are more and more children added to every family.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I will make only one point which, I think, will convince the entire House and that is that 3 per per cent of the top land-owners possess 25 per cent of the total cultivated land in the country. This monopoly is not only in existence but this monopoly control or the monopoly grip over the land is being further tightened up and further strengthened.

According to the last agricultural census, 4 per cent of the big land-owners still now own 31 per cent of the total cultivable land and, on the other hand, 70 per cent of the cultivators own less than one acre of land.

This is the country that you have built!

PROF. N. G. RANGA: My dear friend, they would have lost that also. In West Bengal.... ..

SHRI CHITTA BASU: West Bengal is a part of the country.

We do not claim that poverty has been eradicated from West Bengal. We cannot make the people of West Bengal happy and prosperous so long as you are here.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I will remain here.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The unfortunate thing is you will remain here. That also I concede. But so long as you remain here, the country would be condemned to poverty.

(*Interruptions*)

Looking at the concentration of rural assets, the top 10 per cent of households own most of the total land assets and 20 per cent own 1 per cent of the total rural assets. This is the India which you have created!

I refer to the question of land reforms, which is regarded as the key step in narrowing down rich and poor gap in the rural areas. What has been your achievement? Your achievement is that after 33 years of enactment of laws in many States, you have got available surplus land which stands at 38 lakh acres. The land so far taken over by the Government is only 12 lakh acres and land so far distributed comes to only 15 to 16 lakh acres. What is the estimate of available surplus?

The Sixth Plan Document says that it will be 15 lakh acres.

But the Economic Survey of 1979-80 says that it would be 46 lakh acres.

Even if that is so, then, this is only 1 per cent of the total cultivated land in our country.

This is the target achieved for the distribution of land!

I would only like to mention that Prof. Mahalanobis made a study and said that if 20 standard acres are put as the ceiling, there will be about 630 lakhs acres of land which would become surplus and to be distributed among the 5 crores of the landless agricultural workers of our country.

Where has the land gone? Naturally, you can understand that there has been benami transfer.

I can give many instances how these benami transfers have been done.

Therefore, land reforms have been stuck up. Land reforms have been destroyed. And you do not want to implement the land reforms.

You should know that in West Bengal they have implemented the land reforms.

In Kerala, they have implemented the land reforms.

And you are proud of your follies! You are proud of your defects! You are proud of your deficiencies?

We are proud of our achievements.

The only panacea, the only talisman which you have is the 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister.

This 20-Point Programme is nothing but the enunciation of certain policies and this policy you want to execute within the existing framework of the socio-economic conditions.

You do not want to bring about any change in the pattern of income and assets.

Unless this pattern of income and assets is restructured, the basic problem of the people, namely, the liquidation of poverty is not going to be achieved.

Therefore, while supporting Mr. Rajan's Resolution, I would urge upon the House to accept it and also direct this Government to change the basic socio-economic structure. There should be distributive justice and that can be done only by bringing about changes in the pattern of income and asset distribution.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : सभापति जी, मैं चित्त बसु जी का भाषण ध्यान से सुन रहा था । उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि देहात में साहुकार लोग गरीबों से नाजायज इन्ट्रेस्ट ले रहे हैं । बीस परसेंट तक संभली एन्ट्रेस्ट लेते हैं । जब देश में इमर्जेंसी का डिक्लेअरेशन हुआ था तो जो यह धधा करने वाले लोग थे वे सब वहां से भाग गये थे । मैं फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से चहाता हूं कि जितने भी बड़ा सूद लेने वाले लोग हैं उन सब को अपने देश से भगाया जाए । जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता तब तक गरीब लोगों की हालत नहीं सुधर सकती ।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंहा हमें 32 साल पीछे ले गये । मैं सिर्फ़ सात-आठ साल पीछे ले जाना चाहता हूं । आठ साल पहले इस देश में ऐसा भी आया था कि इन्फ़लेशन बिल्कुल खत्म हो गया था और प्राइसिज नीचे गिरने लगी थीं । उस समय फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने एक सजेशन दिया था कि यह जो डी० ए० अलाउंस दिया जा रहा है इसे कम किया जाये । उस समय इन्दिरा जी ने यह कहा था कि किरानियों को जो डी० ए० मिल रहा है उसको कम न किया जाये ।

उस वक्त हमारे पास एक हजार करोड़ टन अनाज गोदामों में था और पांच हजार करोड़ रुपया खजाने में था । वह सब खत्म हो गया । 1977 के बाद वह सारा अनाज खत्म हो गया, और सारा पैसा भी खत्म हो गया । शक्कर का उत्पादन हम 65 लाख टन तक ले गये । वह भी खत्म हो गया । इसके कारण गन्ना पैदा करने में किसान डर रहा था । जहां 65 लाख टन शक्कर पैदा होती थी हम 38 लाख टन तक पर ले आये । अब दो सालों में फिर हम उसको 70 लाख टन तक करने जा रहे हैं । इसके कारण उसकी प्राइस गिर रही है । दूसरी चीजों की भी प्राइसिज हम नीचे लाते जा रहे हैं । आपको मालूम है जब गवर्नमेंट ने चार्ज लिया था तो उस समय इन्फलेशन का रेट 6.5 परसेंट था अब वह 5 परसेंट पर आ गया है । क्या यह इम्प्रुवमेंट नहीं है ? इम्प्रूवमैंट नहीं है तो और क्या है ?

टेक्सिज के मामले में भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आजकल टेक्सिज जिस तरीके से रिकवर किये जा रहे हैं वैसे किसी जमाने में भी नहीं किये गये । कोई भी टेक्स आप ले लीजिये । चाहे इनकम टैक्स हो, चाहे एक्साइज डयूटी हो, सभी टैक्स ज्यादा ज्यादा वसूल किये जा रहे हैं और इसका नतीजा यह है कि टेक्सिज का पैसा गवर्नमेंट के पास बढ़ता जा रहा है ।

जो हम एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं, उसको एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं । अब हमें यह लग रहा है जो 70 लाख टन शक्कर आ रही है उसका क्या करना चाहिये । अगर इसी तरह से उत्पादन बढ़ता जायगा तो

[श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी]

अनइकोनोमिक कंडीशंज पैदा होती जायेगी और फिर उससे प्रोडक्शन गिरने का डर है । इसलिये गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि जो हमारा एक्सेस प्रोडक्शन हो उसका एक्सपोर्ट करें । चावल का, गेहुं का सब चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ता जा रहा है । आप कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां प्रोडक्शन नहीं हो रहा है , इससे गरीबों को नुकसान होगा । मैं कहता हूं कि इंदिरा जी के जमाने में गरीबों का जितना ख्याल रखा जा रहा है उतना ख्याल किसी जमाने में भी नहीं रखा गया । किसी जमाने में भी ऐसा नहीं हुआ कि प्राइसिज गिरी हों । मुझे आज यह डर है कि कहीं ये प्राइसिज अनरेम्युनरेटिव न हो जायें।

हमारे आंध्र प्रदेश में पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्युशन सिस्टम के अन्तर्गत तेलुगु दिन से यह प्रोग्राम बनाया है कि एक एक गाव में एक एक लारी असेंशल आर्टिकल लेकर जायगी और वह लारी कौन से गांव को जा रही है, यह उस पर लिखा रहता है । लारी गलत रास्ते पर तो नहीं जा रही, यह बात हर आदमी देख सकता है और उसको पकड़ सकता है । इस तरह की व्यवस्था नए मुख्य मंत्री श्री वेंकट साहब के समय में शुरू की जा रही है । इस तरह की व्यवस्था हर जगह लागू की जाए । आप वैस्ट-बंगाल में जा कर देखिए कि किस तरह से डिस्ट्रीब्युशन हो रहा है । उत्पादन बढ़ने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, वितरण व्यवस्था भी ठीक करनी होगी ।

हमारे यहां खाने के तेल की कमी है, जिसके लिए हम लोगों ने कृषि मंत्रि राव साहब से कई बार कहा है कि आइल सीड्स को प्रोत्साहन दें । आज हमें 600 करोड़ रुपये का प्रति वर्ष खाद्य तेल आयात करना पड़ता है ।

इसी प्रकार पेट्रोल के उत्पादन की ओर भी विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है । पेट्रोल की कीमतें बढ़ने से खाद आदि कई चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं और जब से इजराइल-अरब युद्ध शुरू हुआ है, जिसमें अमरीका ने भी हिस्सा लिया है, उसके बाद से अरब लोग मनमाने ढंग से पेट्रोल की कीमतें बढ़ रहे हैं । इससे हमारी इकानामी पर असर हो रहा है ।

इन सारी मुसीबतों के बावजूद जो गवर्नमेंट इन समस्याओं का सामना कर रही है और उन्हें दूर करने की कोशिश कर रही है, ऐसी गवर्नमेंट को तो शाबासी मिलनी चाहिए । इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं, उनके समय में बड़ा अच्छा काम हो रहा है । अगर सही दृष्टि से देखा जाए, राजनैतिक दृष्टि से न देखा जाए तो आपको पता लग जाएगा कि कैसा काम हो रहा है ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा): सभापति महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव राजन जी ने रखा है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं । देश, काल, परिस्थिति के अनुसार यह बिल्कुल सही प्रस्ताव है ।

इस समय जो श्रम बेचने वाला मजदूर है, उसकी समस्याओं को सरकार को दूर करना चाहिए । जब तक श्रमिक खड़ा है तब तक देश खड़ा है अगर श्रमिक गिर जाता है तो देश गिर जाता है । आज श्रमिक की भुजाओं पर देश का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है । उनकी सुख-सुविधाओं की ओर सरकार सहानुभूति- पूर्वक विचार करे ।

आज श्रमिक की स्थिति दिन-ब-दिन गिरती चली जा रही है । इस दिशा में सरकार के प्रयास पर्याप्त नहीं कहे जा सकते । जिस प्रकार महंगाई बढ़ रही है, आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, और अन्य समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए श्रमिकों को समानान्तर सुविधाएं नहीं दी जा रही

हैं। इस कारण मजदूरों को विवश हो कर के आन्दोलन और हड़ताल का रास्ता अपनाना पड़ता है। अगर सरकार उनकी सुविधाओं की ओर ध्यान दे तो मजदूर के लिए इन हथियारों का उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। अगर सरकार 'एसमा' और 'एन० एस० ए०' द्वारा कानून पाबंदी लगाती है तो श्रमिकों के सारे अधिकार समाप्त हो जाते हैं। उसका उत्साह खत्म हो जाता है।

आज देश के हित में उद्योगों के हित में मजदूरों को उनके काम का पूरा दाम मिलना चाहिए। अगर काम का पूरा दाम नहीं मिलता है तो ऐसी अवस्था में उसको आन्दोलन का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। आज बिना आन्दोलन के कोई काम नहीं होता है। जब तक जोरों से आवाज नहीं उठाई जाती है तब तक किसी की बात को सुना नहीं जाता है। बहुत से मित्रों ने कहा कि सरकार बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही है। जितना आज गरीबों के लिए किया जा रहा है उतना शायद कभी नहीं हुआ। छठी योजना में बहुत से प्रावधान भी गरीबों के लिए किए गए हैं। लेकिन उनका ट्रांस्लेशन एक्शन में हो रहा हो, जमीन पर कार्रवाई हो रही हो, ऐसा देखने को नहीं मिल रहा है। सुनहरे नारों से अगर गरीबों के दर्दों की दास्तान समाप्त हो सकती थी तो वह कभी की समाप्त हो गई होती। नारों से दर्द दूर नहीं हो सकता है। दर्द दूर करने के लिए उचित दवाई की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मूल्यों को कम करने के लिए आपके पास कोई साधन नहीं है, कोई व्यवस्था नहीं। विधि व्यवस्था के जितने कानून हैं सब असफल हो चुके हैं। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए आपको चाहिए कि रियायती दरों पर आप उनके जीवन के लिए आवश्यक सामान मुहैया करने के लिए कोआप्रेटिव स्टोरों की स्थापना करते और गारण्टी सभी मजदूरों के लिए उचित दर पर सामान देते ताकि महंगाई का असर उन पर न पड़ता। यह व्यवस्था आप नहीं कर पाए। इस वास्ते बाध्य हो कर आपको उनके वेतन बढ़ाने पड़ते हैं, महंगाई भत्ता उनको देना पड़ता है, उनकी अन्य आवश्यकताओं को आंशिक पूर्ति करनी पड़ती है। अगर आप नहीं करते हैं और उनको आवाज भी उठाने नहीं देते हैं, बोलने भी नहीं देते हैं, तो आपका यह कदम प्रजातंत्रीय नहीं कहा जा सकता है, जनतंत्रीय नहीं कहा जा सकती है। डिगनिटी आफ लेबर, श्रम की मर्यादा को आपको मानना होगा। हमारा देश जनतांत्रिक देश है, प्रजातांत्रिक देश है। लेकिन ऐसा होने के बावजूद भी उनके अधिकारों पर प्रहार किया जा रहा है, धीरे-धीरे उन पर कुठाराघात हो रहे हैं, उनको काटा जा रहा है। साम्यवादी देशों में श्रम को प्रतिष्ठा मानी गई है, श्रमिकों के अधिकारों को मान्यता प्रदान की गई है, उसके और उसके परिवार के जीवन यापन की गारण्टी दी गई है। हम समाजवाद की बात करते हैं, समतावाद की बात करते हैं। लेकिन इसको व्यवहार में नहीं लाते हैं, इसको जमीन पर नहीं उतारते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह है कि मजदूरों की दशा बिगड़ती जा रही है। इस पर आपको गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा।

जितने श्रमिक संगठन हैं उनका राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से अपने नियंत्रण में लाने की आप कोशिश करते रहते हैं। जिन यूनियंज की सदस्यता नगण्य होती है उनको अपना हित साधन करने के लिए आपके द्वारा मान्यता प्रदान कर दी जाती है। ऐसा सभी प्रतिष्ठानों में, सभी उपक्रमों में होता है। इस कारण से मजदूरों के जो सही प्रतिनिधि हैं वे आगे नहीं आ पाते हैं। जो सी एम में भी पार्टी लाईन

[श्री शीतल प्रसाद वर्मा]

पर प्रतिनिधियों को चुन लिया जाता है। जो मजदूरों के सही प्रतिनिधि नहीं होते हैं उनको—चुन लिया जाता है, जो चमचागिरी करते हैं, ऐसे व्यक्तियों का रख लिया जाता है। इस वास्ते मजदूरों का हित सिद्ध नहीं होता है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि डेमाक्रेटाइजेशन आफ जे सी एम तथा और यूनियंज का होना चाहिए। यह बेरिफाई किया जाना चाहिए कि श्रमिक किस यूनियन के साथ हैं और जिस यूनियन के साथ श्रमिक हों उस यूनियन को ही आपको तरफ से मान्यता प्रदान की जानी चाहिए। जब सरकार उनका मान्यता प्रदान नहीं करती है तो उत्पादन को भी क्षति पहुंचती है, राष्ट्र का अहित भी होता है, उद्योग का अहित भी होता है और साथ ही साथ श्रमिकों का भी अहित होता है। तब आपको चाहे जो मजबूरी हो, मजदूर यही कहेंगे कि हमारी मांगें पूरी होनी चाहिए।

बीसवीं शताब्दी में जिस प्रकार का जीवन श्रमिकों को बिताने को मिलना चाहिए, जिस प्रकार का एक आदमी का जीने का अधिकार है, रोटी कपड़ा, मकान तथा अन्य आवश्यक सुविधायें अर्थात् पानी बिजली या स्वास्थ्य का व्यवस्थायें, कल्याण के काम, ये सब उनके लिए नहीं होते हैं तो उस अवस्था में वे आन्दोलन करने के लिए मजबूर होते हैं।

इसी दिशा में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज ग्रामीण श्रमिकों की हालत खराब है। गांवों के लिये बहुत योजनायें बनायीं जैसे एकीकृत योजना, ग्रामीण विकास योजना राष्ट्रीय श्रम नियोजन कार्यक्रम आदि। लेकिन एक भी योजना जमीन पर नहीं दिखाई देती। इसी तरह से 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम कहीं जमीन पर नहीं दिखाई देता। अगर जमीन पर आ जाय तो निश्चय ही देश का भला हो सकता है। लेकिन ऐसा है नहीं। 20 आदमी ब्लाक में बैठकर मीटिंग कर लेते हैं। लोगों का टी० ए० डी० ए० बन जाता है और वहीं मामला समाप्त हो जाता है।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में कहीं भी टी० ए०, डी० ए० का प्रोवीजन नहीं है।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : आपको मालूम नहीं। अधिकारी लोग मीटिंग में आने का अपना टी० ए० डी० ए० बनाते हैं। आपको देखना चाहिये कि जमीन गरीबों को मिली कि नहीं, गाय वगैरह उनको मिली कि नहीं। बैंक जितने गांवों में खुलते हैं सब में परसेंटेज बढ़ गया जिसके बिना कोई बैंक ऋण नहीं देता है। और जितनी भी एजेंन्सीज हैं सब बोगस है। आपने कहा था 650 गरीब परिवारों को जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं ऋण दिया जायगा। आपने दूसरी फाइनेंसिंग बन्द कर दी, लेकिन किसी को अभी तक ब्लाक में ऋण नहीं दिया गया। मैं हजारी बाग और गिरिडीह के बारे में कह सकता हूं कि 650 लोगों की लिस्ट भी अभी तक लोगों को नहीं मिल पायी है। अभी हाल की घटना है कम्पोनेंट प्लान के अनुसार गिरिडीह जिले के देवरी प्रखंड में एक ब्लाक के दो हरिजनों को 2,750 रु० दुधारू गाय खरीदने के लिये दिया गया लेकन बी० डी० ओ०, एनीमल हस्बैंडरी अफसर और बैंक मैनेजर तीनों ने मिल कर 800 रु की एक बूढ़ी गाय जो साल भर भी जिन्दा नहीं रह सकती, अच्छी गाय की जगह वह उसको दे दी। उस गरीब को 2750 रु० वापस करने होंगे, लेकिन गाय मिली 800 रु० वाली परिणाम यह होगा कि उस ऋण की अदायगी करने में उसका सारा परिवार बिक जायगा। कैसे वह गरीबी रेखा के ऊपर उठगा ? वहां के ईमानदार डी० डी० सी० ने केस

करवाया तो सारे ब्लाक के भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों ने एक संग बनाकर कहा कि डी० डी० सी० जब तक यह केस वापस नही लेगा तब तक हम बैठकों को बहिष्कार करेंगे । मैंने मंत्री जी को लिखा है, लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नही हूई । क्या 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम कि कांग्रेस के कार्याकर्ता और अधिकारी मिलजुल कर 500रु० की गाय दें और 2,000रु० हजम कर जायें ? क्या इससे गरीबों की हालत सुधरेगी? तो आपको व्यावहारिक चीजों को देखना चाहिए । केवल भाषणों से कोई कल्याण नहीं हो सकता ।

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : अधिष्ठाता जी, मैं बहन विद्या जी का संकल्प यहां पर आये इसके लिये अपनी बात जल्दी से समाप्त करना चाहता हूं । मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय राजन से एक बात जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कितना ही टार्यालिग मासेज का नाम लें, वह उनका साथ देने वाले नहीं हैं, क्योंकि देश के टार्यालिग मासेज, गरीब तबका, मजदूर, सब अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि यदि उनका हित किसी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है तो वह कांग्रस पार्टी ही है । कोई उसके हित के लिये कुछ करने की क्षमता रखता है या रखती है तो वह श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी हैं । आज जिस प्रकार के विरोधाभास में उनकी पार्टी फ़ंसी हुई है, कभी वह हमारे साथ जुड़ना चाहते हैं , तो कभी विरोध में भी रहना चाहते हैं, माननीय सभापति जी जो आपकी पार्टी है, वह उसके साथ भी अपना सम्पर्क रखना चाहते हैं, तो उसी तरीके के विरोधाभास का संकल्प भी लाये हैं । उन्होंने एक तरफ़ मूल्य वृद्धि की बात कही है कि सरकार को इसे कंट्रोल करना चाहिए । मैं भी उनकी इस बात से सहमत हूं, बावजूद इसके कि हमने इन्फ़लेशन को कंट्रोल कर लिया है, उत्पादन को बढ़ाया है लेकिन जो आम आदमी के उपभोग की चीजें हैं, उनकी कीमतें जिस प्रकार से नियंत्रित होनी चाहिये थीं, वह नियंत्रित नहीं हो पाई हैं ।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम अपने डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम पर सोचें और उसको ज्यादा इफ़ैक्टिव बनायें और ऐसा बनायें कि आम आदमी को कम से कम उसके उपभोग की चीजें, आवश्यकता की चीजें सस्ते दामों पर मिल सकें । ऐसे व्यक्तियों को सस्ते दाम पर मिल सकें जिसकी आमदनी बहुत कम है ।

लेकिन राजन साहब को यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि जब तक उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा, जिस टार्यालिग मासेज के नाम पर वह संकल्प लेकर आप आये हैं , उस आम आदमी का कोई हित नहीं हो सकेगा । उनकी पार्टी और उनके सहयोगी जिस प्रकार की नीति का अनुसरण कर रहे हैं, जिस तरह से वह गावगाह उत्पादन के रास्ते में रूकावटें खड़ी करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, हड़तालें कर रहे हैं, उससे आम आदमी का हित नहीं हो सकता है । उस तरीके से महंगाई नहीं रूक सकती है, आम उपभोक्ता की चीजें सस्ते दामों पर नहीं मिल सकती हैं ।

उन्होंने राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कही है । मैं स्वयं जितने मूलभूत उद्योग हैं, उनके राष्ट्रीयकरण का हिमायती हूं, लेकिन हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर में जिस प्रकार से आज नुक्सान पर नुक्सान हो रहा है, उस पर भी तो उनको विचार करना चाहिये । अधिकांश पब्लिक सैक्टर में उनकी पार्टी की या बामपन्थी पार्टी की यूनियनें हैं और वह लोग जिस प्रकार उन पर अड्डा जमा कर एक के बाद एक नुक्सान में पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज को डाल रहे हैं, उससे आम आदमी का राष्ट्रीयकरण के प्रति जो स्नेह और श्रद्धा थी, वह घटती जा रही है । इसलिये जरूरी है कि अगर वह राष्ट्रीयकरण के वास्तविक अर्थों में हिमायती हैं तो पब्लिक अंडरटैकिंग्ज में अपनी यूनियनों को कहे कि वह उत्पादन बढ़ायें और अनुशासन में रहें ।

[श्री हरीश रावत]

मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार की जो नीति है, श्रमिकों को अनुशासन में रखने की, वह श्रमिकों के और आम आदमियों के हित में है, सारे राष्ट्र के हित में है, इसलिये कहीं विरोधाभास की बात इसमें नहीं है । हमारी नीति में विरोधाभास की बात नहीं है ।

कुछ लोगों ने कई प्रकार की बातें कहीं, कुछ लोगों ने जमीदारीं, भूमिसुधार की बात कही । यह तो कांग्रेस पार्टी है जो भूमि सुधार को उसने लागू किया । भूमि सुधार को जिसने धर्म मान कर इम्पीलीमेंट करवाया । वह लोग चाहे केरल का उदाहरण दें या पश्चिम बंगाल का, जब उनकी पार्टी सत्ता में नहीं आई थी, तो उनके पहले केरल में और पश्चिम बंगाल में भूमि सुधार नियम कांग्रेस पार्टी लागू कर चुकी थी ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ जो इनका संकल्प है, उसमें जो विरोधाभास है, में उसका विरोध करता हूं, और मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूं कि आज मूल्यवृद्धि के संबंध में सोचने की जरूरत है, और पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीबयूशन सिस्टम को और अधिक मजबूत बनाने की आवश्यकता है । धन्यवाद ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mayathevar.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Has not the Minister to reply now? How much time have we got?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agress then we can have the time extended. Does the House agree that the time allotted for discussion on this Resolution be extended by half-an-hour?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right; that is the consensus; the House agress to it. Half-an-hour will be given on the next appropriate day. Now, Mr. Mayathevar.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr Chairman, Sir, I strongly support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend Mr. Rajan. Sir, the prices of essential commodities in this country are rising steadily. In the years 1977-79, the economic condition of the country, was very alarming and it was looking very awkward during the Janata period. In the year 1980, it was looking backward and in the years 1981-82, it is going forward. But still the alarming rise in the price level of consumer commodities is not being contained. I think both the Central and the State Governments have to take some concrete measures for this. It is the duty of the Government of India and the State Governments to come together and put their concerted efforts to bring down the prices of all the essential commodities so that the interests of the common people are safeguarded. It is the duty of the Central and the State Governments to provide housing facilities, shelter to all the poor families in the country, employment to the unemployed, food to all the needy and poor persons, provide clothing to the weaker sections of the people.

Here I may point out that in my own constituency, that is, Dindigul, Madurai District, drinking water is not available to the people. Drinking water is supplied by the Tamil Nadu Government once in three days. I am going to undertake a token hunger-strike on the 17th of this month demanding provision of regular drinking water supply to the people in my constituency. According to the statistics of the Government, we learn that the production of the essential commodities has increased to a great extent. But, side by side, unfortunately, we are also adding more and more children which is leading to the explosive situation of the population growth in our country. This is affecting our economy and the increase in the production does not have any salutary effect on the price level due to increase in population.

Sir, first of all, I would suggest that the Government should take a serious view of this situation and necessary positive measures should be taken to contain or arrest the growth in population. That is one of the important duties of the Central Government.

There is a severe power out in all parts of this country. We know that practically all the State Governments have effected economy in power consumption in varying degrees cutting power consumption by 40 per cent to 60 per cent. That is one of the reasons why prices of so many essential commodities have gone up. The theory of Economics says that if production goes up, automatically the prices should come down. But to our great surprise, we find that this theory is belied. What is the reason for this? Who are responsible for creating artificial demand for the goods which in turn rise the prices is the open market at the consumer level? The present Government at the Centre has very competently and ably contained the rising inflationary trend in the country. Not only that. They brought down the percentage of inflation from 22 during the Janata period to 16 in 1980-81. Now, it is about 5 per cent or 6 per cent. But still we find that the prices of essential commodities have not come down. There is something wrong somewhere. In spite of the fact that we are able to contain the inflationary trend and bring it down to 5 per cent or 6 per cent the prices have not come down. Who is responsible for this? Both the Central Government and the State Governments are resoponsible for this. I would therefore appeal to the Central Government and the responsible persons from Andhra Pradsh that severe action should be taken against blackmoney holders who are running a parallel economy in the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Why are you mentioning about Andhra Pradesh only?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVER I am coming to other 4 Soutnern States. We are facing a dangerous situation there. We have read in the newspapers and other magazines that about Rs. 30,000 crores of blackmoney are moving along with the

18.00 hrs.

white money circulated by the Government of India. This black money should be contained ruthlessly. You should not have any mercy while dealing with these people; you should take severe action against them. In fact , they are ruling the country. Some States have been governed by the black money people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue next time.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 12, 1982/Chaitra 22, 1904 (Saka).

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